

HOPE

Health Occupations and Professions Exploration

Discover Over 70+ Healthcare Careers

5th Edition

For more information about H.O.P.E visit:

www.hopemadisonwi.org



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HOPE

Health Occupations and Professions Exploration

Welcome!

Welcome to Health Occupations and Professions Exploration (or HOPE, for short)! **Our HOPE BOOK**, researched and created by the UW Health Career Pathways team, is a **KEY RESOURCE** to help you learn about a variety of career paths in healthcare.

This book includes information about **70+ Healthcare Careers**. On each career page, you'll find information about what each career does, where they work, how much money they make on average, educational pathways into each role, **and MORE**.

A NOTE TO TEACHERS: Please visit hopemadisonwi.org for additional resources, including:

- Printable Activities (and answer keys) to use with this book
- Sortable Information Pages (by Career Category and Education Level)
Directions on our website for our *video game*, "Finding Your Path"
- Stories and letters from UW Health staff and college-aged students
- Partnerships and ways to get more involved or send us a request

If you have any questions at all, please reach out to the Career Pathways team at careerpathways@uwhealth.org

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Anesthesia Technologist

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What do they do?

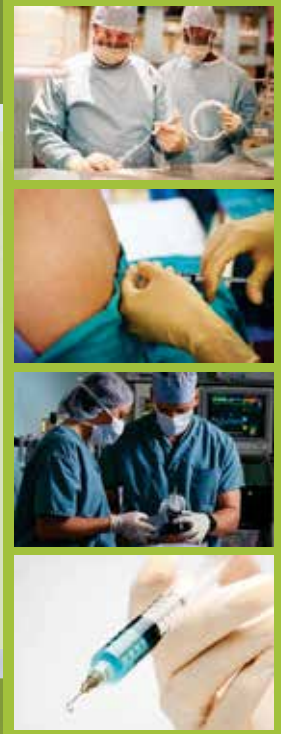
Anesthesia Technologists fall under the larger umbrella of Surgical Technologists. They prepare operating rooms and patients for surgery, assist with administration of anesthesia and may help monitor the patient during the procedure.

Where do they work?

Anesthesia Technologists can work in hospitals, ambulatory surgery centers and dental offices. Some may choose to work with animals and assist with procedures done in a veterinary office.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for Anesthesia Technologists is \$59,710. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$64,130.



Education:

A two-year associate's degree is required to become an Anesthesia Technologist.

Anesthesia Technologist training in Wisconsin:

Milwaukee Area Technical College:

www.matc.edu

High School students interested in an education in anesthesia technology should take classes in health, chemistry, biology and math.

Entry Level Opportunity:

Sterile Reprocessing Technician

www.assatt.org

Accreditation

Education programs for Anesthesia Technologists are approved by the American Society for Anesthesia Technicians and Technologists, which is also the only association dedicated to anesthesia technology.

www.assatt.org

Professional Associations:

The Association of Surgical Technologists also offers affiliate membership to Anesthesia Technologists.

www.ast.org



Certification:

Certification exams for Anesthesia Technologists are also administered by the American Society for Anesthesia Technologists.

www.assatt.org



Potential for Advancement:

An Anesthesia Technologist could choose to continue their education into the following areas:

Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist:

Bachelor's degree in Nursing, RN license, one year acute care experience and completion of an accredited nurse anesthesia education program and national certification.

Anesthesia Assistant:

Bachelor's degree followed by a master's degree program and then certification, licensure and registration.

Anesthesiologist:

Bachelor's degree followed by medical school, a residency program and gaining national and state license to practice.

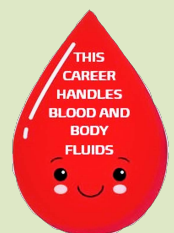


Dental Anesthesia: Injection and "laughing gas"

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Anesthesia Technologists, which is combined with Surgical Technologists, is expected to grow 9 percent between 2020-2030, which is as fast as the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Surgical Technologists, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/surgical-technologists.htm (visited September 08, 2021)



Audiologist

DIRECT



What do they do?

An Audiologist is a doctor who treats patients with hearing, balance or other inner-ear problems. They perform tests to see what a patient is able to hear and may prescribe hearing aids or implants. An Audiologist will also counsel their patients on how to cope with their hearing loss or dizziness.

An Audiologist will work closely with nurses, assistants and other professionals to provide care to their patients.

Where do they work?

Most Audiologists work in hospitals, physician's offices or specialized audiology clinics, while some work for school districts.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for an Audiologist is \$86,050. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$85,120.



Education:

A doctorate degree is required to be an Audiologist (Au.D.). UW-Madison recommends completion of a bachelor's degree program in communication sciences and disorders prior to admission, which they also offer.

Those who are interested in Audiology research can also pursue a Ph.D. at UW-Madison. A combined M.S./Ph.D. program is available.

Au.D. training in Madison:

UW-Madison (B.A.; B.S.; Au.D.; Ph.D.): www.csd.wisc.edu

High School students interested in becoming an Audiologist should take should take science, and health related courses.

Accreditation:

Audiology programs are accredited by the Council on Academic Accreditation in Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology (CAA), a branch of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association:

www.asha.org



Professional Associations:

Audiologists can choose to join any of the following professional associations.

American Academy of Audiology:

www.audiology.org



Wisconsin Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Association:

www.wishaa.org



Certification & License:

Graduates of an accredited Audiology program can earn the Certificate of Completion (CCC-A) through the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association.

Standards for certification through ASHA are set by members of the Council for Clinical Certification in Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology (CFCC).

Learn more about becoming certified here:

www.asha.org/Certification



Audiologists can also become certified through the American Board of Audiology, which also offers specialized certification in cochlear implants and pediatric audiology. Learn more here:

www.boardofaudiology.org



At the state level, Audiologists must become licensed through the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services. This includes a postgraduate clinical fellowship.

Learn more about state licensure here:

www.dps.wi.gov



Among other specialized equipment an Audiologist will use an audiometer, which is a machine used for testing hearing loss.



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Audiology is expected to grow 16 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Audiologists, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/audiologists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



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Autopsy Technician



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What do they do?

Autopsy Technicians are part of the larger Medical Assistant category of occupations and they assist Pathologists in autopsies by organizing and cataloguing forensic and medical autopsy tissue. Autopsy Technicians are also responsible for preparing and checking completeness of all required documentation.

Where do they work?

Autopsy Technicians typically work in hospitals or research centers. They may also work in morgues or funeral homes.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for an Autopsy Technician is \$40,850. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is about the same.

Education:

A high school diploma is required to become an Autopsy Technician. Many employers will train Autopsy Technicians on the job. To become a more advanced Autopsy Technician or to work in forensic settings, 2 to 4 year degrees may be required.

High School students interested in becoming an Autopsy Technician should take classes in biology, anatomy & physiology, health, and chemistry.

Potential for Advancement:

With continued education an Autopsy Technician could pursue the following roles:

Forensic Autopsy Technician:

ITT Tech: www.itt-tech.edu

Program: Associate Degree in Criminology and Forensic Technology

Pathologists' Assistant:

Rosalind Franklin University: www.rosalindfranklin.edu

Program: Masters degree, Pathologists' Assistant

Typical Duties of an Autopsy Technician:

- Assist with forensic and pediatric autopsies, collection of evidence and collection of laboratory specimens.
- Manage the storage and retrieval of archived materials.
- Maintain autopsy logs.
- Maintain autopsy equipment and instruments.
- Assist in transporting bodies to the morgue.
- Coordinate all agencies involved with a case including coroners, funeral homes, and families.
- Obtain autopsy permits and review completeness of death packets.

Important Skills, Knowledge and Abilities:

- Attention to detail
- Verbal and Written Communication
- Ability to work in a team and independently
- Knowledge of laboratory safety requirements
- Organization skills

Job Outlook:

Autopsy Technicians have a great outlook as they are always in need. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics includes Autopsy Technicians with Medical Assistants. Job outlook for this group is expected to grow 18 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Medical Assistants, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/medical-assistants.htm (visited September 13, 2021)



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Biomedical Engineer

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What do they do?

Biomedical Engineers use their background in engineering and medicine to analyze and design solutions for problems in biology and medicine. They create devices like artificial organs, prosthetics, pacemakers, imaging devices and other medical equipment. They may also design software to run complicated medical instruments.

Where do they work?

Biomedical Engineers work in hospitals, laboratories, manufacturing or universities. They can work with patients and often work with other professionals.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Biomedical Engineer is \$101,020. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$108,250.



Education:

A four-year bachelor's of science degree is required to work in biomedical engineering.

Biomedical Engineering training in Madison:

UW-Madison: www.engr.wisc.edu/bme.html

High School students interested in becoming a Biomedical Engineer should take classes in chemistry, biology, physics, math and calculus, drafting or computer programming.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Biomedical Engineering are accredited by the American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE) and the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET).

www.ases.org
www.abet.org



Professional Associations:

Biomedical Engineers can choose to join any of the following professional associations:

The American Association of Engineering Societies (AAES): www.bmes.org



The Biomedical Engineering Society (BMES): www.bmes.org



Engineering in Medicine & Biology Society (EMBS): www.embs.org



Biomedical Associations of Wisconsin (BAW): www.baw.org



License:

There are currently no requirements to become a licensed Biomedical Engineer, and there are no exams specific to Biomedical Engineering. Some Biomedical Engineers still choose to become licensed through the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES).

Two exams must be passed to gain licensure. First is the Fundamentals of Engineering Exam, followed by four years of working experience before one is eligible to take the Principles and Practice in Engineering exam which grants license as a Professional Engineer.

Learn more about FE and PE exams at:

www.ncees.org



State licensure is also optional. Wisconsin does license engineers who have passed their national exams. Licensure is managed by the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS):

www.dsp.wi.gov/Licenses-Permits/Engineer/PElicense



Specialization:

Biomedical Engineers work in many professional fields. Some specialties are:

- Bioinstrumentation
- Biomaterials
- Biomechanics
- Clinical Engineering
- Systems Physiology
- Rehabilitation Engineering
- Cellular, Tissue and Genetic Engineering



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Biomedical Engineers is expected to grow 6 percent between 2020-2030 which is as fast as average across all occupations

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Biomedical Engineers, www.bls.gov/ooh/architecture-and-engineering/biomedical-engineers.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Cardiovascular Technologist

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What do they do?

Cardiovascular Technologists use imaging technology to help doctors perform tests to diagnose and treat problems in the heart and blood vessels. Cardiovascular Technologists need to be able to lift or turn patients and should expect to be on their feet most of the day.

Where do they work?

Most Cardiovascular Technologists work in hospitals, while others work in smaller doctor's offices, medical and diagnostic laboratories and outpatient care centers.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for Cardiovascular Technologist is \$62,020. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$67,060.

Education:

Students interested in becoming a Cardiovascular Technologist must graduate from a two-year associate's degree program.

CVT training in Wisconsin:

Milwaukee Area Technical College: www.matc.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Cardiovascular Technologist should take classes in anatomy, physiology and math.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Cardiovascular Technologists are accredited by the Joint Review Committee on Education in Cardiovascular Technology, and the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs.



www.caahep.org \ www.jrccvt.org

Professional Associations:

Cardiovascular Technologists can choose to join the Alliance of Cardiovascular Professionals.

www.acp-online.org



If certified as a Registered Cardiovascular Invasive Specialist, the Society of Invasive Cardiovascular Professionals is another association Technologists could join:

www.sicp.com



Certification:

Employers prefer to hire certified Cardiovascular Technologists. The certification exam is held by the Cardiovascular Credentialing International.



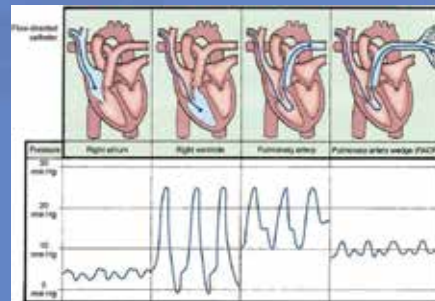
www.cci-online.org/content/examinations-offered

CCI offers the following exams:

- Certified Cardiographic Technician (CCT)
- Certified Rhythm Analysis Technician (CRAT)
- Registered Cardiac Electrophysiology Specialist (RCES)
- Registered Cardiovascular Invasive Specialist (RCIS)
- Registered Vascular Specialist (RVS)

Potential for Advancement:

A Cardiovascular Technologist could choose to continue their education and go into cardiac or vascular ultrasound, take a supervisor or management position or become an educator in a CVT program.



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Cardiovascular Technologists is expected to grow 14 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Diagnostic Medical Sonographers and Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians, Including Vascular Technologists, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/diagnostic-medical-sonographers.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Certified Massage Therapist

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What do they do?

Massage therapists use their hands, fingers, forearms and elbows to knead muscles to treat injuries and relax their patients.

Massage therapists talk with clients about their symptoms. They find painful or tense areas of the body and they give advice on how to improve posture with stretches or exercise.

Where do they work?

Most Massage Therapists are self-employed, although many work in chiropractor offices, spas, hotels or fitness centers until they build their own client base. Self-employed therapists have to pay rent for their space, purchase their own equipment and other supplies.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Certified Massage Therapist is \$49,260. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$40,090.



Education:

Massage Therapists in Wisconsin are required to complete a 600-hour massage therapy or bodywork therapy program, pass a state exam and hold professional liability insurance to practice.

CMT training in Madison:

- Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu
- Blue Sky School of Professional Massage and Therapeutic Bodywork: www.blueskymassage.com
- East-West Healing Arts Institute: www.accupressureschool.com
- Globe University: www.globeuniversity.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Massage Therapist should consider taking classes in anatomy, physiology, kinesiology and ethics.

Accreditation:

Education programs for massage therapy and bodywork training are accredited by the Commission on Massage Therapy Accreditation.

www.comta.org



Potential for Advancement:

There are many types of bodywork that a Massage Therapist could choose to learn and offer to their clients. You can learn more about them here:

www.massagetherapy.com/glossary/

Certification & License:

After completing their education, Massage Therapists must become certified through the National Certification Board for Therapeutic Massage & Bodywork. Learn more at:

www.ncbtmb.org



To practice in Wisconsin, Massage Therapists must also become licensed through the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.

You can find more information about the licensing exam by going to their website and clicking Licenses/Permits/Registrations:

www.dsps.wi.gov/HOME



Professional Associations:

Massage Therapists can join the Associated Bodywork & Massage Professionals, which is a national organization. Learn more at:

www.abmp.com



Massage Therapists in Wisconsin can join the state chapter of the American Massage Therapy Association (AMTA). You can learn more by going to their website:

www.amtawi.org



*Membership in both organizations include limited liability insurance, which is a requirement for working as a massage therapist.



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Massage Therapists is expected to grow 32 percent between 2020-2030, which is faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2017-18 Edition*, Massage Therapists, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/massage-therapists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Certified Nursing Assistant

DIRECT



What do they do?

Certified Nursing Assistants help provide basic care for patients in hospitals and residents of nursing homes. Their work may include cleaning, bathing, dressing and positioning patients. CNAs record and report health information, measure vital signs and serve meals. CNAs work on their feet and may work nights, weekends and holidays.

Where do they work?

The majority of CNAs work in nursing homes, hospitals or in the homes of their patients.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Certified Nursing Assistant is \$33,250. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is about the same.



Education:

CNAs are required to complete a certification program where they learn by practicing supervised clinical work.

CNA training in Madison:

Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu

Neway Directions: www.newaydirections.com

High School students interested in becoming a CNA should consider taking classes in algebra, biology, health and fitness, English and chemistry.

Program Regulation:

Education programs for CNA training in Wisconsin are approved by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. Follow the link below to learn more, including a FAQ sheet:

www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/caregiver



Professional Associations:

Certified Nursing Assistants can join the National Association of Health Care Assistants:

www.nahcacares.org/



Certified Nursing Assistants can also join the National Network of Career Nursing Assistants:

www.cna-network.org/



Certification & Registry:

After CNAs complete their certification course, they must pass an exam before they can provide care. They are then listed in their state registry as qualified to work. In Wisconsin, this exam is managed by Pearson Vue. Learn more at:

www.pearsonvue.com



CNAs can also become nationally certified through the National Council of State Boards of Nursing:

www.ncsbn.org



CNA Certification is also a common requirement before beginning various other health care training programs.

Home Health and Personal Care Aide:

CNAs can also work in the home of patients who need direct care and assistance. This could include assistance with daily personal tasks, light housekeeping, assistance with scheduling and planning appointments, arranging transportation, shopping for groceries or simply providing companionship.

The National Association for Home Care & Hospice certifies home health aides. Learn more here:

www.nahc.org



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for CNAs is expected to grow 8 percent between 2020-2030, which is faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2017-18 Edition*, Nursing Assistants and Orderlies, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/nursing-assistants.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Child Life Specialist



What do they do?

Child Life Specialists educate young patients and their families about medical diagnosis, treatments and coping. Child Life Specialists educate by playing games, role playing and engaging the patient in other age appropriate activities. Child Life Specialists often take the language of medical providers and break it down into more simple language so that their young patients understand, step-by-step, what is happening.

Where do they work?

Child Life Specialists work in large pediatric hospitals or smaller inpatient units. They also work in emergency departments, surgical and intensive care units, and outpatient areas.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Child Life Specialist is \$55,420. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$44,670.



Education:

A bachelor's degree is required to be a Child Life Specialist. Bachelor's degrees should have a focus on human growth and development, education, psychology, or a related field.

Many Child Life Specialists continue their education to receive a related master's degree.

CLS Training in Madison:

Edgewood College: www.edgewood.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Child Life Specialist should take classes in biology, psychology, child development, communication, health and social sciences.

Accreditation:

Currently, there is no accreditation for Child Life education, aside from that which applies to colleges and universities. The Association of Child Life Professionals (ACLP) is developing an academic endorsement and accreditation process, which are being put into place, on a rolling basis.

www.childlife.org



Professional Associations:

The Association of Child Life Professionals (ACLP) is the only international professional organization for the child life profession. Multiple levels of membership are available, from student to retired:

www.childlife.org/Membership

Certification:

Before applying to take the Child Life Professional Certification Examination one must have a bachelor's degree as well as completion of 10 accredited Child Life specific college courses. Applicants must also have completed 600 hours of a clinical internship.

<https://www.childlife.org/certification/students/requirements-after-2019>

The Child Life Professional Certification measures the candidate's understanding of the body of knowledge and skills required of the profession.

CCLS Certification is maintained by paying an annual maintenance fee, and expires every five years. To recertify, one may choose to re-take the exam or meet the requirement by obtaining 60 professional development units during that 5-year period.

<https://www.childlife.org/certification/maintaining-certification>

Alternate Work Locations:

- Outpatient Healthcare Facilities
- Doctors' Offices
- Hospice Care
- Specialized Camps
- Schools
- Court Systems
- Funeral Homes
- Military Bases

Job Outlook:

According to the Child Life Council, job outlook for Child Life Specialists is growing by 7%, but competitive. The need for CLS positions varies depending on the healthcare industry and region.

"There is a growing awareness of the child life profession within the health care community as well as in general public, and we expect to see a corresponding increase in demand for child life specialists."

www.childlife.org



Counseling Psychologist



What do they do?

Counseling Psychologists work with patients to help them manage and overcome mental or emotional problems. A Psychologist will observe and assess their patients through counseling, how to deal with their problems, identify their strengths and find other sources of support and help.

Where do they work?

Some Counseling Psychologists work alone in their own practice, while some work as part of a healthcare team. Others work in colleges and universities, for the government or perform research.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Counseling Psychologist is \$99,640. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$86,750.



Education:

A doctorate degree is required to be a Counseling Psychologist, while some areas of care only require a master's degree.

Those interested in becoming school counselors will pursue a Ph.D. in Educational Psychology.

Counseling Psychology training in Madison:

UW-Madison:

www.counselingpsych.education.wisc.edu

*UW-Madison offers a master's degree (M.S.) specializing in community counseling, and a Ph.D. in counseling psychology.

Educational Psychology at UW-Madison:

www.edpsych.education.wisc.edu

Accreditation:

Education programs for Counseling Therapists are accredited by the American Psychological Association (APA):

www.apa.org.



Professional Associations:

Counseling Psychologists can choose to join any of the following professional associations.

Society of Counseling Psychology:

www.apa.org

Wisconsin Psychological Association:

www.wipsychology.org



License:

Graduates of an accredited Counseling Psychology program must become licensed through their state licensing agency. In Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services is the assigned agency.

The state board determines eligibility to sit for the Examination for Professional Practice in Psychology (EPPP), which is administered by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards.

www.asppb.net

Wisconsin licensure also includes a state written examination on the "elements of practice essential to the public health, safety or welfare." Information on the WI exam and license can be found here:

www.dsps.wi.gov



Specializations:

The American Board of Professional Psychology offers exams in the following specialties:

- Counseling Psychology
- School Psychology
- Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology
- Cognitive and Behavioral Psychology
- Couple and Family Psychology



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Psychologists is expected to grow 8 percent between 2020-2030, which is faster than average across all occupations.

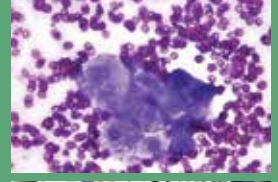
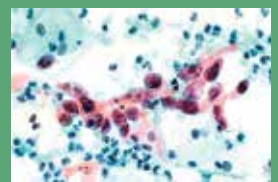
Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2017-18 Edition*, Psychologists,

www.bls.gov/ooh/life-physical-and-social-science/psychologists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Cytotechnologist

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What do they do?

Cytology is the study of cells. A Cytotechnologist uses a microscope to identify cellular abnormalities. They provide an inspection of a specimen and work closely with a Pathologist for diagnosis.

Where do they work?

Most Cytotechnologists work in a hospital setting. Other Cytotechnologists work in medical laboratories and clinics.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Cytotechnologist is \$69,180. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is about the same.

Education:

A bachelor's degree is required to become a Cytotechnologist.

Cytotechnology training in Wisconsin:

UW-Madison:
www.cytotechprogram.wisc.edu

UW- Platteville: www.uwplatt.edu/biology/cytotechnology

Edgewood College:
www.edgewood.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Cytotechnologist should take courses in chemistry, biology and anatomy and physiology.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Cytotechnologists are accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs.



www.caahep.org

Certification:

After receiving the appropriate education to work in Cytology, students are able to take national certification exams.

The ASCP Board of Certification (BOC) is a certifying body within the American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP) that administers this certification exam.

For more information on these exams visit:

www.ascp.org/Board-of-Certification



Professional Associations:

There are multiple professional associations that Cytotechnologists can be a part of. To learn about these organizations visit the websites below:

American Society for Cytotechnology:

www.asct.com

American Society for Clinical Laboratory Science:

www.ascls.org



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists, including Cytotechnologists, is expected to grow 11 percent between 2020-2030, which is faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/medical-and-clinical-laboratory-technologists-and-technicians.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Dental Assistant

DIRECT



What do they do?

Dental Assistants typically work under the supervision of Dentists. They work alongside Dentists to assist in providing patients with dental procedures. Dental Assistants can be responsible for taking, developing and viewing x-rays, for instructing patients on proper dental care and for clerical or administrative duties.

Where do they work?

Dental Assistants mainly work in dental offices. Some Dental Assistants work for hospitals on inpatient units.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Dental Assistant is \$42,510. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is about the same.



Education:

There are multiple educational pathways to become a Dental Assistant. Depending on state regulations Dental Assistants may need to take a 1-2 year Dental Assistant Training program and pass the Certified Dental Assistant (CDA) Exam. Wisconsin does not require Dental Assistants to be certified and many employers will provide on-the-job training. Even though certification is not required, it can be beneficial to take a Dental Assistant certificate program and the CDA exam.

Dental Assistant Training in Wisconsin:

Blackhawk Technical College: www.blackhawk.edu

Gateway Technical College: www.gtc.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Dental Assistant should take courses in biology, chemistry and anatomy.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Dental Assistants are accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA).

<http://www.ada.org/en/coda>



Professional Association:

Once certified, Dental Assistants can join the American Dental Assistant Association. You can learn more here:

<https://www.adausa.org/>



Certification:

After completion of a Dental Assistant program, some states require students to pass a state-specific Dental Assistant exam. These exams are administered by the Dental Assisting National Board (DANB).

www.danb.org/en/Meet-State-Requirements



Students who want to become Certified Dental Assistants must also take and pass the CDA exam. This exam consists of three parts, RHS (Radiation Health and Safety), ICE (Infection Control) and GC (General Chairside Assisting). The exams are computer based exams administered by the DANB at local test taking sites.

www.danb.org/en/Become-Certified

Potential for Advancement:

Dental Assistants have lots of opportunities to grow in their career. With additional training, certification or education, there are various advancement opportunities in dental care.

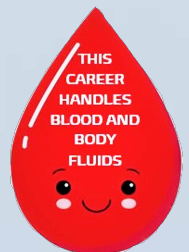
- Become an Expanded Function Dental Assistant
www.danb.org/en/Become-Certified/Exams-and-Certifications.aspx
- Become a Dental Hygienist
www.ada.org
- Become a Dentist
www.ada.org



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Dental Assistants is expected to grow 11 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2017-18 Edition, Dental Assistants, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/dental-assistants.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Dental Hygienist



What do they do?

Dental Hygienists clean and polish teeth, examine patients for oral disease and take x-ray images of the mouth and jaw. They work closely with both Dentists and Dental Assistants.

A Dental Hygienist works with patients every day. They also teach patients how to care for their teeth and gums.

Where do they work?

Almost all Dental Hygienists work in a dentist's office. More than half of all Dental Hygienists work part time.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Dental Hygienist is \$81,360. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$72,540.



Education:

Anyone wanting to work as a Dental Hygienist must complete an accredited two-year associate's degree program.

Dental Hygienist training in Madison:

Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Dental Hygienist should take classes in biology, chemistry and math. Dental Hygienists interested in continuing their education and going into research or teaching, could complete a bachelor's or master's degree.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Dental Hygienists are accredited by the American Dental Association. Learn more about the ADA here:

www.naacls.org



Professional Associations:

Dental Hygienists can join both a national and state association:

American Dental Hygienists Association:

www.adha.org



Wisconsin Dental Hygienists Association:

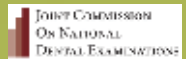
www.wi-dha.com

License:

After completing their education, graduates of a Dental Hygiene program must pass three areas of testing.

The national level exam is taken through the Joint Commission on National Dental Examinations. National Board Dental Hygiene Examination:

www.ada.org



Regional Dental Hygiene Exam:

At the regional level, the Central Regional Dental Testing Services also administers a dental hygiene exam.

www.crdts.org



At the state level, Dental Hygienists must also become licensed through the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.

Wisconsin Dental Hygiene Examination:

www.dsps.wi.gov/HOME



Potential for Advancement:

With additional education or work experience, a Dental Hygienist could go into:

Dental Hygiene Instructor

Public Health Hygiene

Dental Laboratory Technician

Public School Hygienist

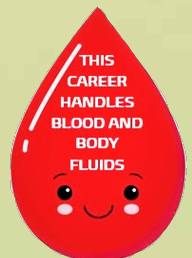
Dental Sales Representative

Dental Hygiene Administrator

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Dental Hygienists is expected to grow 11 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2017-18 Edition*, Dental Hygienists, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/dental-hygienists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Dentist

DIRECT



What do they do?

Dentists diagnose and treat problems with patients' teeth, gums, and related parts of the mouth. They provide advice and instruction on taking care of the teeth and gums and on diet choices that affect oral health.

Where do they work?

Some dentists have their own business and work alone or with a small staff. Other dentists have partners in their practice. Still others work as associate dentists for established dental practices.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Dentist is \$. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$XX,130.



Education:

Dentists must be licensed in the state in which they work. Licensure requirements vary by state, although candidates usually must have a Doctor of Dental Surgery (DDS) or Doctor of Medicine in Dentistry/Doctor of Dental Medicine (DMD) degree from an accredited dental program and pass written and clinical exams. Dentists who practice in a specialty area must complete postdoctoral training. Schooling typically takes 4 years for undergraduate degree and 4 years of dental school.

Dental Schools in Wisconsin:

Marquette University <https://www.marquette.edu/dentistry/>

Pre Dental Program: Wisconsin Lutheran College
<https://www.wlc.edu/pre-dental/>

High School students interested in becoming a Dentist should take courses in biology, chemistry and anatomy.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Dentists are accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA).



<http://www.ada.org/en/coda>

The sole national organization representing academic dentistry, the American Dental Education Association (ADEA) <https://www.adea.org/>



Professional Association:

You can join the American Dental Assistant Association while attending school. You can learn more here:



<https://www.adausa.org/>

License:

All states require dentists to be licensed.

Licensure in Wisconsin is handled by the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.

You can find more information by going to their website and clicking Licenses/Permits/Registrations then Health Professions:

www.dsps.wi.gov

Dental Exams:

Dental Admission Test (DAT)

National Board Dental Examination- Written & Clinical



Examples of Dental Specialties:

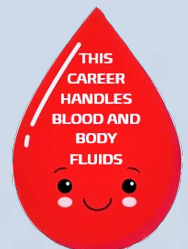
- Dental Anesthesiology
- Dental Public Health
- Endodontics
- Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology
- Oral & Maxillofacial Radiology
- Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery
- Orthodontics
- Pediatric Dentistry
- Periodontics
- Prosthodontics



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for a Dentist is expected to grow 8 percent between 2020-2030, which is as fast as average across all occupations. The demand for dental services will increase as the population ages and as research continues to link oral health to overall health.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2017-18 Edition, Dentist, <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/dentists.htm> (visited September 08, 2021).



Diagnostic Medical Sonographer

DIRECT



What do they do?

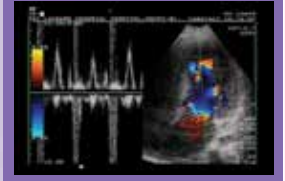
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers work with special equipment using sound waves to create images of organs, vessels and tissues inside of the body. Sonographers take “pictures” and analyze what they see to help diagnose illness or injury, to provide visual guidance for other procedures or to check the health of a growing baby.

Where do they work?

Most Sonographers work in hospitals, physician’s offices, diagnostic laboratories and outpatient care centers. They generally work in dimly lit rooms or at patients’ bedsides.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Diagnostic Medical Sonographer is \$80,680. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$87,970.



Education:

Either a two or four-year degree is required to become a Diagnostic Medical Sonographer.

Sonography training in Madison:

Edgewood College and UW Hospital and Clinics are affiliated to offer a bachelor’s degree in ultrasound:

www.edgewood.edu

www.uwhealth.org/ultrasoundschool

High School students interested in becoming a Sonographer should take classes in anatomy, physiology, physics and math.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Diagnostic Medical Sonography are accredited by the Joint Review Committee on Education in Diagnostic Medical Sonography (JRC-DMS) and the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP).

www.caahep.org



Professional Associations:

Diagnostic Medical Sonographers can choose to join any of the following professional associations:

Society of Diagnostic Medical Sonography:

www.sdms.org

American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine:

www.aium.org



Registry:

Sonographers must be registered before they can be employed. Registry exams are administered by the American Registry of Diagnostic Medical Sonography:

www.ardms.org



Sonography Principles & Instrumentation Exam:

Sonographers must pass the SPI exam and a corresponding specialty exam to become credentialed. The SPI exam tests the basic skills and knowledge required for all sonography professions. A specialty exam must be passed within 5 years before a sonographer is considered credentialed.

Credentials and corresponding specialty exams are listed below:

Registered Diagnostic Medical Sonographer (RDMS):

Abdomen (AB)
Breast (BR)
Fetal Echocardiography (FE)
Neurosonology (NE)
Obstetrics and Gynecology (OB/GYN)

Registered Diagnostic Cardiac Sonographer (RDCS):

Adult Echocardiography (AE)
Fetal Echocardiography (FE)
Pediatric Echocardiography (PE)

Registered Vascular Technologist (RVT):

Vascular Technology (VT)

Potential for Advancement:

Sonographers with experience can move into management positions, education, research, sales of ultrasound equipment, or work as an ultrasound machine applications specialist.



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Sonographers is expected to grow 14 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2017-18 Edition*, Diagnostic Medical Sonographers, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/diagnostic-medical-sonographers.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Dialysis Technician

DIRECT



What do they do?

Dialysis Technicians operate machines that act as an artificial kidney and remove waste from the blood along with excess fluid. They monitor the machines as well as the patients while they undergo dialysis treatment. They follow strict rules to provide safe and effective treatment to the patients receiving dialysis treatment.

Where do they work?

Dialysis Technicians normally work in a hospital or clinic setting. Depending on the patient's need they can also be found in a patient's home.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Dialysis Technician is \$46,320. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is about the same.



Education:

To become a Dialysis Technician, a high school diploma or GED is required, in addition to the completion of an approved training program with clinical experience. Some states may require certification.

It is also possible to earn an associates two-year degree in medical technology or nephrology. This provides education on dialysis, and allows for advancement in the field, according to the National Kidney Foundation.

www.kidney.org

Training programs in Wisconsin:

Chippewa Valley Technical College



www.cvtc.edu

Milwaukee Area Technical College

www.matc.edu

Dialysis 4 Career

www.dialysis4career.com

DaVita

www.davita.com

Southland Health Careers

www.southlandhealthcareforum.org

Certification:

Credentials can be earned through the following organizations:

- Nephrology Nursing Certification Commission
www.nncc-exam.org

CCHT – Certification for Clinical Hemodialysis Technicians



- Board of Nephrology Examiners Nursing & Technology
www.bonent.org

CHT – Hemodialysis Technician Certification



- National Nephrology Certification Organization
www.nnco-cert.org

CBNT – Biomedical Nephrology Technology



CCNT – Clinical Nephrology Technology

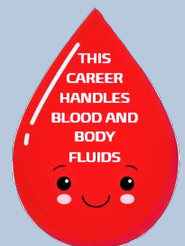
Potential for Advancement:

There is room to advance with a lot of work experience and additional training and education. The advancement would be to lead technician positions or specialize in a field such as nursing or physician's assistant.

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Dialysis Technicians is expected to grow 11 percent between 2020-2030, which is faster than the average across occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2017-18 Edition*
www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/medical-and-clinical-laboratory-technologists-and-technicians.htm (visited September 08, 2021)



Dietetic Technician



What do they do?

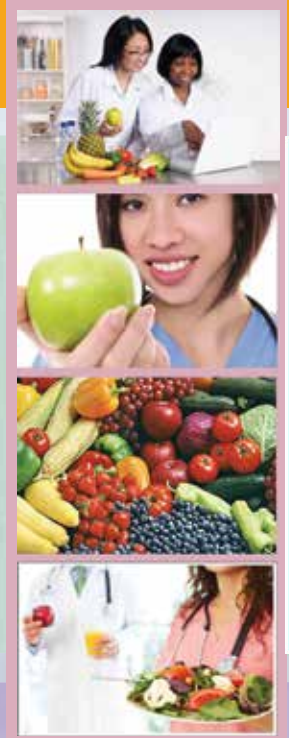
Dietetic Technicians work under the direction of clinical nutritionists. They work with patients to ensure that they are following their nutritional plan appropriately. Dietetic Technicians assess a patient's dietary history and needs, they calculate nutritional content of meals, and educate patients on their nutrition plan.

Where do they work?

Dietetic Technicians work in hospitals with patients and culinary services staff. Dietetic Technicians can also work at long-term care facilities, schools, community organizations, health clubs and food companies.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Dietetic Technician is \$34,160. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$30,790.



Education:

There are multiple educational pathways to become a Dietetic Technician. Receiving an associate degree along with a dietetic certification can allow you to work as a Dietetic Technician. One can also receive a bachelor's degree in Dietetics, Food or Nutrition.

Dietetic Training in Wisconsin:

Milwaukee Area Technical College (MATC): www.matc.edu

UW-Madison: www.wisc.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Dietetic Technician should take classes in anatomy, health, chemistry and biology.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Dietetic Technicians are accredited by the Accreditation Council for Education in Nutrition and Dietetics (ACEND) of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics (AND).

<http://www.eatrightacend.org/ACEND/>



Professional Association:

Once certified, Dietetic Technicians can join the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics. You can learn more by going to their website:

<http://www.eatrightpro.org/resources/about-us>

Registration:

Though not required, after completion of a Dietetic Technician program, students are eligible to take an exam to become a Dietetic Technician Registered (DTR). The DTR exam is administered by the Commission on Dietetic Registration and requires that students have completed 450 hours of work experience or internship with a registered dietitian. More information about the examination can be found at:

www.cdrnet.org



Potential for Advancement:

Dietetic Technicians who want to advance their career can return to school to become a Registered Dietitian. To become a Registered Dietitian students must receive a bachelor's degree of science and pass the Registered Dietitian Exam also administered by the Commission of Dietetics Registration. www.cdrnet.org

Specializations:

Dietetic Technicians can choose to work in speciality areas such as:

- Pediatric Nutrition
- Oncology Nutrition
- Gerontological Nutrition
- Sports Dietetics
- Renal Nutrition



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Dietetic Technicians is expected to grow 3 percent as of May 2020, which is on pace with other careers.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, May 2020*
www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes292051.htm



Dietitian

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What do they do?

Dietitians are experts in nutrition and food. The specific work a Dietitian does can vary depending on where they work or the specialty they choose. They may advise people on what to eat to live a healthy lifestyle or reach a health-goal, they may create meal plans for schools, hospitals or nursing homes or they might work in their community to help promote better nutrition through education programs teaching ideal diet and fitness habits.

Where do they work?

The majority of Dietitians work in hospitals, but others may work in smaller offices or nursing care facilities.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Dietitian is \$65,620. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$61,870.



Education:

A four-year bachelor's of science degree is required to become a Dietitian. After graduation, an internship must also be completed.

Dietitian training in Madison:

UW-Madison: www.nutrisci.wisc.edu

Dietitian Internship in Madison:

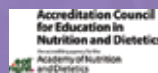
UW-Hospital: www.uwhealth.org/health-careers-education-and-training/31846

High School students interested in becoming a Dietitian should take classes in anatomy & physiology, biology, chemistry, statistics & probability, economics, health, home economics and math.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Dietitians are accredited by the Accreditation Council for Education in Nutrition and Dietetics (ACEND).

www.eatright.org/ACEND



Professional Associations:

Dietitians could choose to join any of the following professional associations:

Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics:

www.eatright.org

American Society for Nutrition:

www.nutrition.org

Wisconsin Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics:

www.eatrightwisc.org



Certification & Registry:

Dietitians must pass a national registration exam before they can practice. The Registered Dietitian Exam is maintained by the Commission on Dietetic Registration (CDR). The exam is administered by Pearson Vue Testing Centers.

www.cdrnet.org

www.pearsonvue.com

State certification is also required before working as a Dietitian. Wisconsin licensure is managed by the Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS):

www.dsps.wi.gov



Specialization:

A Registered Dietitian could choose to become certified in any of the following dietary specialties:

- Pediatric Nutrition
Working with healthy and/or ill children.
- Oncology Nutrition
Working with cancer patients.
- Gerontological Nutrition
Working with the elderly.
- Sports Dietetics
Working with athletes or active individuals.
- Renal Nutrition
Working with adults or children who suffer from kidney failure or chronic kidney disease.



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Dietitians is expected to grow 11 percent between 2020-2030, which is faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2017-18 Edition*, Dietitians and Nutritionists:

www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/dietitians-and-nutritionists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



EKG (Electrocardiogram) Technician



What do they do?

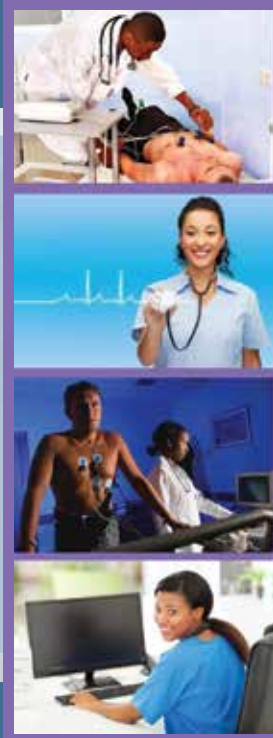
EKG Technicians perform electrocardiograms which is a test that monitors the heartbeat of a patient. The test requires the EKG Technician to place electrodes on the patient's body. The EKG Technician is responsible for operating the EKG machine and monitoring the patient during the procedure.

Where do they work?

EKG Technicians work in clinics and hospitals. EKG Technicians can also work in diagnostic laboratories. They spend most of their time working on their feet.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for an EKG Technician is \$62,020. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$67,060.



Education:

A high school diploma is required to become an EKG Technician. Many EKG Technicians have an associate degree or have completed an EKG training program. On the job training is also a common option to become an EKG Technician. It is preferred that all EKG Technicians are certified.

EKG Technician training in Madison:

Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu

High School students interested in becoming an EKG Technician should take classes in biology, anatomy & physiology, physics, math, health and social sciences.

Accreditation:

Education programs for EKG Technicians are accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Professions (CAAHEP).

www.caahep.org



Professional Associations:

EKG Technicians can choose to join the following professional associations.

National Healthcare Workers Association:

www.nationalhealthcareworkersassociation.com



American Society of Phlebotomy Technicians:

www.aspt.org



Certification:

After completion of an EKG Technician program or on-the-job training an EKG Technician certification exam can be taken. The exam is often a two part exam that consists of a multiple choice section and a clinical skills section.

EKG Technician certification exams can be taken through various organizations:

National Certification Career Association:

www.nccanow.com/ekg_technician_certificaion.html



National Health Career Association:

www.nhanow.com/certifications/ekg-technician



Important Skills:

- Attention to detail
- Communication
- Technology skills
- Compassion for patients
- Active listening skills



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for EKG Technicians is expected to grow 14 percent between 2020-2030, which is faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Diagnostic Medical Sonographers and Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians, Including Vascular Technologists, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/diagnostic-medical-sonographers.htm (visited September 08, 2021)



Emergency Medical Technician/Paramedic



DIRECT



What do they do?

Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) and Paramedics help people who are sick or injured, usually in emergency situations like car accidents or natural disasters. They often work with firefighters or police officers.

Paramedics have more extensive training than EMTs. They can give medications and use more complex medical equipment. Both careers are stressful, physically difficult, and can involve life-or-death situations.

Where do they work?

Most EMTs and Paramedics work with an ambulance service and care for patients during transport to a hospital. Most Paramedics work for an ambulance service, while others may work with a fire department or at a hospital which has their own ambulance service.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a EMT/Paramedic is \$41,480. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$47,670.

Education:

Emergency Medical Technician:

A formal EMT training course is required. Additional training is required to drive an ambulance.

Paramedic:

Paramedics must complete 1,200 hours of instruction and become certified and licensed before they can begin working.

EMT and Paramedic Schools in Madison:

Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu

High School students interested in applying to EMT programs should take courses in anatomy and physiology.

Accreditation:

Education programs for EMTs are accredited by the Committee on Accreditation of Education Programs for the Emergency Medical Services Professions (CoAEMSP).



www.coaemsp.org

Professional Associations:

Once certified, EMTs can join the National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians. You can learn more by going to their website:

www.naemt.org



In Wisconsin, EMTs can also join the Wisconsin EMS Association. You can find additional resources by visiting their website:

www.wisconsinems.com



Certification & License:

The National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians certifies EMTs.

www.nremt.org

In addition to national certification, EMTs must also be licensed by state. In Wisconsin, licensing is handled by the Department of Health Services:

www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/ems/index.htm



Potential for Advancement:

EMTs can receive additional training and become licensed in the following areas of emergency care:

EMT-Intermediate Technician	(100 hours of training)
EMT-Intermediate	(335 hours of training)
Paramedic	(1,000 hours of training)

Paramedics who work with a fire department may advance in rank while others may become dispatchers. With additional training a Paramedic could work with a helicopter and flight crew. Some Paramedics move into education, teaching new emergency services personnel.

A Paramedic could also continue their education to become a Critical Care Transport Paramedic. Prerequisites include:

- Minimum of 21 years old.
- Valid EMT-Paramedic license/certification with at least three years experience and a recommendation.
- Training in Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS), Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS) and other similar courses



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for EMTs and Paramedics is expected to grow 11 percent between 2020-2030, which is faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2017-18 Edition*, EMTs and Paramedics, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/emts-and-paramedics.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Epidemiologist



What do they do?

Epidemiologists are public health professionals who investigate patterns and causes of disease and injury. They seek to reduce the risk and occurrence of negative health outcomes through research, community education, and health policy. Epidemiologists may come into contact with infectious disease, but the risk is minimal because they receive appropriate training and take extensive precautions before interacting with samples or patients.

Where do they work?

Epidemiologists work in offices and laboratories, usually at health departments for state and local governments, in hospitals, and at colleges and universities. Epidemiologists are also employed in the federal government by agencies such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for an Epidemiologist is \$86,740. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$72,840.



Education:

Epidemiologists need at least a master's degree from an accredited college or university. Most epidemiologists have a master's degree in public health (MPH) or a related field, and some have completed a doctoral degree in epidemiology or medicine. Most graduates go on to complete a fellowship in their area of interest.

Epidemiologist Programs in Madison:

UW-Madison Master and PhD of Epidemiology
<https://pophealth.wisc.edu/grad/epidemiology>

High School students interested in becoming an Epidemiologist should take classes in biology, chemistry, physics, statistics, health and social science.

Professional Associations:

Center for Disease Control and Prevention
American Epidemiological Society
American Public Health Association
National Institutes of Health
American College of Epidemiology
Association for Professional Infection Epidemiology



Licensure:

Licensure of epidemiologists is voluntary and is offered by the Certification Board of Infection Control and Epidemiology (CBIC) <https://www.cbic.org/CBIC.htm>



Areas of Emphasis or Specialization:

- Database Administrator
- Vaccine Researcher
- Disease Ecologist
- Biostatistics
- Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Management
- Environmental Health Science
- Global Health
- Cancer Epidemiology
- Infections Disease
- Chronic Diseases
- Maternal and Child Health
- Occupational Health
- Mental Health
- Substance Abuse
- Oral Health



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Epidemiologists is expected to grow 30 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2017-18 Edition*, Epidemiologist, <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/life-physical-and-social-science/epidemiologists.htm> (visited September 08, 2021).



Exercise Physiologist / Athletic Trainer

DIRECT



What do they do?

Exercise Physiologists create fitness and exercise programs to help patients recover from chronic diseases and improve overall physical health of their patients.

Athletic Trainers work with people of all ages to prevent, diagnose and treat muscle and bone injuries or illnesses. They work under the direction of a physician and other health providers.

Where do they work?

Exercise Physiologists work in hospitals, nursing homes and outpatient clinics. Athletic Trainers work in schools, colleges, and physicians offices. They may also work for sports teams or the military.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for an Exercise Physiologist is \$54,030 and \$45,870 for an Athletic Trainer. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$55,980 and \$43,470 for an Athletic Trainer.



Education:

Both Exercise Physiologists and Athletic Trainers need to complete a four-year bachelor's degree, while some will go on to get a master's degree. Both education programs will have a clinical portion of training.

Exercise Physiologist programs in Wisconsin:

UW-Oshkosh (BS):

www.uwosh.edu/kinesiology

UW-Madison (MS):

www.kinesiology.education.wisc.edu

Athletic Trainer programs in Wisconsin:

High School students interested in becoming an Exercise Physiologist or Athletic Trainer should take courses in anatomy, physics and physiology.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Exercise Physiology are accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP).



www.caahep.org

Athletic Trainer programs are accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Athletic Training Education (CAATE):



www.caate.net

Certification & License:

Graduates of an accredited Exercise Physiologist program can become certified through the American Society of Exercise Physiologists (ASEP) or the American College of Sports Medicine (ASCM).

Exercise Physiologist Certified (EPC):

www.asep.org



Registered Clinical Exercise Physiologist (RCEP):

www.ascm.org



Athletic Trainers must meet the requirements of the National Athletic Trainers Association Board of Certification (BOCATC) before they can become licensed in the state of Wisconsin through the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.

www.bocatc.org

www.dsps.wi.gov



Professional Associations:

Exercise Physiologists can join the Clinical Exercise Physiology Association:

www.ascm-cepa.org



Athletic Trainers can join the National Athletic Trainers' Association:

www.wpta.org



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Exercise Physiologists is expected to grow 13 percent (faster than average) and Athletic Trainers is expected to grow 23 percent (much faster than average) between 2020-2030.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2017-18 Edition*, Exercise Physiologist/ Athletic Trainer, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/athletic-trainers-and-exercise-physiologists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Genetic Counselor



What do they do?

Genetic Counselors determine risk factors for disorders and hereditary diseases. They do this by analyzing patient histories, genetic testing, and risk calculation. Genetic Counselors also educate the family on their risk factors as well as how to cope with a diagnosis.

Where do they work?

Hospitals, universities, laboratories, and private clinics are common locations in which genetic counselors work.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Genetic Counselor is \$86,640. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$80,310.



Education:

To become a Genetic Counselor one must complete a master's degree in genetic counseling. Master's programs for genetic counseling are very competitive.

Genetic Counselor Training:

M.S. Degree at UW-Madison, WI:

www.med.wisc.edu

M.S. Degree at Northwestern University, IL:

www.cgm.northwestern.edu

M.S. Degree at University of Minnesota:

www.cbs.umn.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Genetic Counselor should take classes in chemistry, biology, genetics, and psychology. It is also strongly recommended to seek out both volunteer and internship experiences.

Accreditation:

The Accreditation Council for Genetic Counseling is a specialized program accreditation board for educational training programs which grant master's degrees or higher in genetic counseling.



www.gceducation.org

Certification & License:

The American Board of Genetic Counseling certifies and recertifies Genetic Counselors. Exams of certification are offered annually and are maintained with continuing education based on a five-year period.

www.abgc.net



In addition to a master's degree, some states require licensing to become a Genetic Counselor, according to the National Society of Genetic Counselors, Wisconsin does not require a license.

Professional Associations:

Genetic Counselors could choose to join any of the following professional associations:

The American College of Medical Genetics (ACMG):

www.acmg.net



American Society of Human Genetics (ASHG):

www.ashg.org



National Society of Genetic Counselors (NSGC):

www.nsgc.org



Room for Advancement:

Genetic Counselors can advance their career by becoming professors, publish articles for academic journals, give presentations in the community or speak with government officials.

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Genetic Counselors are expected to grow 26 percent from 2020-2030 which is much faster than average for all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2017-18 Edition*, Genetic Counselors, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/genetic-counselors.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Health Information Specialist



What do they do?

Health Information Specialists manage and organize health information data. Keeping this information organized maintains its quality, accuracy, accessibility and security in both electronic and paper copies.

Where do they work?

Health Information Specialists generally work in clinical settings like hospitals, clinics, and nursing facilities. They can also work in administrative settings.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Health Information Specialist is \$61,410. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$57,390.



Education:

Health Information Specialists need a high school diploma or GED. In addition they need a post secondary certificate or associates degree.

Health Information Training in Wisconsin:

Madison Area Technical College:

www.madisoncollege.edu

Chippewa Valley Technical College:

www.cvtc.edu

Fox Valley Technical College:

www.fvtc.edu

Bryant & Stratton College – Milwaukee/Wauwatosa:

www.bryantstratton.edu

Northeast Wisconsin Technical College:

www.nwtc.edu

Waukesha County Technical College:

www.wctc.edu

High school students interested in health information technology should take courses related to health, computer science, math and biology.

Skills & Qualities:

- Analytical skills
- Detail-oriented
- Integrity
- Interpersonal skills
- Technical skills
- Organization & communication

Certifications:

Most employers expect Health Information Specialists to be certified or become certified shortly after being employed.

The Registered Health Information Technician certificate is certified by The American Health Information Management Association (AHIMA). www.ahima.org



The Commission on Accreditation for Health Informatics and Information Management Education (CAHIIM) works to provide the community with consistent and effective ways to monitor health information. www.cahiim.org

Types of Certifications:



- Associates Degree level
- Registered Health Information Technician (RHIT)
- Baccalaureate level or higher
- Registered Health Information Administrator (RHIA)

Potential for Advancement:

There is room for advancement for Health Information Specialists through additional education and certifications. Advancement to a management position is possible after the completion of a bachelor's or master's degree. In addition, taking required certification courses are needed to advance and vary based on facility and state.

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Health Information Specialists is expected to grow 9 percent between 2020-2030, which is as fast as average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Medical Records and Health Information Technicians, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/medical-records-and-health-information-technicians.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Healthcare Administration



What do they do?

Healthcare Administrators, also called health service managers or healthcare executives, plan, coordinate and direct medical services and manage changes in regulations and technology.

Some Healthcare Administrators may manage an entire hospital, while others manage a specific department or a smaller doctor's office.

Where do they work?

Most Healthcare Administrators work in hospitals or nursing homes. They work closely with nurses, doctors and other employees in the healthcare environment.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Healthcare Administrator is \$119,840. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is about the same.



Education:

Most Healthcare Administrators have at least a bachelor's degree, while others might have a master's or doctorate degree.

HCA training in Madison:

UW-Madison:

Bachelor's of Business Administration with a Health Care Management Specialization:

www.bus.wisc.edu/bba

Globe University:

Bachelor's and Master's in Healthcare Management

www.globeuniversity.edu

University of Phoenix:

Master's or Doctor of Health Administration

www.phoenix.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Healthcare Administrator should take college prep courses like math, communication, economics, government, English, psychology, sociology and computer skills.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Healthcare Administration are accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Management Education

www.cahme.org



License:

Most Healthcare Administrators do not need to be licensed. However, nursing care facility administrators must become licensed at the state level.

Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.

www.dsps.wi.gov



Professional Associations:

Healthcare Administrators may choose to join any of the following professional associations:

American College of Health Care Administrators (ACHCA):

www.achca.org



Professional Association of Health Care Office Management (PAHCOM):

www.pahcom.com



American Academy of Medical Administrators (AAMA):

www.aameda.org



American College of Healthcare Executives (ACHE):

www.aameda.org



Potential for Advancement:

Healthcare Administrators typically begin their career in lower level leadership positions. They can advance by moving into positions with more responsibility. Some Healthcare Administrators become consultants or educators.



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Healthcare Administrators is expected to grow 32 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Medical and Health Service Managers, www.bls.gov/ooh/management/medical-and-health-services-managers.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Histology Technician & Technologist



What do they do?

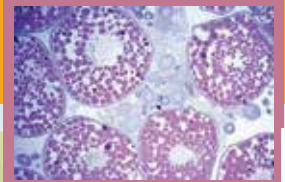
Histology is the study of tissue. Histotechnicians (HT) and Histotechnologists (HTL) prepare tissues by cutting and staining them from various sites in the body to be reviewed by a Pathologist for examination under the microscope by grossing/ dissecting biopsy specimens, embedding tissue in paraffin wax, performing microtomy and completing various staining techniques of tissue on glass slides. Basic instrument maintenance (temperatures, monitoring reagents), supply inventory and quality control to review and evaluate test or instrument performance.

Where do they work?

Histotechnologists work in hospitals, public health facilities and research institutions. Interact daily with pathologists, residents, and both intradepartmental and interdepartmental staff.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Histology Technician is \$51,770. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$46,220.



Education:

Histotechnicians (HT) are required to have a high school education, but an associates degree in Histotechnology is preferred.

Histotechnologists (HTL) are required to have a bachelors degree in a related science.

Histotechnology training in Wisconsin:

Marshfield Labs:

www.marshfieldlabs.org/lab-services/education

High School students interested in becoming a Histotechnologist should take courses in chemistry, biology and anatomy and physiology.

Professional Associations:

There are multiple professional associations that Histotechnologists can be a part of. To learn about these organization visit the websites below:

National Society for Histotechnology:

www.nsh.org



American Society for Clinical Laboratory Science:

www.ascls.org



Certification:

After receiving the appropriate education to work in histology, students are able to take national certification exams.

The ASCP Board of Certification (BOC) is a certifying body within the American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP) that administers these certification exams.

The exams administered include:

- Histotechnician (HT)
- Histotechnologist (HTL)

For more information on these exams visit:

www.ascp.org/Board-of-Certification



Accreditation:

Education programs for Histotechnologists are accredited by the National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences

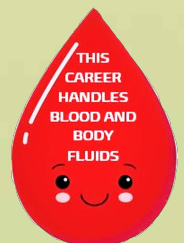
www.naacls.org



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists, including Histotechnologists, is expected to grow 11 percent between 2020-2030, which is faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/medical-and-clinical-laboratory-technologists-and-technicians.htm (visited September 08, 2021)



Information Security Analyst



What do they do?

Information security analysts plan and carry out security measures to protect an organization's computer networks and systems. Their responsibilities are continually expanding as the number of cyberattacks increases.

Where do they work?

Most information security analysts work for computer companies, consulting firms, or business and financial companies. Because of highly confidential information many hospitals employ information security analysts as well.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for an Information Security Analyst is \$113,270. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$93,860.

Education:

Most information security analyst positions require a bachelor's degree in a computer-related field. Employers usually prefer to hire analysts with experience in a related occupation.

Information Security training in Madison:

Madison Area Technical College:
<https://madisoncollege.edu/program/network-security-specialist>

High School students interested in becoming an Information Security Analyst should take classes in computer science, technology, computer programming.



Professional Associations:

Association for Computing Machinery
Computing Research Association
IEEE Computer Society



For information about opportunities for women pursuing information technology careers, visit:
National Center for Women & Information Technology



Certification:

There are a number of information security certifications available, and many employers prefer candidates to have certification, which validates the knowledge and best practices required from information security analysts. Some are general information security certificates, such as the Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP)



Important Qualities:

- *Analytical skills.* Information security analysts must carefully study computer systems and networks and assess risks to determine how security policies and protocols can be improved.
- *Detail oriented.* Because cyberattacks can be difficult to detect, information security analysts must pay careful attention to computer systems and watch for minor changes in performance.
- *Ingenuity.* Information security analysts must anticipate information security risks and implement new ways to protect their organizations' computer systems and networks.
- *Problem-solving skills.* Information security analysts must respond to security alerts and uncover and fix flaws in computer systems and networks.

Potential for Advancement:

Information security analysts can advance to become chief security officers or another type of computer and information systems manager

Job Outlook: According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment of information security analysts is projected to grow 33 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average for all occupations. Demand for information security analysts is expected to be very high, as these analysts will be needed to create innovative solutions to prevent hackers from stealing critical information or causing problems for computer networks.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Information Security Analysts, <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/computer-and-information-technology/information-security-analysts.htm> (visited September 08, 2021).



Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)



What do they do?

Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs) work under Registered Nurses (RNs) and doctors to provide basic medical care. They monitor patients' health, collect samples for testing and keep health records.

There are some things that an LPN can not do such as giving medication or starting an IV. This can vary by state.

Where do they work?

Licensed Practical Nurses work in nursing homes, hospitals, doctors' offices and community or home health care facilities.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a LPN is \$51,850. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$49,850.



DIRECT

Education:

A state approved one-year education program must be completed to become a Licensed Practical Nurse.

LPN training in Madison:

Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Licensed Practical Nurse should take classes in algebra, biology, anatomy and physiology.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Practical Nursing are accredited by the Accreditation Commission for Education in Nursing.

www.acenursing.com



Professional Associations:

Licensed Practical Nurses may choose to join any of the following professional associations:

National League of Nursing:

<http://napnes.org>



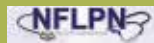
National Association for Practical Nurse Education and Service:

www.nln.org



National Federation of Licensed Professional Nurses (NFLPN):

www.ascp.org



Wisconsin Nurses Association:

www.wisconsinnurses.org



License & Registry:

Licensed Practical Nurses must be licensed nationally and listed in the state of Wisconsin registry. Candidates register with the Wisconsin Board of Nursing before taking their exam. The exam is managed by Pearson Vue testing centers:

Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services:

www.dsps.wi.gov

www.pearsonvue.com

National Council Licensure Examination for Practical Nurses (NCLEX-PN):

www.ncsbn.org/nclex.htm



Potential for Advancement:

A Practical Nurse can work in many areas of healthcare. With experience a LPN can move into lead or supervisory positions in their department.

The most common way for a LPN to advance is to continue their education through a degree completion program or completing a Bachelor's of Science degree.

Nursing Completion: LPN to ADN (Associate Degree Nursing)

Madison Area Technical College:

www.madisoncollege.edu

Bachelor of Science in Nursing (RN):

University of Wisconsin-Madison: www.son.wisc.edu/academics-bs.htm

Edgewood College: www.edgewood.edu/Academics/SchoolofNursing.aspx

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Licensed Practical Nurses is expected to grow 9 percent between 2020-2030, which is as fast as average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/licensed-practical-and-licensed-vocational-nurses.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Medical Appliance Technician



What do they do?

Medical Appliance Technicians create, maintain and repair medical and surgical appliances. These appliances may include: braces, joints, and artificial limbs. They work with healthcare professionals by following specific directions to help patients in need of these special devices.

Where do they work?

Most Medical Appliance Technicians work in hospital and clinic settings. A high degree of accuracy and reliability is required to ensure results that can assist in the timely diagnosis and treatment of patients. Good communication skills are required during interaction with clinical staff and physicians, i.e., reporting of test results or answering basic questions.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Medical Appliance Technician is \$46,320. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is about the same.



Education:

A high school diploma or GED is required to become a Medical Appliance Technician while additional knowledge comes from on-the-job training. On-the-job training will pair trainees with professional Medical Appliance Technicians who teach the steps and procedures involved in the creation and maintenance of medical devices.

Room for Advancement:

Medical Appliance Technicians who specialize in orthotics and prosthetics could choose to pursue an associates degree program.

A.S. training programs:

Century College, Minnesota:

www.century.edu

Joliet Jr. College, Illinois:

www.jjc.edu

Baker College of Flint: Michigan:

www.baker.edu

Skills:

A medical appliance technology career requires skills to perform manual tasks using your hands, excellent problem-solving skills and a concern for helping others.

Certification:

It is possible to earn additional training through certifications, however, certification programs are rare. Some technical or vocational schools offer programs for medical appliance technicians.

Professional Associations:

American Academy of Orthotists and Prosthetists

www.opcareers.org



American Board for Certification in Orthotics and Prosthetics

www.abcop.org



Accreditation:

Associate degree programs for Medical Appliance Technicians specializing in orthotics and prosthetics are accredited by the National Commission on Orthotic and Prosthetic Education.

www.ncope.org

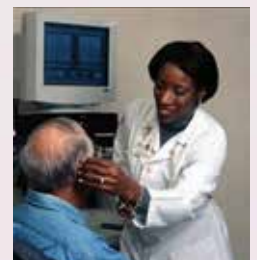


Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Medical Appliance Technicians is expected to grow about 12 percent between 2020-2030, which is faster than average for all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*,

www.bls.gov/ooh/production/dental-and-ophthalmic-laboratory-technicians-and-medical-appliance-technicians.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Medical Assistant

DIRECT



What do they do?

Medical Assistants help physicians, chiropractors and other health professionals. They take patient histories and measure vital signs. In some offices they may help physicians with exams, give injections and prepare blood for lab tests or help with clerical tasks.

The exact work of Medical Assistant will vary depending on where they work.

Where do they work?

Over half of all Medical Assistants work in a physician's private practice, while others might work at a hospital or larger healthcare facility.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Medical Assistant is \$38,190. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$39,670.

Education:

Education requirements for Medical Assistants vary by state. Formal training is not required in Wisconsin. However, completing an accredited education program is required for certification which is preferred by most employers.

Medical Assistant training in Madison:

Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Medical Assistant should consider taking classes in biology, chemistry and anatomy.

Accreditation:

Education programs for CMA training are accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs, or by the Accrediting Bureau of Health Education Schools.

www.caahep.org

www.abhes.org



Professional Associations:

Medical Assistants can join the Wisconsin chapter of the American Association of Medical Assistants.

www.wsma.net



Certification:

There are four types of certification for Medical Assistants:

Certified Medical Assistant (CMA)

From the American Association of Medical Assistants: www.aama-ntl.org



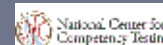
Registered Medical Assistant (RMA)

From the American Medical Technologists: www.americanmedtech.org



National Certified Medical Assistant (NCMA)

From the National Center for Competency Training: www.ncctinc.com



Certified Clinical Medical Assistant (CCMA)

From the National Health Career Association: www.nhanow.com



Please note: completion of an accredited medical assisting program is required for the CMA certification. The other three require no formal education.

Potential for Advancement:

Aside from the various certifications listed above, a Medical Assistant could choose to continue their education into:

- Nursing or Physician's Assistant
- Medical Coding
- Allied Health Management or Healthcare Administration

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Medical Assistants is expected to grow 18 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Medical Assistants,

<http://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/medical-assistants.htm> (visited September 08, 2021).



Medical Coding & Billing Specialists

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What do they do?

Medical Coding and Billing Specialists are two important parts of the billing process for health services. Sometimes one person will perform both jobs while others may only do one or the other.

Medical Coders analyze patient records and apply special codes which are used to charge insurance companies, Medicare and then the patient. Medical billing is more specific to invoicing and processing payments. Both jobs require a great deal of accuracy.

Where do they work?

Most Coding and Billing Specialists work in hospitals or smaller doctors' offices. Some may also work in nursing homes.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Medical Coding & Billing Specialist is \$55,830. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$46,190.



Education:

Medical billing programs are generally less than a year long, while coding generally requires a 1-2 year degree.

Medical Billing and Medical Coding training in Madison:

Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu

- Medical Coding Specialist (1 yr. diploma)
- Medical Billing Specialist (Certificate)

Herzing University (Madison): www.herzing.edu

- Insurance Billing and Coding Specialist (1 yr. diploma)
- Associate of Applied Science in Insurance Billing and Coding Specialist (2 yr. degree)

High School students interested in this career should take classes in health, math and computer skills.

Accreditation:

Education programs are accredited by the National Commission for Certifying Agencies (NCCA) and the Commission on Accreditation for Health Informatics and Information Management Education (CAHIIM).

www.cahiim.org



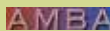
Professional Associations:

The Professional Association of Healthcare Coding Specialists (PAHCS):

www.pahcs.org

American Medical Billing Association:

www.ambanet.net/AMBA.htm



Certification:

Medical Coding and Billing Specialists may become certified by passing an exam administered by either the American Health Information Management Association (AHIMA), the American Academy of Professional Coders (AAPC) or the National Health Career Association (NHA). The three organizations grant slightly different credential titles.

www.ahima.org

www.aapc.com

www.nhanow.com



Credentials and Specialization:

Advancement opportunities become available after a Medical Coding or Billing Specialist gains experience or specializes.

Coding:

- Certified Coding Associate (CCA) – AHIMA
- Certified Coding Specialist (CSS) – AHIMA
- Certified Coding Specialist – Physician Based (CSS-P) – AHIMA
- Certified Professional Coder (CPC) – AAPC
- Certified Professional Coder – Outpatient Hospital (CPC-H) – AAPC
- Certified Professional Coder – Payer (CPC-P) – AAPC

Experienced coders could choose to become certified in additional specialty credentials through the AAPC, which offers 22 areas of specialized clinical healthcare coding.

Billing:

- Certified Professional Biller (CPB) – AAPC
- Certified Medical Reimbursement Specialist (CMRS) – AMBA

Combined:

- Billing and Coding Specialist Certification (CBCS) – NHA

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Medical Coding and Billing Specialists is expected to grow 9 percent between 2020-2030, which is as fast as average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Medical Records and Health Information Technicians, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/medical-records-and-health-information-technicians.htm (visited September 08, 2021)



Medical Interpreter



What do they do?

Medical Interpreters help health providers to communicate with their patients across language barriers. They are present in the exam room and must be comfortable discussing sensitive or personal issues while keeping patient confidentiality and ethics in mind. An in-depth knowledge of medical terminology and the subtle differences between both languages is required.

Where do they work?

Most Medical Interpreters work in a variety of healthcare settings and can work with nurses, technicians, physicians and other medical staff. Some interpreter services are offered over the phone or video, if an in-person interpreter is not available.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Medical Interpreter is \$58,400. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$52,610.

Education:

Proficiency in both English and another language is necessary to begin Medical Interpreter training. After completing 24+ semester hours of college level credit, a student must complete a minimum 40 hours of training.

Those seeking National Interpreter Certification in American Sign Language (ASL) should have a bachelor's degree prior to taking the certification exam.

Medical Interpreter & ASL training in Wisconsin:

Madison Area Technical College (offers both):
www.madisoncollege.edu

Milwaukee Area Technical College (offers both):
www.matc.edu/health_sciences

High School students interested in becoming a Medical Interpreter should take classes that focus on English writing and comprehension, computer skills, and foreign language. It is also helpful to spend time in a foreign country and learn about their culture.

Accreditation:

Medical Interpreter education programs for foreign language are accredited by the Certification Commission for Healthcare Interpreters (CCHI).

www.cchicertification.org

Education programs for sign language are accredited by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf:

www.rid.org

Certification & Registry:

After meeting all prerequisites a student must pass both a written and an oral exam to become a Certified Medical Interpreter (CMI) in any language.

The Certification Commission for Healthcare Interpreters (CCHI) administers both exams:

www.cchicertification.org

The National Interpreter Certification (NIC) exam for American Sign Language Interpretation is administered by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. There are a variety of other certification options available to serve different needs of those who are deaf or have varying levels of hearing loss. Learn more at:

www.rid.org

ASL interpreters must also register with the state of Wisconsin:

www.dsp.wi.gov



Professional Association:

Certified Medical Interpreters for both foreign language and ASL can join the National Council on Interpreting in Healthcare (NCIHC):

www.ncihc.org



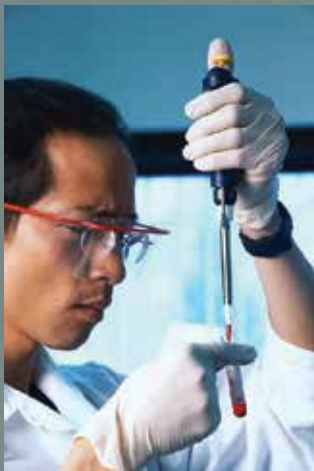
Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Medical Interpreters and Translators is expected to grow 24 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Interpreter and Translators, www.bls.gov/ooh/media-and-communication/interpreters-and-translators.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Medical Laboratory Technician



What do they do?

Medical Laboratory Technicians collect samples and perform tests to analyze body fluids and tissues. They work under the supervision of Medical Technologists or Lab Managers and perform more basic tests and lab procedures.

Where do they work?

Most Medical Laboratory Technicians work in hospitals, although others work in smaller doctor's offices or diagnostic laboratories. Lab Technicians must be able to work with specialized equipment to perform their tests.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Medical Laboratory Technician is \$56,910. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$54,660.



Education:

A two-year associate's degree is required to become a Medical Laboratory Technician.

MLT training in Madison:

Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu

High School students interested in an education in the medical laboratory sciences should take classes in chemistry, biology and math.

Accreditation:

Education programs are accredited by the National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences.

www.naacls.org



Professional Associations:

American Medical Technologists:

www.americanmedtech.org/Home.aspx



American Society for Clinical Laboratory Science / ASCLS

Wisconsin Chapter:

www.ascls.org / www.ascls-wi.org



American Society for Clinical Pathology:

www.ascp.org



American Association of Bioanalysts:

www.aab.org



Certification:

Employers prefer to hire certified Medical Laboratory Technicians. The certification exam is held by the American Society for Clinical Pathology – Board of Certification (ASCP-BOC) :

www.ascp.org



Potential for Advancement:

A Medical Laboratory Technician can specialize in the following areas:

- **Phlebotomist** - Collects blood samples for testing.
- **Histotechnician** - Cut and stain tissue specimens for doctors who study disease.

Medical Laboratory Technicians can also continue their education to become a Medical Technologist (sometimes called a Clinical Laboratory Scientist). A CLS/MLT can then specialize in the following areas:

- **Immunochemistry Technologist** - Collects blood, classifies by type and prepares for transfusion.
- **Clinical Chemistry Technologist** - Prepares specimens and analyzes the chemical and hormonal content of body fluids.
- **Cytotechnologist** - Prepares slides of cells and examines with a microscope to find cancer.
- **Immunology Technologist** - Examines the immune system and its response to foreign bodies.
- **Microbiology Technologist** - Examines and identifies bacteria and other microorganisms.
- **Molecular Biology Technologist** - Performs complex tests on cell samples.



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Medical Laboratory Technicians is expected to grow 11 percent between 2020-2030, which is faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/medical-and-clinical-laboratory-technologists-and-technicians.htm> (visited September 08, 2021)



Medical Technologist



What do they do?

Medical Technologists (MTs) collect samples and perform tests to analyze body fluids and tissues. They supervise Medical Laboratory Technicians and perform more complex tests and lab procedures.

Medical Technologists must be able to work with specialized equipment to perform advanced lab tests.

Where do they work?

Most Medical Technologists work in hospitals, although others work in smaller doctor's offices or diagnostic laboratories.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Medical Technologist is \$61,410. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$57,390.



Education:

A four-year clinical laboratory science degree is required to become a Medical Technologist.

MT training in WI:

Marquette University:

www.marquette.edu/clinical-laboratory-science/

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee:

uwm.edu/healthsciences/academics/bachelors-biomedical-sciences

University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point:

www.uwsp.edu

High School students interested in an education in the medical laboratory sciences should take classes in chemistry, biology and math.

Professional Associations:

Medical Technologists can choose to join any of the following professional associations:

American Medical Technologists:

www.americanmedtech.org/Home

American Society for Clinical Laboratory Science :

www.ascls.org / www.ascls-wi.org

American Society for Clinical

www.ascp.org Pathology:

American Association of Bioanalysts:

www.aab.org



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Medical Technologists is expected to grow 11 percent between 2020-2030, which is faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians, <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/medical-and-clinical-laboratory-technologists-and-technicians.htm> (visited September 08, 2021)

Certification:

Employers prefer to hire certified Medical Technologists. The certification exam is held by the American Society for Clinical Pathology – Board of Certification (ASCP-BOC):

www.ascp.org/Board-of-Certification/GetCertified



Potential for Advancement:

A MT can choose to specialize in the following areas:

- Immunohematology Technologist
- Clinical Chemistry Technologist
- Cytotechnologist
- Immunology Technologist
- Microbiology Technologist
- Molecular Biology Technologist

A Medical Technologist could also choose to continue their education and go into Clinical Lab Management, taking on roles such as supervisor, manager, director or administrator of a clinical laboratory.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Medical Technologists are accredited by the National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences.

www.naacls.org



(Nurse) Midwife



DIRECT

What do they do?

(Nurse) Midwives are advanced practice Registered Nurses (RNs) that provide care to women; examples of care would be gynecological exams, family planning and prenatal care. Many Certified Nurse Midwives may function as primary care providers for women and newborns. They can also provide education on health and wellness through nutrition and disease prevention.

Where do they work?

(Nurse) Midwives can work in a variety of settings including office practices, clinics, hospitals, universities and outpatient care centers.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Midwife (Nurse) is \$114,210. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$117,170.



Education:

(Nurse) Midwives must obtain a bachelor's of science in nursing (BSN) and either a master's of nursing (MSN) or a doctorate of nursing practice (DNP). Many programs are moving toward DNPs as the standard for Nurse Practitioners as this is seen as similar practitioner training as a medical degree. The state of Wisconsin requires a DNP degree to become a midwife.

High School students interested in becoming a (Nurse) Midwife should take courses in chemistry, biology and anatomy and physiology.

Midwife training in Wisconsin:

UW Health – Midwifery Program

<https://www.uwhealth.org/midwife/midwifery-program/10211>



Marquette University – Masters Nurse Midwifery

<https://www.marquette.edu/nursing/graduate/msn-midwifery.php>



Important Skills:

- Communication
- Critical-Thinking/Problem Solving
- Compassion
- Detail oriented
- Resourcefulness
- Interpersonal & Leadership Skills

Certification:

The American Midwifery Certification Board offered certification to become a certified (nurse) midwife (CNM). CNM's must recertify every 5 years.

<https://www.amcbmidwife.org/>



Professional Associations:

American College of Nurse – Midwives (ACNM)

<https://www.midwife.org/>



Midwives Alliance North America

<https://mana.org/>



Accreditation:

Accreditation Commission for Midwifery Education (ACME)

<https://www.midwife.org/Accreditation>



The National Commission for Certifying Agencies accredited American Midwifery Certification Board for their Certified Nurse Midwife (CNM) and Certified Midwife (CM) credentials.

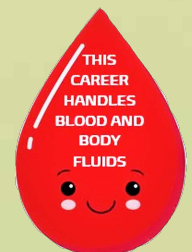
<https://www.aacn.org/>



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Nurse Midwife is expected to grow 45 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, Nurse Midwives, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/nurse-anesthetists-nurse-midwives-and-nurse-practitioners.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Nurse Practitioner

DIRECT



What do they do?

Nurse Practitioners (NPs) are advanced practice Registered Nurses (RNs) that can work either independently or as part of a health care team to diagnose and treat acute and chronic illnesses for people through out their lifespan. Many NPs function as primary care providers in clinics. While RNs can only dispense medications, NPs can prescribe them to their patients.

Where do they work?

Nurse Practitioners can work in a variety of settings including office practices, clinics, hospitals, universities and outpatient care centers.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Nurse Practitioner is \$118,040. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$116,990.

Education:

Nurse Practitioners (NPs) must obtain a bachelor's of science in nursing (BSN) and either a master's of nursing (MSN) or a doctorate of nursing practice (DNP). Many programs are moving toward DNPs as the standard for Nurse Practitioners as this is seen as similar practitioner training as a medical degree.

Nurse Practitioner training in Wisconsin:

Marquette University: www.marquette.edu/grad/Nursing.shtml

UW-Oshkosh: con.uwosh.edu/master-of-science-in-nursing

UW-Milwaukee: uwm.edu/nursing/academics/masters

UW-Madison: www.son.wisc.edu/academics-dnp.htm

High School students interested in becoming a Nurse Practitioner should take courses in biology, chemistry, anatomy and physiology.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Nurse Practitioners are accredited by the American Association of Colleges of Nursing.

www.aacn.nche.edu



Professional Association:

American Association of Nurse Practitioners:

www.aanp.org



Certification & License:

Graduates of an accredited Nursing Practice program must pass the AANPCP National Certification Examinations. These are for entry-level Nurse Practitioners evaluating their knowledge and expertise of each of these areas:

Adult Nurse Practitioner

Family Nurse Practitioner

Adult-Gerontology Primary Care Nurse Practitioner

www.aanpcert.org



At the state level a Nurse Practitioner must be licensed through The Wisconsin Board of Nursing through the Wisconsin Department of Regulation and Licensing under the State of Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services

www.graduatenuisingedu.org/wisconsin

www.dsp.wi.gov



Potential for Specialization:

While many NPs work in preventative primary care, others choose to specialize in areas such as:

Midwifery

Nurse Anesthetists

Dermatology

Psychiatry



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Nurse Practitioners is expected to grow 45 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Nurse Practitioners, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/nurse-anesthetists-nurse-midwives-and-nurse-practitioners.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Occupational Therapist

DIRECT



What do they do?

Occupational Therapists work with patients who are developmentally disabled, injured or elderly. They help these patients to develop, recover or improve daily living and working skills. The specific work they do can vary greatly depending on which patient group they work with. Patient and family education is a large part of the work for Occupational Therapists.

Where do they work?

Most Occupational Therapists work in hospitals or in offices dedicated to physical, occupational or speech therapy. They may provide care in a patient's home, nursing homes or schools.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Occupational Therapist is \$89,470. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$76,770.



Education:

A master's degree is required to become an Occupational Therapist.
A bachelor's degree is required for entry into master's level programs.

OT training in Madison:

UW-Madison: <https://kinesiology.education.wisc.edu/ot/>

UW-Madison also offers a pre-professional program for Occupational Therapy: <https://prehealth.wisc.edu/>

High School students interested in becoming an Occupational Therapist should take classes in biology, anatomy & physiology

Accreditation:

Education programs for Occupational Therapy are accredited by the American Occupational Therapy Association (AOTA):

www.aota.org



Professional Associations:

Occupational Therapists can join the following national and state professional associations:

The American Occupational Therapy Foundation:

www.aotf.org



Wisconsin Occupational Therapy Association:

www.wota.net



Certification & License:

After completing their education, Occupational Therapists must pass an exam to become certified. Passing this exam is also a requirement for gaining a state-level license to practice.

The certification exam is administered by the National Board for Certification of Occupational Therapists (NBCOT):

www.nbcot.org



At the state level, Occupational Therapists must also become licensed through the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.

www.dsps.wi.gov



Potential for Advancement:

Occupational Therapists with a master's degree may choose to continue their education and get a doctorate (OTD) level degree.

Occupational Therapists with experience can advance into management or supervisory roles in their department.

Those who have an advanced degree might teach Occupational Therapy, start their own practice or go into research related to their field.



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Occupational Therapists is expected to grow 17 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Occupational Therapists, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/occupational-therapists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Occupational Therapy Assistant

DIRECT



What do they do?

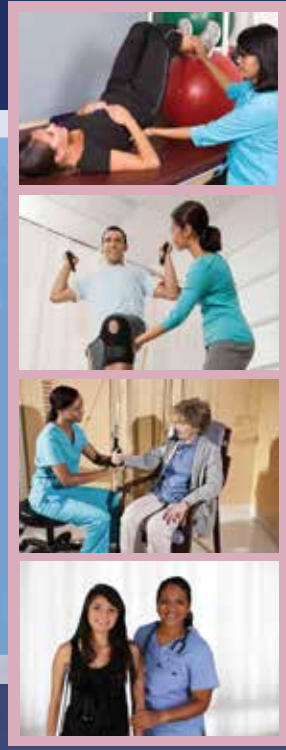
Occupational Therapy (OT) Assistants work with Occupational Therapists to treat patients who may be disabled, injured or elderly. They work directly with the patient while helping to carry out a treatment plan. OT Assistants monitor activities, encourage patients and record patient progress so an Occupational Therapist can make changes to the plan if needed.

Where do they work?

Most Occupational Therapy Assistants work in offices that provide physical, occupational or speech therapy services. Others may work in hospitals, nursing care facilities or schools.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for an Occupational Therapy Assistant is \$63,560. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$51,760.



Education:

A two-year associate's degree is required to become an Occupational Therapy Assistant.

OTA training in Madison:

Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu

High School students interested in becoming an Occupational Therapy Assistant should take classes in chemistry, biology, health and social sciences.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Occupational Therapy Assistants are accredited by the American Occupational Therapy Association (AOTA):



www.aota.org

Professional Associations:

Occupational Therapy Assistants can join the following national and state professional associations:

The American Occupational Therapy Foundation (AOTF):



www.aotf.org

Wisconsin Occupational Therapy Association (WOTA):



www.wota.net

Certification & License:

After completing their education Occupational Therapy Assistants must pass an exam to become certified. Passing this exam is also a requirement for gaining a state-level license to practice.

The OTA certification exam is administered by the National Board for Certification of Occupational Therapists (NBCOT):



www.nbcot.org

At the state level, Occupational Therapy Assistants must also become licensed through the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS):



www.dsp.wi.gov

Potential for Advancement:

Occupational Therapists may choose to continue their education to become an Occupational Therapist. This would require both a bachelor's and master's degree.

There are a small number of "bridge" programs designed for an OTA to transfer credits and complete their Master's of Occupational Therapy (MOT).

OTA to MOT programs in Wisconsin:

Concordia University (Mequon): Transitional Program for Occupational Therapy Assistants (3.5 years): www.cuw.edu

Mount Mary College (Milwaukee): B.S./M.S. in Occupational Therapy (5 years, before transfer credits): www.mtmary.edu

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Occupational Therapy Assistants is expected to grow 34 percent between 2020-2030, much faster than average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Occupational Therapy Assistants and Aides, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/occupational-therapy-assistants-and-aides.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Ophthalmic Medical Technician



What do they do?

An Ophthalmic Medical Technician works with an ophthalmologist to help patients with eye disorders. They obtain patient medical histories, give diagnostic tests, provide instructions on glasses and contact lenses, give eye medicine and maintain optical equipment.

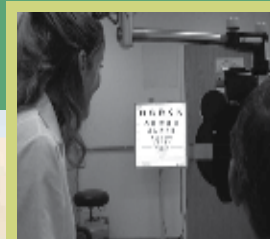
With additional training, ophthalmic technologists can also assist in more advanced procedures.

Where do they work?

Most Ophthalmic Medical Technicians work in ophthalmologist offices, hospitals, clinics, outpatient centers and surgical centers.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for an Ophthalmic Medical Technician is \$41,120. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$43,810.



Education:

To become an Ophthalmic Medical Technician a high school diploma or GED is required. Though not required, there are technical programs available for Ophthalmic training and certification.

Ophthalmic Medical Technician training in WI:

Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu

Madison College offers an ophthalmic clinical assistant program. This program is an expanded curriculum from an optometric technician program and students work under the supervision of an ophthalmologist.

High School Students interested in becoming an Ophthalmic Medical Technician should take classes in science, art, computer programming and math.

Accreditation:

Ophthalmic Medical Technician programs are accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Ophthalmic Medical Programs.

www.coa-omp.org



The Consortium of Ophthalmic Training Programs is a non-profit organization of accredited training programs designed to promote the growth of ophthalmic training programs and awareness of ophthalmic medical personnel.

www.cotpedu.org



Resources:

The Joint Commission on Allied Health Personnel in Ophthalmology (JCAHPO) offers a variety of tools and resources for ophthalmic professionals.



Certification:

The Ophthalmic Technician Certification is provided by the Joint Commission on Allied Health Personnel in Ophthalmology (JCAHPO). To qualify to take the exam you must meet one of the following options.

- Graduated from an accredited Ophthalmic Technologist Program within last 12 months.
- Currently has Certified Ophthalmic Assistant certificate, 12 JCAHPO Group A credits and has worked 2,000 hours as a COA within last 2 years.
- Currently has Certified Orthoptist certificate, 12 JCAHPO Group A credits and has worked 2,000 hours as a CO within last 2 years
- Currently has Certified Ophthalmic Assistant certification, 12 JCAHPO Group A credits and has 6,000 hours work experience with an ophthalmologist.

Room for Advancement:

Ophthalmic Medical Technicians can advance to Ophthalmic Medical Technologists with additional education and work experience. Four levels of training programs for Ophthalmic positions are listed below:

- Ophthalmic Non-Clinical Assistant Program (Entry)
- Ophthalmic Clinical Assistant Program (Entry)
- Ophthalmic Technician Program (Intermediate)
- Ophthalmic Medical Technologist Program (Advanced)



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Ophthalmic Medical Technicians expected to grow 4 percent as of May 2020, which is faster than the average for all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, May 2020*, Ophthalmic Medical Technicians, www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes292057.htm



Pathologist Assistant

DIRECT



What do they do?

Pathologists' Assistants (PAs) are expertly trained allied health professionals that process a variety of laboratory specimens, under the supervision of a Pathologist. Most PA's examine, dissect and prepare surgical tissues. They are also trained to conduct all aspects of autopsies with the exception of diagnosis.

Where do they work?

Most Pathologists' Assistants work in academic and community hospitals. They can also be employed in private pathology laboratories, forensic pathology laboratories and morgues.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Pathologist Assistant is \$66,850. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$60,720.



Education:

A master's degree is required to become a Pathologists' Assistant. An applicant should already have a bachelor's degree and some healthcare related experience.

Pathologist Training Program:

Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science:
www.rosalindfranklin.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Pathologists' Assistant should take classes in biology, anatomy & physiology, math, microbiology, physics, and health.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Pathologist Assistants are accredited by the National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences (NAACLS).

www.naacls.org



Important Skills:

These skills are necessary to become a Pathologists Assistant.

- Strong critical thinking and problem solving skills.
- Ability to work independently and on a team.
- Good written and verbal communication skills.
- Attention to detail and accuracy.
- Efficient time-management skills.

Certification:

ASCP Certification is not a requirement however it is a preferred credential. Currently the only state that requires a licensure is California.

Graduates of an accredited Pathologists' Assistant education program may take the national certification exam with the ASCP Board of Certification to become certified.

The BOC administers the below exam:

- Specialist Certification for Pathologists' Assistant (PA)



The exam is a 2 hour and 30 minute computer based exam that includes 100 questions. For more information about the exam visit the website below.

<https://www.ascp.org/content/board-of-certification/get-credentialed>

Advancement:

With experience and clinical knowledge, Pathologists' Assistants can earn higher wages and responsibilities, like supervising other staff and PA students.

Many go on to teach PA students and Pathology Residents proper grossing techniques and quality assurance. In some cases PAs can be promoted to a faculty position.

Professional Association:

Interested Pathologists' Assistants can join the American Association of Pathologists' Assistants:

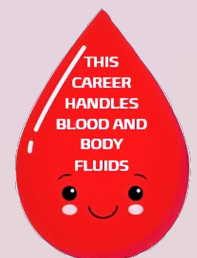
www.pathassist.org



Job Outlook:

According to <http://pathology.duke.edu>: "With the increased pressures on healthcare systems to control costs, Pathologists' Assistants contribute to the overall efficiency of the laboratory or pathology practice in a cost effective manner. The demand for qualified Pathologists' Assistants is growing every year, making the outlook for a career as a Pathologists' Assistant to be very optimistic."

The job growth for Pathologists' Assistant is increasing by 7% as of September 2021.



Patient Advocate



What do they do?

A Patient Advocate helps patients navigate their way through the health care system. They meet individually with patients to help them understand their procedures, treatment options, financial responsibilities, and to connect with their doctors and specialists.

Where do they work?

Patient advocates can work in insurance companies, hospitals, clinics, or non-profit organizations.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Patient Advocate is \$33,330. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$31,810.



Education:

A high school diploma is required to become a Patient Advocate, however many Patient Advocates have other healthcare related certificates or degrees. Many people become Patient Advocates after working in a health care setting in roles such as a nurse, doctor, social worker etc.

There are few accreditation programs and degree options specific to becoming a Patient Advocate. In general, a Patient Advocate role requires a high level of medical knowledge. As patient advocacy grows there is the possibility of certified education programs within the next few years.

Important Skills:

- Verbal and written communication
- Health promotion and maintenance
- Food and Drug Administration health regulations and legal compliance
- Problem solving
- Coordination and management
- Listening and patience
- Organization
- Integrity
- Compassion
- Attention to detail
- Persuasion

Certification:

There is not certification required to become a Patient Advocate; however, it is highly recommended. Patient Advocate Certification Board offers a certification exam. The board recommends certification to provide assurance of quality, safe and ethical conduct as a patient advocate.

<https://pacboard.org/>



National Organizations:

There are national organizations that provide support and continuing education to Patient Advocates.

The Beryl Institute

www.theberylinstitute.org



National Association of Healthcare Advocacy Consultants

<https://www.nahac.com/member-login#myaccount>



The Alliance of Professional Health Advocates

www.aphadvocates.org



Job Outlook:

According to the Patient Advocate Certification Board, Certification can lead to better visibility, opportunities, and jobs. In today's increasingly complex and highly-specialized healthcare system, credentials are more important than ever. Sure, you know you've got the skills to do the job, but how do you convince potential clients and employers you do? For many career-minded professional patient advocates, certification is often the answer.

Patient Advocacy job growth has not grown since 2021 - 0%.



Patient Services Aide



What do they do?

Patient Services Aides help transport patients to and from various nursing and lab units throughout the hospital. Patient Services Aides also assist with moving medical equipment throughout the hospital. The Patient Services Aide is responsible for making sure they are transporting patients safely.

Where do they work?

Patient Services Aides work in hospitals and clinics. They spend most of their time on their feet and being physically active as they transport many patients per shift.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Patient Services Aide is \$38,860. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is about the same.



Education:

A high school diploma or GED is required to become a Patient Services Aide.

High School students interested in becoming a Patient Services Aide should take classes in anatomy & physiology, communication, psychology, health and social sciences.

Necessary Skills:

- Ability to communicate effectively with hospital staff, physicians, patients and other guests.
- Efficient time management skills.
- Ability to stand/walk for long periods of time.
- Knowledge of patient safety practices/policies.

Pros of Job:

- Flexible schedule can allow for pursuit of further education.
- Job involves interacting with and helping patients.
- Transferable skills such as communication and customer service are learned and enhanced.
- Provides experience working in a hospital setting.

Certification:

CPR certification is typically required to become a Patient Services Aide. CPR certification can often be obtained through the hiring organization. CPR certification can also be obtained through other non-profit organizations.

American Red Cross:

www.redcross.org

Cost: \$90-\$110

*Classes range from 1.5 hours to 6 hours



UW Health (Emergency Education Center):

www.uwhealth.org/onlineservices/classes/class/viewClass/140

Cost: \$65



Advancement Opportunities:

The hours and flexibility of this job could allow pursuit of post secondary education or additional healthcare training programs.

Certified Nursing Assistant (CNA)

Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu

Average Program Length: 3-6 weeks

Medical Assistant (MA)

Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu

Average Program Length: 1 year

Radiologic Technologist

Edgewood College: www.edgewood.edu

Average Program Length: 2 – 4 years

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Patient Services Aid is expected to grow 8 percent between 2020-2030, which is as fast as the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Nursing Assistants and Orderlies, <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/nursing-assistants.htm> (visited September 08, 2021)



Perfusion Technologist

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T



What do they do?

A Perfusion Technologist works with the medical surgical team during heart and lung surgeries. A Perfusion Technologist is responsible for working the heart-lung (Cardiopulmonary bypass) machine that keeps the blood flowing through a patient's body oxygenated without going through the heart so that the heart can remain still during surgery. Perfusion Technologists also are responsible for testing blood count levels and monitoring the patients blood circulation during surgery.

Where do they work?

Most Perfusion Technologists work in hospitals in surgery units. Some are hired by individual surgeons or by perfusion companies.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Perfusion Technologist is \$94,477. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$104,477.



Education:

A bachelor's degree is required to attend a perfusionist training program. Post-baccalaureate perfusion training programs range from 1 to 2 years resulting in perfusion technology certificates or master's degrees in perfusion sciences. To become a Certified Clinical Perfusionist a two-part exam is required.

Post-Baccalaureate programs in Wisconsin:

Milwaukee School of Engineering: www.msOE.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Perfusion Technologist should take classes in biology, chemistry, anatomy & physiology, and health.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Perfusion Technologists are accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs:

<http://www.caahep.org/>



Professional Associations:

Perfusion Technologists can choose to join the following professional associations:

American Society of Extracorporeal Technology (AmSECT)

www.amsect.org



American Academy of Cardiovascular Perfusion (AACCP)

www.theaacp.com



Certification:

Graduates of an accredited Perfusion Technologist program must pass two exams before they can work as a Perfusion Technologist.

The American Board of Cardiovascular Perfusion certification examination measures the candidate's knowledge on multiple levels. This exam is a two part exam that covers perfusion basic sciences and clinical applications. All Perfusion Technologists must recertify yearly.

https://abcp.org/certification_.htm



Important Skills:

- Ability to adapt to new technologies
- Flexibility to handle increasing changes in the perfusion technologist role
- Ability to work under high pressure situations
- Detail oriented
- Teamwork skills
- Communication skill

Opportunities for Advancement:

With additional training and working experience a Perfusion Technologist could choose to advance into the following areas:

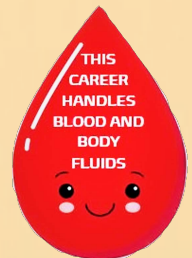
- Supervisor, management, or administration
- Perfusion education
- Cardiac research
- Equipment sales, marketing, or development



Job Outlook:

The field of Perfusion Technology is expanding as the role begins to include surgical and non-surgical specialties. Employment for Perfusion Technologists is expected to grow 12 percent, which is faster than the average across all occupations.

HOPE



Pharmacist

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What do they do?

Pharmacists are responsible for filling prescriptions and advising a patient how to use them safely. They must be able to identify and avoid dangerous combinations of medications. Their job requires a great deal of accuracy.

A large part of a Pharmacist's job is to advise and educate patients and families regarding safe use and potential side effects of the medications that have been prescribed.

Where do they work?

The majority of Pharmacists work in pharmacies and drug stores, or in hospitals. They are typically on their feet for most of the day.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Pharmacist is \$125,690. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$129,640.



Education:

A bachelor's of science degree in pharmacology & toxicology allows graduates to work in chemical, biotechnical and pharmaceutical industries. A doctorate of pharmacy (Pharm.D.) is required to become a licensed Pharmacist.

Pharmacy training in Madison:

UW-Madison carries both B.S. and Pharm.D. programs: www.pharmacy.wisc.edu

UW-Madison also offers a pre-professional program for Pharmacy: www.prehealth.wisc.edu

High School students interested in pharmacy should take classes in biology, anatomy & physiology, chemistry, physics, foreign language, math and statistics.

Accreditation:

Education programs for pharmacy are accredited by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education.

www.acpe-accredit.org



Professional Associations:

Pharmacists can choose to join any of the following professional associations:

American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy (AACP): www.aacp.org



American Pharmacists Association: www.pharmacist.com



Pharmacy Society of Wisconsin: www.pswi.org



Registry & License:

Graduates of an accredited pharmacy program must pass two exams before they can work as a Registered Pharmacist (RPh). Both are administered by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy (NABP).

<http://www.nabp.net>

The North American Pharmacist Licensure Examination (NAPLEX) measures the candidate's knowledge of pharmacy practice. The Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination (MPJE) tests the candidate's knowledge of pharmacy law.

At the state level, Pharmacists must become licensed through the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.

www.dsps.wi.gov/HOME



Specializations:

UW-Madison also offers training in the following specialties:

- PharmD + Masters of Public Health (dual-degree)
- Community Pharmacy Residency Program
- Pharmaceutical Sciences (PhD)
- Social & Administrative Sciences in Pharmacy (MS, PhD)
- Health System Pharmacy Administration (MS)

Additional Certificate Options:

- Consumer Health Advocacy
- Clinical and Translational Research
- Global Health
- Patient Safety

Learn more at: <http://www.pharmacy.wisc.edu/education>

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Pharmacists is expected to decline 2 percent between 2020-2030.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Pharmacists, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/pharmacists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Pharmacy Technician



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What do they do?

Pharmacy Technicians help licensed pharmacists dispense prescription medications. They take prescription information, count or measure the prescription, mix ointments, package and label prescriptions, take payment, and perform other routine tasks.

Where do they work?

Pharmacy Technicians work directly with customers in pharmacies located in hospitals, and drug stores. Pharmacies can be open at all hours, so some pharmacy technicians might work nights or weekends.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Pharmacy Technician is \$37,970. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is about the same.

Education:

There are no college level education requirements to become a Pharmacy Technician.

Other requirements vary by state. In Wisconsin, you do not have to be certified to work as a Pharmacy Technician, although certification can be helpful in getting a job.

Certified Pharmacy Technician training in Madison:

UW Health: Requires 2 years of professional work experience.

www.uwhealth.org/health-careers-education-and-training/pharmacy-technician-training-program/38835



Accreditation:

Education programs for certification in Pharmacy Technology are accredited by the National Commission for Certifying Agencies (NCAA).

You can find additional schools in Wisconsin and nationwide by going to their website:

www.credentialingexcellence.org



Certification:

Pharmacy Technicians may choose to take a competency exam to become a Certified Pharmacy Technician (CPhT).

Certification is administered by the Pharmacy Technician Certification Board (PTCB) and the National Health Career Association (NHA).

You can find more information on how to become certified by going to their websites:

www.ptcb.org

www.nhanow.com



Professional Associations:

Pharmacy Technicians can join the National Pharmacy Technician Association. You can learn more by going to their website:

www.pharmacytechnician.org

In Wisconsin, Pharmacy Technicians can also join the Pharmacy Society of Wisconsin. You can learn more by going to their website:

www.pswi.org



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Pharmacy Technicians is expected to grow 4 percent between 2020-2030, which is slower than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Pharmacy Technicians, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/pharmacy-technicians.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Phlebotomist

DIRECT



What do they do?

Phlebotomists draw blood for testing, transfusions, research and donations. Phlebotomists are responsible for ensuring that all equipment used to draw blood is sanitary and used correctly to avoid contamination and/or infections. It is important that Phlebotomists label all blood samples accurately.

Where do they work?

Phlebotomists mainly work in hospitals, clinics, and diagnostic laboratories. Phlebotomists may also work in blood donation centers.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Phlebotomist is \$38,450. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$37,700.



Education:

A high school diploma is required to become a Phlebotomist. Some employers will provide on the job training for Phlebotomists. Other employers prefer that students complete a phlebotomist technical program. Technical programs typically take less than 1 year to complete.

Phlebotomist training in Wisconsin:

Milwaukee Area Technical College: www.matc.edu

Mid-State Technical College: www.mstc.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Phlebotomists should take classes in biology, anatomy & physiology, health and social sciences.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Phlebotomists are accredited by the National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences (NAACLS).

www.naacls.org



Professional Associations:

Phlebotomists can choose to join the following professional associations.

National Phlebotomy Association:

www.nationalphlebotomy.org

American Society of Phlebotomy Technicians:

www.aspt.org



Certification:

After completion of a phlebotomy technical program a Phlebotomy Technician Certification (CPT) exam can be taken. The exam is typically a 2 hour exam consisting of 100 questions.

Phlebotomy Technician Certification exams can be taken through various organizations:

National Healthcareer Association:

www.nhanow.com



American Society for Clinical Pathology:

www.ascp.org



American Medical Technologists:

www.americanmedtech.org



Potential for Advancement:

With additional training or education, a Phlebotomist could move into the following areas:

Healthcare Services Management:

Milwaukee Area Technical College: www.matc.edu

Medical Laboratory Technician:

Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu

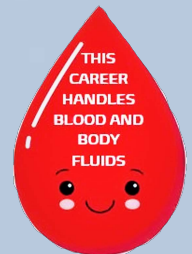
Medical Laboratory Technologist:

UW-Madison: <https://wihealthcareers.org/healthcare-occupations/clinicalmedical-laboratory-technician-cltmt/>

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Phlebotomists is expected to grow 22 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Phlebotomists, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/phlebotomists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Physical Therapist



What do they do?

Physical Therapists treat patients who have suffered injury or illness by improving movement and managing pain. A Physical Therapist works with a team to identify areas that need improvement and make a plan for treatment.

The daily work of a Physical Therapist can vary greatly depending on their patients. They can work with children, the elderly, sports injuries, rehabilitation post-surgery or other areas.

Where do they work?

Most Physical Therapists work in private offices and clinics, in hospitals or in nursing homes. Most of their work is on their feet.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Physical Therapist is \$92,920. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$89,300.



Education:

A doctorate degree is required to be a Physical Therapist. An applicant must have a bachelor's degree and complete an additional 3 years to become a doctor of physical therapy (DPT). This can be followed by a residency program which can take 9 months to 3 years.

DPT training in Madison:

UW-Madison: www.ortho.wisc.edu

UW-Madison also offers a pre-professional program for Physical Therapy: www.prehealth.wisc.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Physical Therapist should take classes in biology, anatomy & physiology, math, statistics, physics, psychology, health and social sciences.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Physical Therapy are accredited by the Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education:

<http://www.captionline.org/home.aspx>



Professional Associations:

Physical Therapists can choose to join any of the following professional associations.

American Physical Therapy Association:

www.apta.org



Wisconsin Physical Therapy Association:

www.wpta.org



Registry & License:

Graduates of an accredited physical therapy program must pass two exams before they can work as a Physical Therapist.

The National Physical Therapy Exam (NPTE) measures the candidate's knowledge of physical therapy. This exam is administered by The Federation of State Boards of Physical Therapy (FSBPT).

<https://www.fsbpt.org/>



At the state level, Physical Therapists must become licensed through the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.

This includes an open book exam on Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code. Information on license and the exam can be found here:

www.dsps.wi.gov



Specializations:

A Physical Therapist could choose to specialize in any of the following areas:

- Orthopedic (OCS)
- Neurologic (NCS)
- Pediatric (PCS)
- Sports (SCS)
- Geriatric (GCS)
- Cardiovascular and Pulmonary (CCS)
- Clinical Electrophysiologic (ECS)



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Physical Therapists is expected to grow 21 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Physical Therapists, www.bls.gov/ooH/healthcare/physical-therapists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Physical Therapy Assistant



What do they do?

Physical Therapy Assistants work closely with Physical Therapists. They provide direct care to help patients regain movement and manage pain after injury, illness or after surgery.

Physical Therapy Assistants will also perform tasks that are not direct patient care, like moving patients, cleaning and setting up the treatment area or clerical tasks.

Where do they work?

Most Physical Therapy Assistants work in private offices and clinics, in hospitals or in nursing homes.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Physical Therapy Assistant is \$60,740. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$55,100.



Education:

A two-year associate's degree is required to become a Physical Therapy Assistant.

PT Assistant training in Madison:

Madison College:

www.madisoncollege.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Physical Therapy Assistant should take classes in biology, chemistry, physics, algebra, health and social sciences. It's also helpful to become a Certified Nursing Assistant and get experience working in a nursing home.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Physical Therapy Assistants are accredited by the Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education:

www.capteonline.org



Professional Associations:

A Physical Therapy Assistant could choose to join either of the following professional associations.

American Physical Therapy Association:

www.apta.org



Wisconsin Physical Therapy Association:

www.wpta.org



Registry & License:

Graduates of an accredited Physical Therapy Assistant program must pass two exams before they can work as a Physical Therapy Assistant.

The National Physical Therapy Exam (NPTE) measures the candidate's knowledge of physical therapy. This exam is administered by The Federation of State Boards of Physical Therapy (FSBPT).

<https://www.fsbpt.org/>



At the state level, Physical Therapy Assistants must become licensed through the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.

This includes an open book exam on Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code. Information on license and the exam can be found here:

www.dsps.wi.gov



Potential for Advancement:

A Physical Therapy Assistant can advance by specializing in a clinical area with specific types of patients, like children or the elderly, or by treating a certain type of ailment, like developmental delay or sports injury.

Many Physical Therapy Assistants choose to continue their education and go into management or administration. They may decide to teach at an accredited Physical Therapy Assistant program or further continue their education to become a Physical Therapist.

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Physical Therapy Assistants is expected to grow 32 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Physical Therapy Assistants and Aides, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/physical-therapist-assistants-and-aides.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Physician Assistant

DIRECT



What do they do?

Physician Assistants work with a team of caregivers under the supervision of a physician or surgeon. PA's work in all areas of medicine, so the specific work they do will vary depending on the specialty they choose and the work their supervising physician needs them to do.

Where do they work?

Most PA's work in hospitals or a physician's private office. Some work in outpatient care centers, for the government, or in education. Sometimes a PA might also be the primary care provider at a small clinic or in a rural area.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Physician Assistant is \$119,460. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$114,920.



Education:

A master's degree is required to become a Physician Assistant, which usually takes at least two years. An applicant should already have a bachelor's degree and some healthcare related experience.

PA training in Madison:

UW-Madison: www.fammed.wisc.edu/pa-program

*UW-Madison prefers 500-1,000 hours of patient care experience to be a competitive applicant.

High School students interested in becoming a Physician Assistant should take classes in biology, anatomy & physiology, math, statistics, physics, psychology, health and social sciences.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Physician Assistants are accredited by the Accreditation Review Commission on Education for the Physician Assistant, Inc:

www.arc-pa.org



Professional Associations:

Physician Assistants can join any of the following professional associations.

Physician Assistant Education Association:

www.paeonline.org



Wisconsin Academy of Physician Assistants:

www.wapa.org



Certification & License:

Graduates of an accredited physician assistant education program must pass the Physician Assistant National Certifying Exam (PANCE) to become certified.

The PANCE exam is administered by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants:

www.nccpa.net



At the state level, Physician Assistants must become licensed through the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.

This includes an open book exam on Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code. Information on license and the exam can be found here:

www.dsps.wi.gov



Advancement & Specializations:

With experience and clinical knowledge, a Physician Assistant can earn higher wages and responsibilities, like supervising other staff and PA students.

Certified PAs can also seek additional education so they can work in a specialty area like one of these:

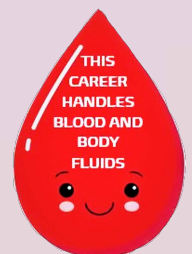
- Surgery
- Emergency Medicine
- Psychiatry
- Pediatrics



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Physician Assistants is expected to grow 31 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Physician Assistants, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/physician-assistants.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Physician

DIRECT



What do they do?

Physicians and Surgeons help diagnose and treat patients who are injured or ill. Physicians take medical histories, order medical tests and prescribe medications to treat their patients. Surgeons operate on patients in order to fix their problems, like setting broken bones or removing tumors.

Where do they work?

Physicians and Surgeons work with a variety of other healthcare staff in hospitals, clinics and private practices.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Physician is \$252,480. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$314,820.



Education:

Physicians and Surgeons require extensive training:

- 4 years of undergraduate college work
- 4 years of medical school
- 3-8 years of internship and/or residency training, depending on the medical specialty.

Medical specialties include almost all areas of healthcare. To find a full list of medical residencies, please follow this link:

www.aafp.org/online/en/home/publications/otherpubs/strolling/specialty/residencyprograms.html

M.D. Schools in Madison:

University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health:

www.med.wisc.edu

Accreditation:

Education programs leading to a MD degree in the U.S. and Canada are accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education.



You can find additional schools in Wisconsin and nationwide by going to their website:

www.lcme.org

Professional Association:

Physicians can become members of the American Medical Association.

www.ama-assn.org



License:

All states require physicians to be licensed.

Licensure in Wisconsin is handled by the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.



You can find more information by going to their website and clicking Licenses/Permits/Registrations then Health Professions:

www.dsps.wi.gov

United States Medical Licensing Exam:

All Physicians must pass the USMLE before they can practice medicine in the United States. There are three steps to this exam.

To get more information, including descriptions of all three steps and practice materials, go to the dedicated website for the USMLE:

www.usmle.org



Examples of Physician Specialties:

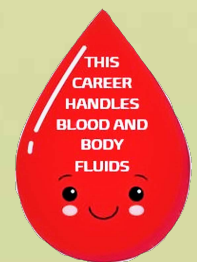
- Anesthesiologist
- Family and General Physician
- Pediatrician
- Obstetricians and gynecologists (OB/GYN)
- Physiatrist
- Radiologist
- Allergist
- Cardiologist



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Physicians and Surgeons is expected to grow 3 percent between 2020-2030, which is slower than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Physicians and Surgeons, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/physicians-and-surgeons.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Picture Archiving Communication System (PACS) Specialist

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What do they do?

Picture Archiving Communication System (PACS) Specialist is a new field in healthcare. PACS Specialists are responsible for daily operations and maintenance of the picture archiving communication system. The PACS system is typically used to store Radiology images, including those from ENT, Surgery, Pathology and Dermatology. PACS Specialists are responsible to maintain system testing, upgrades and installation of the product.

Where do they work?

PACS Specialists usually work on site in a hospital or clinic. They can also work remotely via phone, email or appointment.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a PACS Specialist is \$61,880. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$53,050.



Education:

A high school diploma or GED is required to become a Picture Archiving Communication System (PACS) Specialist. Education or experience with radiologic images is preferred. It is also helpful to have education or experience in information technology (IT).

High School students interested in becoming PACS specialists should take classes in science, computer science and physics.

www.uwhealth.org/image-share

Job Responsibilities:

- PACS management, system maintenance & troubleshooting
- User training
- Workflow design & management
- Physician relations
- System integration and administration
- Policy & guideline development
- System expansion
- Development of vision with PACS system
- Vendor selection, system & price negotiation, vendor relationship management
- Start & lead PACS development/management committee
- Financial assessments & cost estimates
- Project installation
- PACS system integration into healthcare system

Important Skills:

- Ability to learn anatomy and other medical terminology
- Customer service skills
- Verbal and written communication skills
- Experience with computers and Microsoft Office Suite

Benefits:

- You will gain experience working in a healthcare setting
- You will gain experience with PACS system
- You will be introduced to radiologic images
- You will gain experience in Information Technology
- There are opportunities to grow and learn within the position and by advancing to other similar positions
- You will learn how to work both independently and in a team environment

Opportunities for Advancement:

With additional work experience and education a PACS specialist could choose to advance into the following areas:

- Supervisor, management or administration
- Information Technology roles
- Radiologic Technologist

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Picture Archiving Communication Systems Specialists is expected to grow 5 percent between 2020-2030, which is slower than average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Network and Computer Systems Administrators, <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/computer-and-information-technology/network-and-computer-systems-administrators.htm> (visited September 08, 2021).



Polysomnographic Technician & Technologist

DIRECT



What do they do?

Polysomnographic Technologists and Technicians work as part of a team under the supervision of a physician, and assist in the evaluation and treatment of sleep disorders in patients of all ages. Technicians have less training and may work under the supervision of a Technologist.

Where do they work?

Most Polysomnographic Technologists and Technicians work in sleep disorder centers, which might be independent, or part of a larger hospital.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Polysomnographic Technician & Technologist is \$56,910. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$54,660.



Education:

A two-year associate's degree is required to become a Polysomnographic Technologist or Technician.

Polysomnographic A.S. degrees in the Midwest:

Moraine Valley Community College (IL):
www.morainevalley.edu

Baker college of Flint (MI):
<https://www.baker.edu/campuses/michigan/flint>

Minneapolis Community and Technical College (MN):
<https://www.minneapolis.edu/>

High School students interested in Polysomnographic Technology should take classes in biology, anatomy & physiology, math, and health related classes.

Potential for Advancement:

A Polysomnographic Technologist who would like to gain another certification can seek the Certification in Clinical Sleep Health (CCSH) through the Board of Registered Polysomnographic Technologists (BRPT)

www.brpt.org

This credential is an option for healthcare providers who work directly with sleep medicine patients and practitioners. This certification is those with either, 1) A bachelor's degree and at least 1,000 hours of experience in clinical sleep health, or, 2) an approved healthcare credential or license and an associate's degree or above.

Certification:

The Board of Registered Polysomnographic Technologists (BRPT) administers exams for the following certifications in Polysomnographic technology.

Certified Polysomnographic Technicians (CPSGT): 75 multiple choice questions.

Registered Polysomnographic Technologists (RPSGT): 200 multiple choice questions .

www.brpt.org



Accreditation:

Education programs for Polysomnographic Technology are accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Careers:

www.caahep.org



Professional Associations:

Polysomnographic Technologists and Technicians can join the following professional associations:

American Academy of Sleep Medicine (AASM):

www.aasmnet.org

American Association of Sleep Technologists (ASST):

www.aastweb.org



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for health technologists and technicians are expected to increase 11 percent between 2020-2030, which is faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/medical-and-clinical-laboratory-technologists-and-technicians.htm (visited September 08, 2021)



Prosthetists & Orthotists



DIRECT



What do they do?

Orthotists and Prosthetists, also known as O&P Professionals, design and fit artificial limbs, braces and other medical devices, and instruct their patients on how to use and care for them. O&P Professionals might work in both Orthotics (braces and supports) and prosthetics (artificial limbs and body parts), or they might specialize in one area.

Where do they work?

Many O&P Professionals work in medical equipment manufacturing or health and personal care stores. Others might work in a hospital, private physician's office or for the government.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for Prosthetists & Orthotists is \$79,820. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$85,220.

Education:

A master's degree is required to become an O&P Professional. An applicant can have any bachelor's degree, but must meet math and science requirements to be eligible. A one-year residency must also be completed prior to becoming certified.

O&P training in surrounding states:

Eastern Michigan University: www.emich.edu

Northwestern University (IL): www.nupoc.northwestern.edu

Century College (MN): www.century.edu

Accreditation:

Education programs for O&P are accredited by the National Commission on Orthotic and Prosthetic Education (NCOPE) and the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP):

www.ncope.org

www.caahep.org



Professional Associations:

O&P Professionals can join any of the following professional associations:

American Academy of Orthotists and Prosthetists:

www.oandp.org

American Orthotic & Prosthetic Association:

www.aopanet.org



Certification:

Graduates of an accredited O&P program must pass three exams before they can become a certified O&P Professional. The American Board for Certification in Orthotics, Prosthetics & Pedorthics administers the following exams:

www.abcop.org

Written Exam: A 165 question, multiple choice exam, tests anatomy, physiology, biomechanics, kinesiology, ethics, professionalism and other areas of patient care.

Written Simulation Exam: A three-hour interactive exam using case scenarios to test analytic and clinical problem solving.

Clinical Patient Management (CPM) Exam: Approximately five hands-on assessments where one demonstrates their knowledge with an in-person examiner and patient model in a clinical environment.



Orthotic & Prosthetic Technician:

An O&P Technician assists O&P Professionals by making, repairing and maintaining orthoses and/or prostheses. Completion of an accredited two-year program and passing of a three hour, multiple choice exam is required to become a Certified O&P Technician.

O&P Technician training in surrounding states:

Baker College (MI): www.baker.edu

Joliet Junior College (IL): www.jjc.edu

Century College (MN): www.century.edu

According to www.opcareers.org, average pay for an ABC Registered Technician is \$48,214. Job outlook is very good.

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Orthotists and Prosthetists is expected to grow 18 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Orthotists and Prosthetists, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/orthotists-and-prosthetists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Radiation Therapist

DIRECT



What do they do?

A Radiation Therapist uses targeted and carefully measured doses of radiation to treat cancer and other diseases in patients. They work closely with physicians, nurses and physicists to treat their patients.

Where do they work?

The majority of Radiation Therapists work in hospitals and outpatient centers. They are on their feet for long hours, they may need to lift or turn their patients, and they must be careful not to expose themselves or their patients to a harmful amount of radiation.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Radiation Therapist is \$94,000. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$76,440.



Education:

The preferred entry-level education for Radiation Therapists is a four-year bachelor's degree.

Radiation Therapy training in Wisconsin:

UW-La Crosse:

<https://www.uwlax.edu/health-professions/undergraduate-majorsminors/radiation-therapy/>

High School students interested in becoming a Radiation Therapist should take classes in biology, anatomy & physiology, math, statistics, physics, psychology, health and social sciences.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Radiation Therapy are accredited by the Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology (JRCERT).



www.jrcert.org

Professional Associations:

Radiation Therapists can choose to join the following professional associations:



American Society for Radiation Therapy:

www.astro.org

American Society of Radiologic Technologists:



www.asrt.org

Registry & Certification:

Graduates of an accredited Radiation Therapy program need to meet basic education, ethics, and examination requirements to become eligible for certification as a Registered Technologist (R.T.).

Candidates must pass a competency exam before they are eligible for employment. The exam is administered by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT):



www.arrt.org

Potential for Advancement:

With experience, a Radiation Therapist can advance to manage a radiation therapy program. Managers usually continue seeing patients while they take on additional responsibilities.

If interested, a Radiation Therapist could also move into research, education, or technical sales.

Medical Dosimetry:

Some Radiation Therapists will continue their education and become certified as a Medical Dosimetrist. This role is responsible for calculating the appropriate dose of radiation used when treating cancer patients.

According to explorehealthcareers.org, pay for a Medical Dosimetrist is between \$96,000 - \$123,000 and job outlook is very good.

Medical Dosimetry training in Wisconsin:

UW-La Crosse: www.uwlax.edu/medical-dosimetry-ms/



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Radiation Therapists is expected to grow 9 percent between 2020-2030, which is as fast as average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Radiation Therapists, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/radiation-therapists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Radiologic Technologist



What do they do?

Radiologic Technologists take images of the body to help physicians diagnose illness or injury. They maintain imaging equipment and they prepare and position the patient.

A Radiologic Technologist must be very knowledgeable about anatomy and the risks of radiation exposure. They must protect themselves and patients from overexposure.

Where do they work?

Most Radiologic Technologists work in hospitals, while others work in smaller physicians or dentist's offices and medical laboratories.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Radiologic Technologist is \$66,490. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$63,330.



Education:

Either a two or four-year degree is required to become a Radiologic Technologist.

Radiologic Technology training in Madison:

Madison College (associate degree): www.madisoncollege.edu

Edgewood College and UW Hospital and Clinics are affiliated to offer a bachelor's degree in Radiologic Technology:

www.edgewood.edu

www.uwhealth.org/radtechschool

High School students interested in becoming a Radiologic Technologist should take classes in anatomy, biology, chemistry, physiology and math.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Radiologic Technologists are accredited by the Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology (JRCERT).

www.jrcert.org



Professional Associations:

Radiologic Technologists can choose to join the following national and state associations:

American Society of Radiologic Technologists:

www.asrt.org



Wisconsin Society of Radiologic Technologists:

www.wsrt.net/



Registry:

Radiologic Technologists must pass a registry exam before they are eligible for employment:

American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT):

www.arrt.org



Potential for Advancement:

A Radiologic Technologist may choose to specialize in the following areas:

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

MRI is a diagnostic test using a magnetic field and pulses of radio wave energy to make images of the inside of the body.

Computed Technology (CT)

A CT scan uses a series of X-ray views taken from different angles and uses a computer to process them into cross-sectional images of bones and tissues inside the body.

Mammography

A mammogram is an x-ray exam of the breast which is used as a screening test for breast cancer.

A Radiologic Technologist with experience can move into leadership positions in their department.

They could also choose to attend medical school to become a Radiologist (M.D.).



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Radiologic Technologists is expected to grow 9 percent between 2020-2030, which is as fast as average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Radiologic and MRI Technologists, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/radiologic-technologists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Radiologist Assistant



What do they do?

Radiologist Assistants are advanced level Radiologic Technologists. Radiologist Assistants work under the direction and supervision of Radiologists. They help perform diagnostic imaging exams such as CAT scans and x-rays. Radiologist Assistants also help assess and manage patient care.

Where do they work?

Most Radiologist Assistants work in hospitals while some work in private practices. Radiologist Assistants spend a lot of time on their feet working around radiation.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Radiologist Assistant is \$94,880. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is about the same.



Education:

A master's degree is required to become a Radiologist Assistant. Acceptance into Radiologist Assistant master's programs requires a bachelor's degree. Students must also be a Registered Radiologic Technologist.

Radiologist Assistant Training Programs:

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill:
www.med.unc.edu/ahs/radisci

Rutgers – The State University of New Jersey: www.umdnj.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Radiologist Assistant should take classes in anatomy, biology, chemistry, physiology and math.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Radiologist Assistants are recognized by the American Registration of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT).

www.rrt.org

Professional Associations:

Radiologist Assistants can choose to join the following professional associations.

American Society of Radiologic Technologists: www.asrt.org



American Academy of Physician Assistants: www.aapa.org



Registry & License:

After completion of a Radiologist Assistant program a certification exam must be taken. The Registered Radiologist Assistant (R.R.A.) Exam is a 2 part, 7 hour exam. The first part of the exam is multiple choice questions and the second part of the exam consists of case study questions.

The Registered Radiologist Assistant exam is administered by The American Registry of Radiologic Technologists. For more information about the exam visit the website below:

<https://www.rrt.org/Examination>



Potential for Advancement:

There are many opportunities of advancement for Radiologist Assistants. Radiologist Assistants can advance into management positions. Radiologist Assistants may also move into teaching at colleges or into research.

Radiologist Assistants also can choose to specialize in these various areas:

- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
- Computed Technology (CT)
- Mammography

Radiologist Assistants can also choose to attend medical school to become a Radiologist (M.D.).



Job Outlook:

According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Radiologist Assistants (Physician Assistants) is expected to grow 31 percent between 2020-2030, which is faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Physician Assistants, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/physician-assistants.htm. (visited September 08, 2021)



Registered Nurse (RN)

DIRECT



What do they do?

Registered Nurses (RN) provide patient care and work as part of a healthcare team. They maintain patient records, give medication, operate medical equipment and consult with physicians and other health professionals. A primary part of a RN's job is to educate patients and their families about their illness or injury and explain what to do after treatment.

Where do they work?

Most RN's work in hospitals, nursing homes or private doctors' offices while others may go to patients in their homes. Nurses can be found in nearly every area of patient care.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Registered Nurse is \$82,750. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$76,850.



Education:

A two-year (ADN) or four-year Bachelor's of Science in Nursing (BSN) degree is required to become a Registered Nurse. Some go on to get a master's degree .

RN training in Madison:

Madison College (ADN): www.madisoncollege.edu

UW-Madison (BSN/MSN): www.son.wisc.edu

Edgewood College (BSN): www.edgewood.edu

Herzing University (ADN/BSN/MSN): www.herzing.edu

High School students interested in becoming a RN should take college prep classes including biology, physics and chemistry, anatomy & physiology and medical terminology.

Accreditation:

Education programs for nursing education are accredited by the Commission on Collegiate Nursing Education through the American Association of Colleges of Nursing.

www.aacn.nche.edu/ccne-accreditation



Professional Associations:

RN's can choose to join these professional associations:

American Nurses Association:

www.nursingworld.org

National League for Nursing:

www.nln.org

National Association of Clinical Nurse Specialists:

www.nacns.org



Licensure:

After graduation from an accredited nursing program, students must pass the National Council Licensure Examination (NCLEX-RN) to become licensed to work. This exam is administered by Pearson Vue. Learn more at:

www.pearsonvue.com/nclex



After passing the NCLEX-RN, a nurse must register with the state of Wisconsin.

www.dsps.wi.gov



Potential for Advancement:

Nurses who have a bachelor's or master's degree have more opportunity to advance. RN's with experience can become supervisors or administrators of a hospital or clinic. A nurse practitioner (NP) is a registered nurse (RN) with advanced academic and clinical education usually requiring a Doctorate of Nursing Practice (DNP).

Depending on where they work, RN's tend to focus on specific areas of care. They may work with a specific type of condition, a certain part of the body, a narrow group of people or in a specialized workplace. Here are some examples:

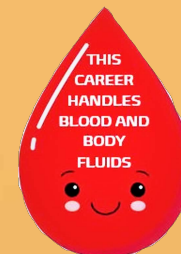
- Critical Care Nurse: Works in an intensive care unit at a hospital.
- Geriatric or Pediatric Nurse: Works with a specific age group. Those in geriatrics work with the elderly, while those in pediatric areas work with children.
- Non-Patient Care: Some nurses choose to work outside of patient care. They could become nurse educators, researchers, public policy advisors, hospital administrators, healthcare consultants or work with pharmaceutical and medical supply companies.



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Registered Nurses is expected to grow 9 percent between 2020-2030, which is fast as average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Registered Nurses, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/registered-nurses.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Respiratory Therapist

DIRECT



What do they do?

Respiratory Therapists help patients who have difficulty breathing, like asthma, emphysema or sleep apnea.

Respiratory Therapists may also provide care in emergencies, like a stroke or heart attack.

Where do they work?

Respiratory Therapists can work in hospitals, clinics, nursing home facilities or in patient's homes.

Respiratory therapists can work with patients of all ages, from newborn through old age.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Respiratory Therapist is \$68,190. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$67,540.



Education:

Students interested in becoming a Respiratory Therapist can pursue either an associate's or bachelor's degree.

High School students interested in applying to Respiratory Therapy programs should take courses in health, biology, mathematics, chemistry and physics.

Respiratory Therapy Schools in Madison:

Madison College: www.madisoncollege.edu

Accreditation:

Education programs in Respiratory Therapy are accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Respiratory Care

You can find additional schools in Wisconsin and nationwide by going to their website:

www.coarc.com



Professional Association:

Once certified, Respiratory Therapists can become members of the American Association for Respiratory Care.

You can learn more about the field of Respiratory Therapy by going to their website:

www.aarc.com



Certification & License:

After graduating, students must become certified to work as a Respiratory Therapist.

Certification is administered by the National Board for Respiratory Care.

www.nbrc.org

At the state level, Respiratory Therapists must also become licensed through the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.

www.dsp.s.wi.gov



Certified Respiratory Therapist (CRT)

The CRT Exam includes 160 multiple choice questions covering clinical data, equipment and procedures.

Students must have the CRT credential before they can become an RRT.

Registered Respiratory Therapist (RRT)

The RRT Exam includes both a written exam and a clinical simulation portion.

Potential for Advancement:

After working in the field as a CRT or RRT, someone could also specialize in the following areas of respiratory care:

- Pulmonary Function Technologist (CPFT or RPFT)
- Neonatal/Pediatric Specialty (CRT-NPS or RRT-NPS)
- Sleep Disorder Specialty (CRT-SDS or RRT-SDS)
- Adult Critical Care Specialty (RRT-ACCS)

Job Outlook:

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Respiratory Therapists is expected to grow 23 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Respiratory Therapists, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/respiratory-therapists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Social Worker



What do they do?

They help people cope and solve problems that happen in people's everyday lives. In a clinical setting they also help diagnose and treat mental, behavioral, and emotional issues.

Where do they work?

Social workers typically work in schools, hospitals, state or local government and clinic settings. They may also work remotely through distance counseling via videoconferencing or mobile technology.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Social Worker in Healthcare is \$62,310. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$59,000.



Education:

A bachelor's degree in social work (BSW) is required and to work in a clinical setting a social worker must have a master's degree (MSW) in social work with two years of supervised clinical experience. Clinical social workers (CSW) also must become licensed (LCSW) by their state.

High School students interested in applying to Social Work programs should take courses psychology, sociology, and health.

Programs in Madison:

Many Wisconsin schools in the University system offer a bachelor's degree in Social work.

<https://www.socialworkdegreeguide.com/in/wisconsin/>

Schools in Wisconsin with both a BSW and MSW:

UW Madison: <https://socwork.wisc.edu/>

UW Milwaukee: <https://uwm.edu/socialwelfare/>

UW Green Bay: <https://www.uwgb.edu/social-work/>

UW Oshkosh: <https://www.uwosh.edu/socialwork>

UW Whitewater: <https://www.uww.edu/cls/departments/social-work>

Professional Associations:

Association for Community Organization and Social Administration: <http://www.acosa.org/>



National Association for Social Workers: <http://www.naswdc.org/>



Council on Social Work Education: <http://www.cswe.org/>



Certifications & Licenses:

All states require clinical social workers to be licensed and many states require licensure or certification for nonclinical social workers. All licensure and regulations are maintained by the Association of Social Work Boards.

Association of Social Work Boards: <https://www.aswb.org/>



Common Duties:

- Identify people and communities in need of help
- Assess clients' needs, situations, strengths, and support networks to determine their goals
- Help clients adjust to changes and challenges in their lives, such as illness, divorce, or unemployment
- Research, refer, and advocate for community resources, such as food stamps, childcare, and healthcare to assist and improve a client's well-being
- Respond to crisis situations such as child abuse and mental health emergencies
- Follow up with clients to ensure that their situations have improved
- Maintain case files and records
- Develop and evaluate programs and services to ensure that basic client needs are met
- Provide psychotherapy services

Important Qualities:

Communication Skills / Emotional Skills / Interpersonal Skills / Organizational Skills / Problem-Solving Skills

Job Outlook:

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics includes Social Worker. Job outlook for this group is expected to grow 12 percent between 2020-2030, which is faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Social Worker, <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/community-and-social-service/social-workers.htm> (visited September 08, 2021)



Specimen Receiving Technician



What do they do?

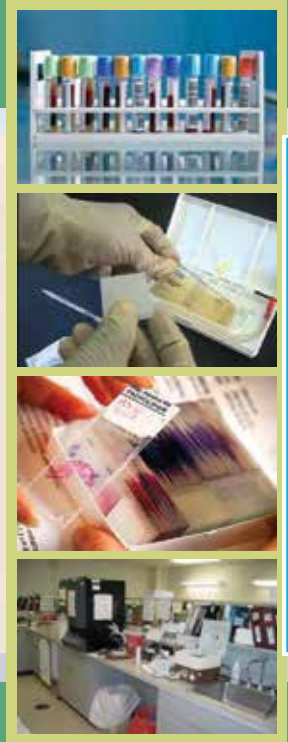
A Specimen Receiving Technician is responsible for receiving specimens and research kits into the laboratory, checking for correct labeling, and accuracy. They enter tests into lab information systems, process specimens, and load instruments to direct them to the appropriate destination. Clerical duties, basic instrument maintenance and maintaining daily checklists are also some additional tasks that might be performed.

Where do they work?

Most Specimen Receiving Technicians work in hospitals, physician's offices or specialized clinics.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Specimen Receiving Technician is \$30,280. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$31,630.



Education:

To become a Specimen Receiving Technician a high school diploma or GED is required. In addition to having a high school diploma or GED, one year of work related experience is required. The University of Wisconsin Hospital and Clinics only requires a high school diploma or GED, and one year of related work experience.

Skills, Knowledge & Abilities:

- High level communication skills
- Ability to maintain good interpersonal relationships with clients and coworkers
- Ability to prioritize and organize work tasks
- Problem identification and solving skills
- Be able to work independently
- Knowledge of laboratory medicine & precautions (preferred)
- Knowledge of medical terminology (preferred)



Physical Requirements:

A specimen receiving technician must be able to lift up to 20 pounds maximum. There is frequent lifting and carrying of objects weighing up to 10 pounds in this role. A Specimen Receiving Technician will also endure frequently walking or standing a significant amount.

Room for Advancement:

A Specimen Receiving Technician specialized roles require higher levels of education and certification.

In some states licensing for certain positions and registration are required in addition to a high school diploma or GED and at least one year of work related experience.

Examples of Specimens:

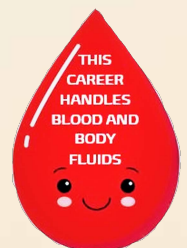
- Organs
- Cells
- Tissue
- Blood
- Bones



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for a Specimen Receiving Technician is expected to grow 11 percent, which is faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2014-15*
Edition: www.bls.gov



Speech Language Pathologist

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What do they do?

Speech Language Pathologists treat patients who have problems with communicating or swallowing. They diagnose their patient and create a treatment plan specific to the needs of each patient. Some Speech Language Pathologists will work with a specific age group, like children or the elderly, or they will work with a specific health problem.

Where do they work?

Many Speech Language Pathologists work in schools, while others work in private practice offices, hospitals or nursing homes.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Speech Language Pathologist is \$85,820. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$75,690.



Education:

A master's degree is required to be a Speech Language Pathologist (SLP). An applicant must have a bachelor's degree. UW-Madison offers a degree in Communication Sciences and Disorders (B.A. or B.S.) which will meet all prerequisites for admissions into the master's degree program.

Those who want to work in public schools or research should seek the B.S. degree option at UW-Madison through the School of Education.

Those who are interested in doing research can pursue a M.S. degree in Normal Aspects of Speech, Language and Hearing at UW-Madison.

SLP training in Madison:

UW-Madison (B.A.; B.S.; M.S.): www.csd.wisc.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Speech Language Pathologist should take communication, science, and health related courses.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Speech Language Pathology are accredited by the Council on Academic Accreditation in Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology (CAA), a branch of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association.

www.asha.org



Certification & License:

Graduates of an accredited SLP program can earn the Certificate of Completion (CCC-SLP) through the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association.

Standards for certification are set by members of the Council for Clinical Certification in Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology (CFCC).

Learn more about becoming certified here:

www.asha.org/Certification

At the state level, Speech Language Pathologists must become licensed through the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services. This includes a postgraduate clinical fellowship.

Learn more about state licensure here:

www.dsps.wi.gov



Professional Association:

Speech Language Therapists in Wisconsin can join the Wisconsin Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Association:

www.wisha.org



Potential for Advancement:

A Speech Language Pathologist could continue their education and receive a doctorate to become an Audiologist (Au.D.) or to perform research in communication sciences and disorders (Ph.D.). Both of these programs are also available at UW-Madison.



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Speech Language Pathologists is expected to grow 29 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Speech Language Therapists, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/speech-language-pathologists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Sterile Processing Technician

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What do they do?

Sterile Processing Technicians are responsible for effectively and efficiently decontaminating, cleaning, sterilizing and reprocessing medical equipment. Equipment can include surgical instruments, medical supplies and other patient equipment used throughout the hospital and clinical areas.

Where do they work?

Most Sterile Processing Technicians work in hospitals and surgical centers. Sterile Processing Technicians typically have a large space to work in that contains large machines for sterilizing the medical equipment.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Sterile Processing Technician is \$40,170. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$45,170.



Education:

A high school diploma is needed to become a Sterile Processing Technician. Sterile Processing Technicians go through on the job training to prepare for their job responsibilities.

Many employers prefer that employees are certified in sterile processing before being hired or shortly after working.

Skills employers look for:

Employers look for specific skills when hiring Sterile Processing Technicians such as:

- Ability to follow instructions
- Basic mathematical skills
- Organizational skills
- Detail Oriented
- Self-Motivated; can complete duties in a timely manner

Professional Association:

Sterile Processing Technicians can join the National Healthcare Workers Association:

<http://nationalhealthcareworkersassociation.com>



Certification:

Though certification is not required to become a Sterile Processing Technician it is highly recommended. Information on the two most highly recommended certifications for Sterile Processing Technicians can be found below:

Certified Registered Central Service Technician

Website: <https://www.iahcsmm.org/certification-menu/crcst-certification.html>



Certified Sterile Processing and Distribution Technician

Website: www.sterileprocessing.org/technician.html



Job Responsibilities:

Sterile Processing Technicians are responsible for a variety of tasks on the job. Typically Sterile Processing Technicians go through job rotations and are exposed to all of the various tasks within the department.

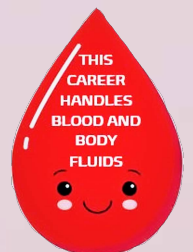
- Decontamination of equipment
- Assembly of sterile equipment
- Sterilization and storage of cleaned equipment
- Inspection and maintenance of medical equipment
- Distribution of sterile equipment to hospital units/departments



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Sterile Processing Technicians is expected to grow 2 percent as of May 2020-2028.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, May 2020.
[www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes319093.htm#\(3\)](http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes319093.htm#(3))



Surgical Assistant



What do they do?

Surgical Assistants work under the direct supervision of surgeons. The Surgical Assistant is a crucial part of the surgical team as they have a hands on role during procedures. Surgical Assistants help the surgeon with tasks such as sponging, suturing, suctioning, holding retractors and treating wounds. Surgical Assistants do all of the work that surgical technologists do, plus more advanced tasks.

Where do they work?

Surgical Assistants work in hospitals and ambulatory surgical clinics under the direction of surgeons. They typically work on surgical units and in surgery rooms.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Surgical Assistant is \$59,170. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$64,130.



DIRECT

Education:

There are various educational routes that can be taken to become a Surgical Assistant. Surgical Assistant programs take 1 to 2 years to complete and some require an associate's degree to apply. Some Surgical Assistant programs accept applicants who have worked as a Surgical Technologist for three or more years.

Surgical Assistant Training in WI:

Madison College: www.madisoncollege.edu

Milwaukee Area Technical College: www.matc.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Surgical Assistant should take courses in math, biology, medical terminology, and anatomy and physiology.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Surgical Assistants are accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP).

www.caahep.org



Professional Association:

Surgical Assistants can join the National Surgical Assistant Association (NSAA).

www.nsaa.net



Certification:

Surgical Assistants can be certified nationally by the following organizations:

The American Board of Surgical Assistants (ABSAs):

www.absa.net



The National Board of Surgical Technology and Surgical Assisting (NBSTSA):

www.nbstsa.org



The National Commission for the Certification of Surgical Assistants (NCCSA):

www.nsaa.net



Advancement Opportunities:

A Surgical Assistant can find advancement opportunities after gaining experience working in their field.

Advancement opportunities could include working in surgical specialties such as neurosurgery, orthopaedics, or cardiac surgery.

Important Skills:

- Ability to work closely with a team
- Strong communication skills
- Attention to detail
- Ability to adapt to new technologies
- Ability to work in high-stress environments



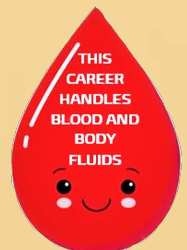
Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Surgical Assistants is expected to grow 9 percent between 2020-2030, which is as fast as the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Surgical Technologists,

www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/surgical-technologists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).

HOPE



Surgical Technologist



What do they do?

Surgical Technologists assist in surgical operations. They prepare operating rooms for surgery, ensure all supplies are ready, prepare the patient for their procedure, and pass instruments and other sterile supplies to surgeons and nurses during surgery.

Surgical Technologists must be able to work as part of a team in high-pressure situations. They are responsible for knowing what tools are needed for a procedure and for keeping them sterile.

Where do they work?

Over two-thirds of Surgical Technologists work in a hospital environment. Others may work in private physician's offices.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Surgical Technologist is \$53,590. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$57,760.



Education:

A two-year associate's degree is required to become a Surgical Technologist.

Surgical Technology training in Madison:

Madison College: www.madisoncollege.edu

High School students interested in becoming a Surgical Technologist should take classes in biology, algebra, anatomy & physiology, chemistry and medical terminology.

Accreditation:

Education programs for Surgical Technologists are accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP) in cooperation with the Accreditation Review Committee on Education in Surgical Technology (ARC/STSA).

www.caahep.org

www.arcst.org



Professional Associations:

Surgical Technologists can choose to join any of the following professional associations. Some also provide certification:

Association of Surgical Technologists:

www.ast.org



Certification:

A Surgical Technologist has better chances at employment if they become certified before they can be employed. The National Board of Surgical Technology and Surgical Assisting administers the exam.

Certified Surgical Technologist (CST): <https://www.nbsta.org/>



Potential for Advancement:

A Surgical Technologist may be able to specialize in a certain area of surgery. Some move from the operating room and use their training in the following areas:

Central Supply Distribution:

Purchases, inventories, stores and distributes medical/surgical supplies, equipment and linen for an entire institution.

Reprocessing:

Decontaminates, packages and sterilizes medical instruments, supplies and equipment.

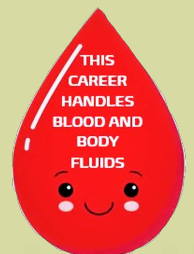
Surgical Technologists with experience can take on leadership roles in their department. They may also continue their education into other healthcare occupations such as a Physician Assistant or Registered Nurse.



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Surgical Technologists is expected to grow 9 percent between 2020-2030, which is about as fast as the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Surgical Technologists, www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/surgical-technologists.htm (visited September 08, 2021).



Veterinarian

DIRECT



What do they do?

Veterinarians care for the health of animals and work to protect public health. They diagnose, treat, and research medical conditions and diseases of pets, livestock, and other animals. Most veterinarians work full time, often working more than 40 hours per week. Some work nights or weekends, and they may have to respond to emergencies outside of scheduled work hours.

Where do they work?

Most veterinarians work in private clinics and hospitals. Others travel to farms or work in settings such as laboratories, classrooms, or zoos.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Veterinarian is \$109,920. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$95,870.



Education:

Veterinarians must complete a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM or VMD) degree at an accredited college of veterinary medicine. A veterinary medicine program generally takes 4 years to complete and includes classroom, laboratory, and clinical components. Admission to veterinary programs is competitive. Most applicants to veterinary school have a bachelor's degree. Some veterinary medical colleges prefer candidates to have experience such as previous work with veterinarians in clinics, or working with animals on a farm, at a stable, or in an animal shelter.

Veterinarian Programs in Madison:

UW-Madison- School of Veterinary Medicine
<https://www.vetmed.wisc.edu/>



High School students interested in becoming a Veterinarian should take classes in biology, chemistry, math, and animal science.

Types of Veterinarians:

Companion animal veterinarians treat pets and generally work in private clinics and hospitals.

Food animal veterinarians work with farm animals such as pigs, cattle, and sheep, which are raised to be food sources.

Food safety and inspection veterinarians inspect and test livestock and animal products for major animal diseases.



License & Certification:

Veterinarians must be licensed in order to practice in the United States. Licensing requirements vary by state, but prospective veterinarians in all states must complete an accredited veterinary program and pass the North American Veterinary Licensing Examination.



In addition to passing the national exam, most states require that veterinarians pass a state licensing exam. However, veterinarians employed by state or federal government may not need a state license, because government agencies differ in what they require.

Each state's exam covers its laws and regulations. Few states accept licenses from other states, so veterinarians usually must take exams for the states in which they want to be licensed.

The American Veterinary Medical Association has an Educational Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates (ECFVG) certification program, which allows foreign graduates to fulfill the educational prerequisites for licensure.



Professional Association:

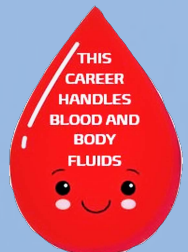
Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Veterinarians is expected to grow 17 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Veterinarians, on the Internet at <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/veterinarians.htm> (visited September 08, 2021).



Veterinary Technologist & Technician

What do they do?

Veterinary technologists and technicians, supervised by licensed veterinarians, do medical tests that help diagnose animals' injuries and illnesses. Veterinary technologists typically work in more advanced research-related jobs, usually under the guidance of a scientist or veterinarian.

Where do they work?

Veterinary technologists and technicians work in private clinics, laboratories, and animal hospitals. Their jobs may be physically or emotionally demanding. Many work evenings, weekends, or holidays. Veterinary technicians generally work in private clinical practices under the guidance of a licensed veterinarian.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Vet Technologist & Technician is \$38,250. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$37,510.



DIRECT

Education:

Veterinary technologists usually have a 4-year bachelor's degree in veterinary technology. Veterinary technicians usually have a 2-year associate's degree in a veterinary technology program. The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) accredits veterinary technology programs. Most of these programs offer a 2-year associate's degree for veterinary technicians; others offer a 4-year bachelor's degree for veterinary technologists



High School students interested in becoming a veterinary technologist or technician can prepare by taking biology and other science courses.

Globe University (various Wisconsin locations)

Training Programs in Madison:

Madison College
<https://madisoncollege.edu/program/veterinary-technician>

Certification:

Although each state regulates veterinary technologists and technicians differently, most candidates must pass a credentialing exam. Most states require technologists and technicians to pass the Veterinary Technician National Examination (VTNE), offered by the American Association of Veterinary State Boards.



Professional Associations:

National Association of Veterinary Technicians in America
American Association for Laboratory Animal Science



Duties:

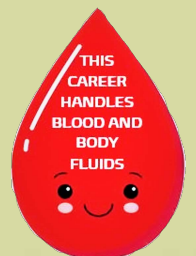
Veterinary technologists and technicians typically do the following:

- Observe the behavior and condition of animals
- Provide nursing care or emergency first aid to recovering or injured animals
- Bathe animals, clip nails or claws, and brush or cut animals' hair
- Restrain animals during exams or procedures
- Administer anesthesia to animals and monitor their responses
- Take x rays and collect and perform laboratory tests, such as urinalyses and blood counts
- Prepare animals and instruments for surgery
- Administer medications, vaccines, and treatments prescribed by a veterinarian
- Collect and record animals' case histories

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment for Veterinary Technologists & Technicians is expected to grow 15 percent between 2020-2030, which is much faster than the average across all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Veterinary Technologists and Technicians, on the Internet at <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/veterinary-technologists-and-technicians.htm> (visited September 08, 2021).



Maintenance, Installation, & Repair Technician

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What do they do?

General maintenance and repair workers fix and maintain machines, mechanical equipment, and buildings. In a Hospital this work expands to specific duties that run the hospitals critical operations.

Where do they work?

General maintenance and repair workers often carry out many different tasks in a single day. They could work at any number of indoor or outdoor locations within a hospital campus. Be responsible for the maintenance of many offices and buildings, such as those in a clinical setting or on a hospital campus.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Maintenance, Installation, and Repair Technician is \$45,380. In Wisconsin, the Average Yearly Income is \$48,340.



Education:

Many maintenance and repair workers learn some basic skills in high school shop or technical education classes, postsecondary trade or vocational schools, or community colleges. Courses in mechanical drawing, electricity, woodworking, blueprint reading, mathematics, and computers are useful.

Maintenance and repair workers often do work that involves electrical, plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning systems or painting and roofing tasks. Workers need a good working knowledge of many repair and maintenance tasks.

Practical training, available at many adult education centers and community colleges, is another option for workers to learn tasks such as drywall repair and basic plumbing.

Maintenance Tech training in Madison:

General maintenance and repair workers usually start by watching and learning from skilled maintenance workers. They begin by doing simple tasks, such as fixing leaky faucets and replacing lightbulbs. After gaining experience, general maintenance and repair workers move on to more difficult tasks, such as overhauling machinery or building walls.

Accreditation:

“MECH” stands for “Mechanic Evaluation and Certification for Healthcare” — a certification program developed just over 20 years ago by a group of Michigan healthcare facility managers and mechanics who noticed a need to identify and recognize highly skilled and knowledgeable healthcare maintenance mechanics.



Certification & License:

Licensing requirements vary by state and locality. For more complex tasks, workers may need to be licensed in a particular specialty, such as electrical or plumbing work.

Learn more about becoming certified here:

MECH Certification information and evaluation products are available from MECH, at www.mech-certification.org.

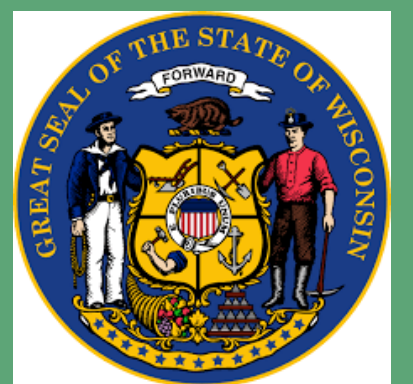
MECH Certification and MECH Senior Certification:

MECH Certification is awarded to mechanics with at least two years of experience in the healthcare environment who pass the MECH test. MECH Senior Certification is awarded to healthcare mechanics with four or more years of experience who pass the MECH test at or above the required score. Both are valid for five years and can be renewed by following the Recertification process.

Professional Associations:

PFMA is a professional maintenance trade organization providing events, an annual trade show, training, and seminars for maintenance professionals to improve their skill sets

<https://www.pfmainc.com/>



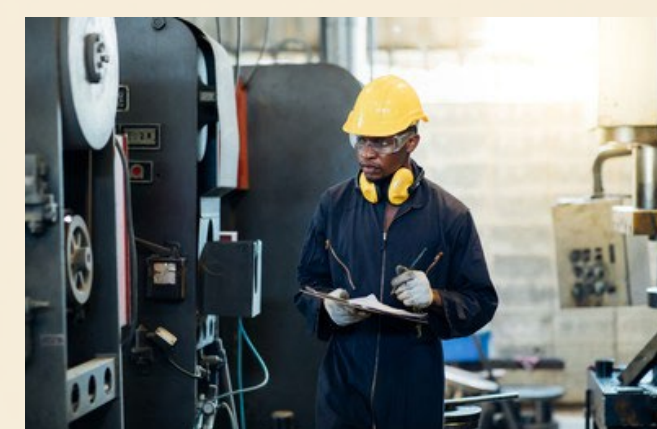
Advancement

Some maintenance and repair workers decide to train in one specific craft and become craftworkers, such as [electricians](#), [heating and air-conditioning mechanics](#), or [plumbers](#).

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment of general maintenance and repair workers is projected to grow 5 percent from 2021 to 2031, about as fast as the average for all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Audiologists, www.bls.gov/ooh/installation-maintenance-and-repair/.htm (visited February 06, 2023).



Clinical Nutritionist

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What do they do?

Clinical Nutritionists plan and conduct food service or nutritional programs to help people lead healthy lives. In a Hospital or Clinic, you will shape the lives of patients in pre or post operation and assist in wellness programs for total wellbeing of an adult or child.

Where do they work?

Dietitians and nutritionists work in many settings, including hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, cafeterias, and for state and local governments.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Clinical Nutritionist is \$65,620. In Wisconsin, the Average Yearly Income is \$61,870.



Education:

To enter the occupation, dietitians and nutritionists typically need at least a bachelor's degree. They also typically are required to have supervised training through an internship.

Clinical Nutritionist training in Madison:

- Dietitians and nutritionists typically receive supervised training, usually in the form of an internship following graduation from college.
- Some schools offer coordinated programs in dietetics that allow students to complete supervised training as part of their undergraduate- or graduate-level coursework.

Accreditation:

- [//Pdc.wisc.edu/uw/dietetics](https://Pdc.wisc.edu/uw/dietetics)
- <https://dsps.wi.gov/Pages/Professions/Dietitian/Default.asp>



Specialization:

- Assess clients' nutritional and health needs
- Counsel clients on nutrition issues and healthy eating habits
- Develop meal and nutrition plans, taking clients' preferences and budgets into account
- Evaluate and monitor the effects of nutrition plans and practices and make changes as needed
- Promote healthy lifestyles by speaking to groups about diet, nutrition, and the relationship between good eating habits and preventing or managing specific diseases
- Create educational materials about healthy food choices and lifestyle
- Keep up with or contribute to the latest food and nutritional science research

License:

Many states require dietitians and nutritionists to be licensed in order to practice. Other states require only state registration or certification to use certain titles, and a few states have no regulations for this occupation.

The requirements for state licensure and state certification vary by state, but most include having a bachelor's or an advanced degree in food and nutrition or a related area, completing supervised practice, and passing an exam.

- Employers may prefer to hire candidates who have a professional credential, such as the Registered Dietitian (RD)/Registered Dietitian Nutritionist (RDN) or the Certified Nutrition Specialist (CNS) designation.
- Although these credentials are not always required, the qualifications may be the same as those necessary for becoming a licensed dietitian or nutritionist in states that require a license.

Anyone applying for an initial license for any of the credentials listed can apply at license.wi.gov.

The Certified Nutrition Specialist (CNS) designation is administered by the [Board for Certification of Nutrition Specialists](#), the certifying arm of the [American Nutrition Association](#). To qualify for the credential, applicants must have a master's or doctoral degree, complete supervised experience, and pass an exam.

Dietitians and nutritionists may seek additional certifications in an area of specialty, such as diabetes education, oncology nutrition, or sports dietetics.



Job Outlook:

Employment of Dietitians and Nutritionists is projected to grow 7 percent from 2021 to 2031, about as fast as the average for all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, Dietitians and Nutritionists*, www.bls.gov/ooh/dietitians-and-nutritionists.htm (visited February 06, 2023).



Culinary Services



What do they do?

Food preparation workers perform a variety of tasks other than cooking, such as slicing meat and brewing coffee. You will support production, retail food venue, patient meals, and catering operations to ensure the right food is available for the right person at the right time.

Where do they work?

Food preparation workers are employed in places where food is made or served, such as cafeterias, grocery stores, hospitals, and schools.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Food Preparation Worker is \$29,450. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$26,640.



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Education:

There typically are no formal education requirements for becoming a food preparation worker. However, employers may require or prefer that candidates have some high school education or a diploma.

Culinary Service training in Madison:

- Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu
- Wisconsin Food Handler: www.360training.com/learn2serve/food-handler/Wisconsin

Training topics include

- Recognizing biohazards, signs of food spoilage, and symptoms of foodborne disease
- How to curb pathogen growth with time and temperature controls
- Methods for preventing contamination of food or food-contact surfaces
- Procedures for acquiring, receiving, and storing food safely
- How and when to wash your hands for effective food safety
- How to properly clean and sanitize equipment, implements, and surfaces

Accreditation:

The state of Wisconsin requires licensed foodservice establishments to have at least one Certified Food Protection Manager.



Potential for Advancement:

Opportunities for food preparation workers to advance depend on their training and work experience. Food preparation workers may advance to become assistant cooks or line cooks as they learn basic cooking skills.

Certification & License:

(CFPM) on staff—this requires successful completion of an approved exam, like ServSafe, to apply for and renew the CFPM status every five years.

www.360training.com/learn2serve/food-handler/Wisconsin

To practice in Wisconsin, You can attend several events and trainings.

www.wirerestaurant.org/events

The Wisconsin Restaurant Association always has a variety of restaurant industry events available for suppliers, restaurant owners, and people interested in becoming a part of the community.



Professional Associations:

It's easy to get your food handler card in Wisconsin. First, take a short training program and complete the exam. Once you pass, you'll get a certificate of completion that you should bring to your employer as proof of training. Be sure to ask if any further measures are required by local authorities.



Job Outlook:

Employment of food preparation workers is projected to grow 2 percent from 2021 to 2031, slower than the average for all occupations. Despite limited employment growth, about 145,800 openings for food preparation workers are projected each year, on average, over the decade. Most of those openings are expected to result from the need to replace workers who transfer to different occupations or exit the labor force, such as to retire.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Food Preparation Workers, at <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/food-preparation-and-serving/food-preparation-workers.htm> (visited January 18, 2023).



Aesthetic Surgery (Tattooing Craft)

DIRECT



What do they do?

Certified Craft and Fine Artists use a variety of materials and techniques to create art for sale and exhibition. After years of experience, you can use these skills to create art to help people with their scarred or severely blemished skin areas. This is very important part of the socio-emotional healing needs of these people met with tissue scarring from surgeries or trauma.

Where do they work?

High-quality skin care contributes to a person's overall appearance. Leading UW Health physicians helped develop our unique skin care service, which is staffed by licensed aestheticians who have broad experience in advanced skin care treatments. Some artists work in museums, galleries, clinics and hospitals.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Craft and Fine Artist is \$40,730. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$31,700.



Education:

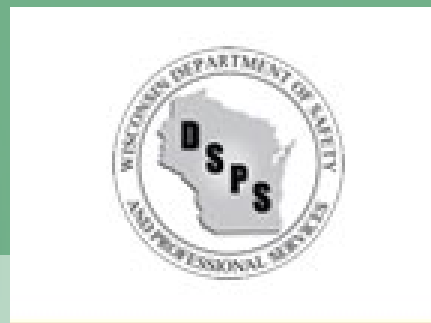
Most fine artists pursue postsecondary education to improve their skills and job prospects. A formal educational credential is typically not needed to be a craft artist. However, it is difficult to gain adequate artistic skills without some formal education. For example, high school art classes can teach prospective craft artists the basic drawing skills they need.

Artist and Fine Craft training in Madison:

Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu

National Association of Fine Art and Design: <https://nasad.arts-accredit.org/>

In addition to studio art and art history, postsecondary programs may include core subjects, such as English, marketing, social science, and natural science. Independent schools of art and design also offer postsecondary education programs, which can lead to a certificate in an art-related specialty or to an associate's, bachelor's, or master's degree in fine arts.



What is the tattoo law in Wisconsin?

No person under 18 years of age may be tattooed except by a physician in the course of the physician's professional practice, as permitted under s. 948.70 (3), Stats. SPS 221.10(1)(b)4. 4.

Certification & Registry:

Per Wis. Admin. Code § SPS 221.04, all tattooing and body piercing activities must occur in a licensed establishment. In addition, all tattooists and body piercers must also hold a practitioner's license.

Learn more at:

- www.tattooartistcertificates.com/tattoo-license-course/13-en/100-wisconsin-tattoo-laws
- dsps.wi.gov/Pages/Professions/TattooistBodyPiercer
- www.publichealthmdc.com/environmental-health/licensing-permits/tattoo-body-piercing



Licensing Process in Wisconsin:

All tattoo and body piercing establishment license fees in Madison and Dane County are handled by the City of Madison Clerk's Office.

1. Complete the Tattoo/Piercing Establishment License Application PDF
2. Pay Licensing Fee PDF
3. Submit application and fee to the City Clerk's Office listed on the application.
4. Tattoo and body piercing licenses are issued after the application and fees have been processed, an inspector conducts a pre-inspection of the establishment, and the inspector approves the license.
5. For questions or a pre-inspection, please call us at (608) 242-6515 or email leadadmin@publichealthmdc.com.

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Overall employment of craft and fine artists is projected to grow 6 percent from 2021 to 2031, about as fast as the average for all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, Craft and Fine Artists, at <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/arts-and-design/craft-and-fine-artists.htm> (visited February 07, 2023).



Heavy Vehicle Maintenance Technician



What do they do?

Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians, also called mechanics, inspect, maintain, and repair vehicles and machinery. Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians repair and maintain engines, hydraulic systems, transmissions, and electrical systems. They ensure the performance and safety of fuel lines, brakes, and other systems. These service technicians use diagnostic computers and equipment to identify problems and make adjustments or repairs.

Where do they work?

Service technicians usually work indoors in noisy repair shops or on campuses that house fleets of heavy vehicles like a Hospital. They often lift heavy parts and tools, handle greasy and dirty equipment, and stand or lie in uncomfortable positions. Most service technicians work full time, and many work evenings and weekends.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Heavy Vehicle Maintenance Technician is \$55,900. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$52,510.



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Education:

A bachelor Most heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians have a high school diploma or equivalent. High school courses in automotive repair, electronics, physics, and welding provide a strong foundation for a service technician's career. However, high school graduates often need further training to become fully qualified.

Heavy Vehicle Technician Training in Madison:

Madison Area Technical College: www.madisoncollege.edu

Chippewa Valley Technical College:
www.cvtc.edu/academics/programs/diesel-truck-technician

Completing a vocational or other postsecondary training program in diesel technology or heavy equipment mechanics is increasingly considered the best preparation for some entry-level positions.



Certification:

On March 19, 2002, FM CSA published an Interim Final Rule to meet the requirements of Section 211 of MCSIA. Section 211 requires that all persons performing driver/vehicle inspections, safety audits, and investigations after June 17, 2002, be qualified and certified to do so. The rule requires the maintenance of certification for persons performing these activities.

www.fmcsa.dot.gov/national-training-center/certification-policy-employees-who-perform-inspections-investigations

In addition, as required by Section 5202 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act of 2015, this policy also adopts the roadside inspectors' certification standards as developed and maintained by the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA) CCLS Certification is maintained by paying an annual maintenance fee, and expires every five years.

www.fmcsa.dot.gov/registration



Alternate Work Duties:

- Consult equipment operating manuals, blueprints, and drawings
- Perform scheduled maintenance, such as cleaning and lubricating parts
- Diagnose and identify malfunctions, using computerized tools and equipment
- Inspect, repair, and replace defective or worn parts, such as bearings, pistons, and gears
- Overhaul and test major components, such as engines, hydraulic systems, and electrical systems
- Disassemble and reassemble heavy equipment and components
- Travel to worksites to repair large equipment, such as cranes
- Maintain logs of equipment condition and work performed

Accreditation and Associations”

The National Heavy Vehicle Accreditation Scheme (NHVAS) is a voluntary alternative to conventional heavy vehicle compliance. Accredited operators must demonstrate that their vehicles and drivers comply with standards set by NHVAS through regular audits of their transport management systems and vehicle or driver assessments.

Job Outlook:

According to the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Overall employment of heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians is projected to grow 8 percent from 2021 to 2031, faster than the average for all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, Heavy Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Service Technicians, at <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/installation-maintenance-and-repair/heavy-vehicle-and-mobile-equipment-service-technicians.htm> (visited January 18, 2023).



MEd Flight Pilots & Flight Engineers

What do they do?

For the most serious emergencies, UW Health's Med Flight team provides critical care transport by ground or air 24/7. Our team has served the area for more than 35 years. We log more than 1,500 transports a year. Our team includes highly trained doctors, nurses and respiratory therapists who specialize in emergency medicine. We are one of just a few programs in the country to fly with a physician or specialty care provider routinely on board.

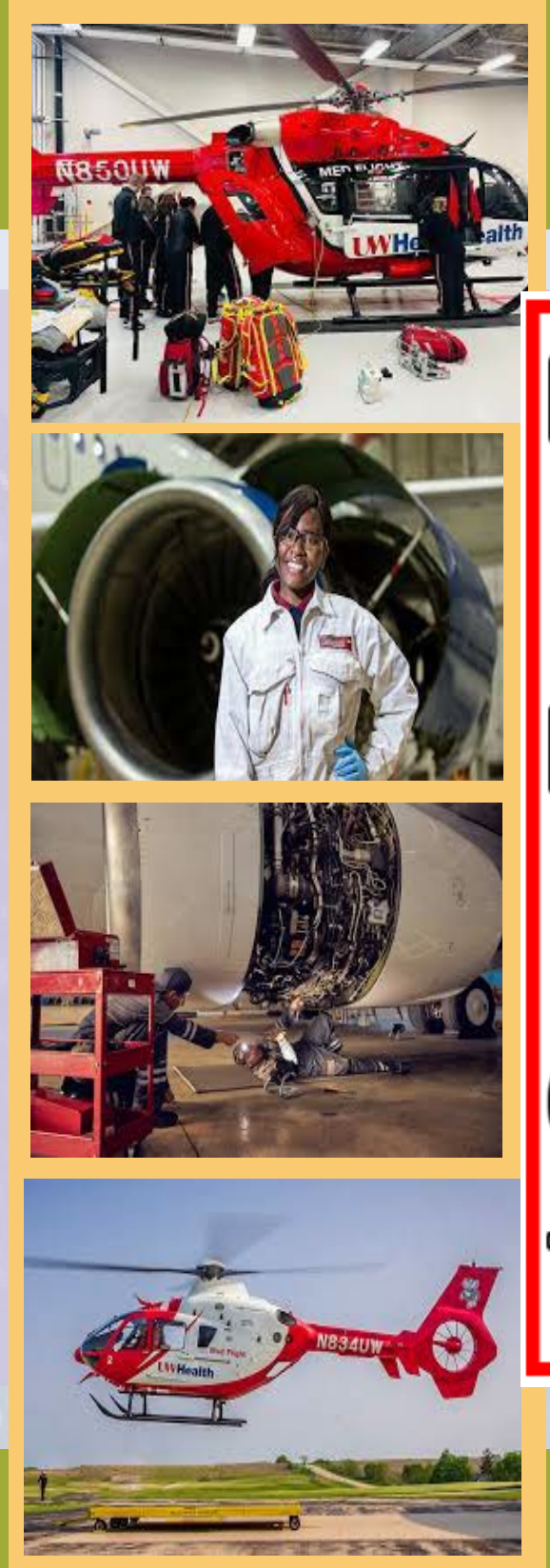
You will have many duties including checking the overall condition of the aircraft before and after every flight and ensure that the aircraft is safe for departure. Verify that the fuel supply is adequate and that weather conditions are acceptable. Operate and control aircraft along planned routes and during takeoffs and landings. Monitor engines, fuel consumption, and other aircraft systems during flights to and from the Hospital and Clinics.

Where do they work?

Our helicopters have enhanced flight and safety features. Each carries advanced medical equipment and emergency medications. We focus on helping you get the best possible medical care quickly and safely, and on stabilizing patients while being transported to get the care they need at a hospital or facility that best meets the patient's needs. Med Flight Pilots are contracted through the Hospital and may be assigned to long-distance routes, experience fatigue, and jetlag.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Pilot and Flight Engineer is \$169,540. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$94,440.



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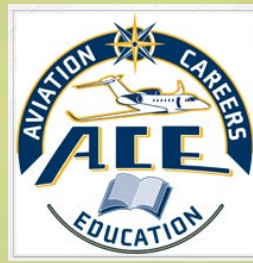
Education:

Airline pilots typically need a bachelor's degree in any field, including transportation, engineering, or business. They also complete flight training with independent FAA-certified flight instructors or at schools that offer flight training.

The FAA certifies hundreds of student civilian flight schools, which range from small fixed base operators (FBO) to state universities. Some colleges and universities offer pilot training as part of a 2- or 4-year aviation degree.

Aviation training in Madison:

- ACE Madison: Meredith Alt, Aviation Education Program Manager meredithl.alt@dot.wi.gov (608) 266-8166
- Wisconsin: <https://www.aopa.org/training-and-safety>



Accreditation:

The Aviation Careers Education (ACE) program is a summer employment and learning opportunity for high school students in Milwaukee and provides students experiences in aviation-related jobs.

If you would like more information to LEARN TO FLY:

<https://wisconsin.gov/Pages/doing-bus/aeronautics/education/aved-fly.aspx>



Professional Associations:

AOPA Air Safety Institute began creating safety programs for the pilot community, the general aviation accident rate decreased. Great programs including online courses, safety quizzes and videos, webinars, in-person seminars, and pilot safety.

Founded on January 26, 1953 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as a local club for those who built and restored their own aircraft, the Experimental Aircraft Association (EAA) quickly grew to become a vibrant and growing aviation community that includes all who enjoy flying for recreation and welcomes all aviation enthusiasts to participate.

License:

Minimum – www.uwhealth.org/med-flight

- Licensed as an RCP in the State of Wisconsin
- RRT Credentialed by the National Board for Respiratory Care
- Current American Heart Association BLS and PALS certification
- Obtain NRP certification within six (6) months of hire
- Obtain a trauma certification (TNCC, TPATC or ATLS) within six (6) months of hire
- Obtain either NPS or CNPT certification within one (1) year of hire

Preferred –

- Perinatal Pediatric Respiratory Care Practitioner
- EMT or previous transport experience
- Advanced Cardiac Life Support Course Completion
- Member of the AARC and Transport Specialty Section



Specializations:

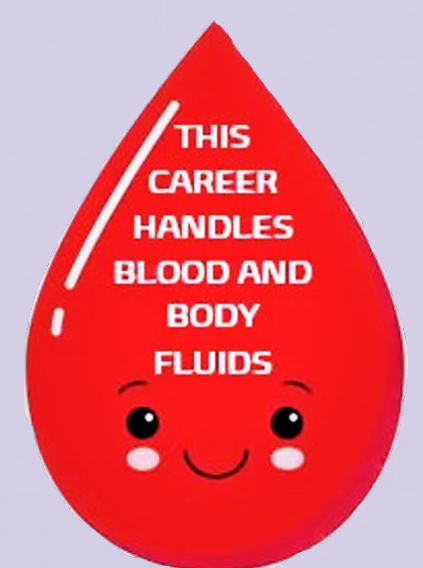
- Join our critical care transport team to care for seriously ill babies, children, and adults requiring transportation to more specialized care.
- Use skills in emergency medical care and life-sustaining equipment, to transport patients from neonates to geriatric, **by ground and by air – known as Med Flight.**
- Collaborate with the pediatric transport nurse and medical control physician to provide care.
- Work in the NICU, PICU, Emergency Department or other areas as assigned within the hospital when not on a transport (will receive assignments that allow for immediate release to respond to an assigned transport).
- Assist in writing or revising transport policies and procedures, education, and competencies.



Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Overall employment of airline and commercial pilots is projected to grow 6 percent from 2021 to 2031, about as fast as the average for all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Airline and Commercial Pilots, at <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/transportation-and-material-moving/airline-and-commercial-pilots.htm> (visited January 18, 2023).



Facility Securities

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What do they do?

Play a critical role in keeping patients, visitors and staff safe at the #1 hospital in Wisconsin. Guards may spend considerable time on their feet patrolling buildings and grounds or may sit for long periods at a single post. Both security guards and officers may spend much of their shift sitting at a desk or counter in a dark room, observing customers on video surveillance equipment. They may have to monitor activity on multiple screens for long periods of time without distraction.

Where do they work?

Most Security guards work wherever people and assets need to be protected. Responsibilities vary by employer. In hospitals and clinics, for example, security guards protect workers and patients and check the credentials of people and vehicles entering and leaving the premises.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for Facility Securities is \$35,860. In Wisconsin the Average Yearly Income is \$32,020.



Education:

A Security guards typically need a high school diploma or equivalent, although some jobs may not require formal educational credentials. Gambling surveillance officers also need a high school diploma or equivalent.

Facility Security training in Wisconsin:

Wisconsin:

<https://www.secguard.net/wisconsin-security-officer-training/>

<https://topgunsecurityacademy.com/security-training-courses/states/wisconsin>

<https://dps.wi.gov/Pages/Professions/PSP/Default.aspx>



Certification:

Most states require that security guards be licensed by the state in which they work. Although licensing requirements vary by state, basic qualifications for candidates are as follows:

- Be at least 18 years old
- Pass a background check
- Complete training

Guards who carry weapons usually must be licensed by the appropriate government authority. Positions for armed guards have more stringent background checks and entry requirements than do those for unarmed guards. Most states require rigorous hiring and screening programs, including background, criminal record, and fingerprint checks, for armed guards.



Accreditation:

To be able to work as an **unarmed** security officer or security guard in the state of Wisconsin, there are several minimum specifications which must be met first. For this reason, anyone who would like to be certified as a security guard, must meet and maintain the following requirements:

- The applicant should be at least 18 years of age, proof of age and identity must be provided. Two forms of signature identification are required.
- Have a high school diploma or an equivalency certification
- Applicant must be a citizen or legal permanent resident of the United States
- Applicant must have no record of arrest involving misdemeanor
- Applicant must pass a drug test and a criminal background check
- Digital fingerprints are required. To schedule an appointment, visit the IBT Reservation Center or call **866-416-4896**.

Professional Associations:

University Hospital in Madison is a Magnet[®]-designated facility that's ranked Wisconsin's #1 hospital and considered one of the nation's leading hospitals, teaching institutions and referral centers.



Job Outlook:

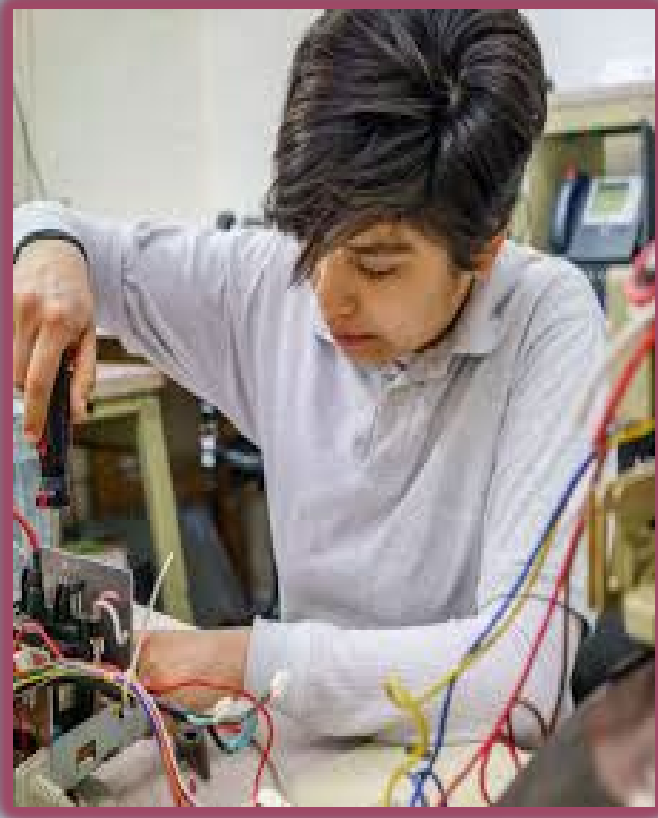
According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Overall employment of security guards and gambling surveillance officers is projected to grow 3 percent from 2021 to 2031, slower than the average for all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Security Guards and Gambling Surveillance Officers, at <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/protective-service/security-guards.htm> (visited January 18, 2023).



IT/PC Support Technicians

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What do they do?

Computer support specialists maintain computer networks and provide technical help to computer users. Computer network support specialists analyze and troubleshoot computer network problems. They have an important role in the daily, weekly, or monthly maintenance of their organization's networks. This maintenance may be routine or part of the organization's disaster recovery efforts.

Network support specialists also may assist computer users through phone, email, or in-person visits. They often work under the direction of network and computer systems administrators, who handle more complex tasks.

Where do they work?

UW Health has administrative locations throughout Madison and beyond where thousands of employees provide vital support to our clinical areas. These locations are home to departments such as Access Services, Compliance, Human Resources, Information Services, Patient Medical and more.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Computer Support Specialist is \$60,550. In Wisconsin, the Average Yearly Income is \$55,320.

Education:

Education requirements for computer support specialists vary. Computer user support specialist jobs require some computer knowledge but not necessarily a college degree.

Applicants who have taken courses in areas such as networking, server administration, and information security may qualify for these jobs. For computer network support specialists, employers may accept applicants who have an associate's degree, although some prefer that applicants have a bachelor's degree.

IT/PC Support Training in Wisconsin:

Madison Area Technical College: www.blackhawk.edu

Wisconsin Technical College System: www.wtcsystem.edu

Accreditation:



Certification:

- Certification programs are generally offered by vendors or from vendor-neutral certification providers. Certification validates the knowledge of and best practices required by computer support specialists.
- Companies may require their computer support specialists to hold certifications in the products the companies use. Other types of certifications, such as [CompTIA A+](#), may be a helpful starting point for workers seeking entry into the occupation.



Potential for Advancement:

Many computer support specialists advance to other information technology positions, such as [information security analysts](#), [network and computer systems administrators](#) and [software developers](#).

Some become managers in the computer support services department. Some organizations provide paths for support specialists to move into other parts of the organization, such as sales.

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Overall employment of computer support specialists is projected to grow 6 percent from 2021 to 2031, about as fast as the average for all occupations.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, Computer Support Specialists www.bls.gov/ooh/computer-and-information-technology.htm (visited February 06, 2023).



Psychology and Behavioral Health

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What do they do?

Help walk patients through difficult times in their lives through therapy. Clinical Psychologists evaluate patients with a wide range of mental health diagnoses. Collaborate with a patient and multi-disciplinary team on individualized treatment plans with specific goals and outcomes. Partner with physicians, occupational therapists, nurses, and mental health clinicians in group therapy program development. Provide individual and group psychotherapy, utilizing multiple modalities and methods consistent with evidence-based practice with a focus on crisis stabilization.

Where do they work?

Some psychologists work independently, conducting research, consulting with clients, or working with patients. Others work as part of a healthcare team, collaborating with physicians and social workers, or working with students, and other educators. Those in private practice often work evenings and weekends to accommodate clients. The Clinical Psychologist will provide care within his/her scope of practice as outlined by applicable state laws.

Pay:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Average Yearly Income for a Psychologist is \$99,640. In Wisconsin, the Average Yearly Income is \$86,750.



Education:

Although psychologists typically need a doctoral degree in psychology, a master's degree is sufficient for some positions. Most psychologists also need a license.

UW Health also requires Minimum

- One (1) year of post doc experience in the area of Behavioral Health
- CPR/BLS

Psychologist training in WI:

University of Wisconsin – Madison:
psych.wisc.edu/graduate-program

High School students interested in an education in the psychology field should take classes in Introductory Psychology, AP Psychology, sciences, math, communication arts (English and a foreign language), social studies, and history .



Professional Associations:

Psychologists can choose to join any of the following professional associations:

National Alliance on Mental Illness:

www.nami.org/About-Mental-Illness/Treatments/Types-of-Mental-Health-Professionals

American Board of Professional Psychology:

abpp.org www.apa.org

Wisconsin Psychological Association:

wipsychology.org

Wisconsin School Psychologists Association:

www.wspaonline.net



Certification:

Minimum – Licensure or eligible for licensure as a Psychologist in Wisconsin

<https://dsps.wi.gov/Pages/Professions/Psychologist>

Potential for Advancement:

A Psychologist can specialize in the following mental health areas:

- Counselors, Clinicians, Rehab Therapists
- Clinical Social Workers or School Psychologist
- Forensic Psychologist
- Psychiatric Or Mental Health Nurse Practitioners
- Family Nurse Practitioners or Abuse Counselor
- Psychiatric Pharmacists



The Clinical Psychologist demonstrates an advanced level of clinical knowledge, communication and interdisciplinary collaboration, professionalism and systems-based practice. This role works with administrative, nursing, physician, and university faculty to assure safe, effective, quality patient care and to promote UW Health's educational and research missions.



Accreditation:

We have been continuously accredited by the American Psychological Association since 1948. Consistent with our commitment to the most rigorous training in clinical science, we have also been accredited by the Psychological Clinical Science Accreditation System (PCSAS) since 2014.

<https://psych.wisc.edu/graduate-program/clinical-psychology-program/accreditation-information>

Job Outlook:

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Overall employment of psychologists is projected to grow 6 percent from 2021 to 2031, about as fast as the average for all occupations under behavioral health.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Psychologists, at <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/life-physical-and-social-science/psychologists.htm> (visited March 03, 2023).



Appendix A

Specialty Areas of Medicine

Many professionals seek additional education or training so they can specialize in a particular area of medicine. The most common careers to specialize are nurses, nurse practitioners, physicians, and physician's assistants. Each specialty often has sub-specialties. Some of the most common specialties are listed below.

Cardiology	The diagnosis and treatment of diseases and conditions of the heart.
Emergency Medicine	The care of illnesses or injuries requiring immediate medical attention.
Family Medicine	The comprehensive care of individuals and families, often primary care that refers to specialties when needed.
Forensics	The scientific investigation of trauma or death related to abuse, violence, criminal activity, and accidents
General Surgery	The treatment of injuries/disorders of the body by incision, with a focus on the abdominal region
Geriatrics	The health and medical care of the elderly
Gynecology	The diagnosis and treatment of diseases and conditions of the female reproductive system
Neurology	The diagnosis and treatment of nervous system disorders
Obstetrics	The care of pregnant women up to and including child-birth
Orthopedics	The treatment of diseases and injuries of the musculoskeletal system (muscles and bones)
Pathology	The study of the causes and effects of disease and injury
Pediatrics	The health and medical care of infants, children, and adolescents
Radiology	The use of medical images to diagnose and treat patients

Appendix B Physician Roadmap

Becoming a physician can be a long and challenging process. Use the Roadmap below to help understand what's involved, as well as what you should focus on, in your educational journey to being a physician!

High School Diploma/GED (4 years)

ACT/SAT

Bachelor's Degree (4-5 years)

MCAT Exam

The medical school admissions process is extraordinarily competitive. Pre-Med undergraduates must work hard and achieve a GPA of 3.5 or higher to get accepted into a top-tier program.

Your MCAT total score is the sum of your four section scaled scores and will range between 472-528, with 500 as the average score.

<https://students-residents.aamc.org/taking-mcat-exam/taking-mcat-exam>

Things to focus on in high school

- Volunteering
- CNA Training/Certification
- EMT Training/Certification

Courses to focus on in high school

- Health, Chemistry, Biology, Anatomy, MedTerms
- At least 3 years of Math
- Physics
- Psychology

Desired College Majors

- Physical & Biological Sciences
- Social Sciences
- Math/Statistics
- Humanities (with strong science & math)
- NOTE: Pre-Med is typically **not** a major

General Medical School Requirements

- General Biology; Physics with lab; General Chemistry with lab; Organic chemistry with Lab; College Algebra; Calculus; Statistics; English; Sociology; Psychology; Genetics; MedTerms

Patient Care Hours

- Volunteering
- Direct Patient Care roles (CNA, EMT)

Other Things to Focus On

- Research and Community Involvement

Medical School (MD/DO) (4 years)

Residency & Fellowships (3-8 years)

Practicing Physician!

A physician can earn a medical degree as an MD or a DO. An MD studies allopathic medicine and a DO studies osteopathic medicine.

<https://www.sgu.edu/blog/medical/md-versus-do/>

After medical school, if one wants to practice clinically, they are required to do a residency program. A fellowship may follow a residency and helps you further specialize as a physician.

<https://aaompt.org/Main/Education/Difference.aspx>

Appendix C

LOOK ON THE UPPER RIGHT EDGE OF EACH PAGE FOR CAREER COLOR CATEGORIES

However, not everyone who works in a hospital works directly with patients. There are careers that help with patient care without directly being involved in a patient's diagnosis or treatment. There are also careers that provide services to keep the hospital running properly. All roles in a hospital have an impact on patient care, some are just more direct than others. They are all important and needed!

It's helpful to think of all healthcare careers falling into one of three categories: Direct Patient Care, Indirect Patient Care, and Hospital Support and Administration.

Direct Patient Care

These are careers that involve physically interacting with and taking care of patients. This includes performing tests, taking tissue or blood samples, and applying treatment.

Indirect Patient Care

These are careers that interact with patients, but not physically. This includes talking to patients and performing tests that require limited/no physical contact with patients.

Hospital Support and Administration

These are careers that involve very little or no interaction with patients. These careers focus on supporting patient care roles or hospital facilities, and making sure that administrative functions of the hospital are running properly.



****BLOOD & BODY FLUIDS BADGE**

This Blood Drop Badge indicates to students if the career needs or requires short term or prolonged handling of blood and bodily fluids.