LEVEL OF ANXIETY, COMFORT, AND COMPLIANCE TO IMAGING PROCEDURES AMONG PATIENTS IN SELECTED HOSPITALS OF OZAMIZ CITY

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CERTIFICATE OF PANEL APPROVAL

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Radiologic Technology, this research output entitled, "**Level of Anxiety, Comfort, and Compliance To Imaging Procedures Among Patients in Selected Hospitals in Ozamiz City**" prepared and submitted by Grashyl Joy M. Hermoso, Rey Adrean M. Buot, Marelle Kyla Q. Gealon, Vircelita B. Mendiola, and Alex John R. Villabert, is hereby recommended for acceptance and approval.

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ABSTRACT

Imaging procedures are crucial in diagnosing and treating numerous illnesses. They are employed to generate visual representations of internal human body structures and functions. This study explored the correlation between patients' level of anxiety, comfort, and compliance to imaging procedures in selected hospitals of Ozamiz City. For this study, a quantitative approach was employed using a descriptive-correlation design. A total of 100 patients who have undergone imaging procedures were chosen as the respondents of the study, selected through a non-random convenience sampling. Data were collected using a validated three-part modified and researcher-made questionnaire. Mean, standard deviation, and Pearson Product- Moment Correlation Coefficient were used for data analysis. The results showed that the respondents had a high level of anxiety suggesting that imaging procedure is a significant source of stress for patients. Additionally, results showed that the respondents demonstrated a very high level of comfort to imaging procedures. This very high level of comfort indicates that the selected private hospitals in the city and their radiology departments are making the imaging procedures comfortable for patients.

Patients were also found to be hesitantly compliant to imaging procedures. Highly significant correlation was found between the patients' level of anxiety, comfort, and compliance to imaging procedures among patients in selected hospitals. These findings underscore the crucial importance of managing patient anxiety and ensuring a comfortable imaging environment to enhance compliance with imaging procedures. It is recommended that Radiologic technologist should be more supportive and patient-centered to ultimately improve the overall quality of care provided during imaging procedures. Radiologic technology students should also be aware of the significant existence and impact of anxiety on patients. Furthermore, hospitals within Ozamiz City may prioritize the

implementation of strategies focused on managing patient anxiety and enhancing patient comfort in the medical imaging environments.
Keywords: *anxiety, comfort, compliance, imaging procedures*

DEDICATION

We, the researchers, would like to dedicate this work to Almighty God for the unending guidance and strength given to us throughout this journey. Without His grace, this work would not have become a success.

To our parents, siblings, and peers for the support in any aspect, mentally and financially. Your undying love serves as a motivation for us to strive and reach for our dreams.

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The Researchers

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The Researchers

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INTRODUCTION

Rationale of the Study

Imaging procedures boast a rich history exceeding 120 years, tracing its origins back to 1895 with the groundbreaking discovery of X-rays. This innovation revolutionized medicine by enabling the visualization of internal structures without invasive procedures (Gillmann et al., 2021). Over time, medical imaging has matured into an indispensable tool, serving a multitude of applications in clinical practice. It facilitates diagnosis, guides treatment selection, and provides invaluable insights into a patient's health status (Hussain et al., 2022). These advancements in medical imaging have greatly contributed to the early detection, characterization, and treatment of various diseases, ultimately improving patient care and outcomes.

In the field of medicine, medical imaging procedures are employed to generate visual representations of internal human body structures and functions. These visualizations serve both clinical purposes, aiding in diagnosis and treatment, and scientific purposes, enabling detailed examination of normal and abnormal anatomy and physiology (Hussain et al., 2022). Contemporary clinical practice across all medical subspecialties now routinely integrates patient triage for both acute and chronic conditions, utilizes imaging-guided interventions, and optimizes treatment plans based on this combined information (Jiang et al., 2023). According to Tabakov and Bregant (2022), roughly 3,600 million diagnostic imaging procedures are done worldwide. This number continues to grow as more people access medical care and its accessibility and effectiveness making it an indispensable tool for physicians and healthcare providers worldwide.

Medical imaging procedure constitutes a significant subfield within biological imaging. It encompasses radiology, which utilizes various imaging technologies like X-ray radiography, computed tomography (CT), and ultrasonography (Hussain et al., 2022). Each technique offers different advantages based on the type of tissue being examined and the diagnostic question at hand

(Manaf, 2023). X-ray radiography is the most common imaging test, and it uses a small amount of ionizing radiation to generate images of human bones and internal organs (Bushong, 2020). Additionally, X-ray imaging stands out because it is a cost-effective and versatile technology (Ou et al., 2021).

The use of computed tomography (CT) in medicine has increased dramatically since its introduction in the early 1970s (Bwanga & Kayembe, 2022). Since then, number of CT examinations has skyrocketed in recent years, exceeding 100 million CT scans performed annually. This widespread adoption has positioned CT as the modern physician's "truth-teller machine" (Bercovich & Javitt, 2018). In addition to its formal name, computed tomography (CT) is also referred to as X-ray CT. It utilizes X-rays which are captured from multiple angles and subsequently processed by a computer to generate detailed cross-sectional images, known as tomographic images (Hussain et al., 2022). This technology is used for examinations of the brain, spine, chest, abdomen, pelvis, and even extremities. Beyond detailed imaging, CT plays a crucial role in angiography, guiding procedures like biopsies and drainage (Bwanga & Kayembe, 2022).

Ultrasound, on the other hand, refers to a sequence of mechanical waves, predominantly longitudinal in nature. These waves originate from the vibrations of an elastic body, typically a transducer, and propagate through a material medium, such as human tissues (Moyano et al., 2022). Ultrasound imaging offers a constellation of advantages. These include its non-invasive nature, minimizing patient discomfort and potential complications (Jiang et al., 2023).

Despite the undeniable aid of imaging procedures in the clinical setting, its negative characteristics remain to be a problem. Excessive exposure to certain types of radiation can harm living organisms. Its inappropriate use may lead to unnecessary and unintended radiation doses for patients. Ionizing radiation directly damages hematopoietic stem cells and alters the capacity of bone marrow stromal elements to support and/or maintain hematopoiesis in vivo and in vitro (Dainiak, 2018). The harmful effects of radiation can affect humans, both short-term and long-term. It can manifest within a few hours of direct exposure which

includes acute radiation syndrome (ARS), radiation burns, or radiation sickness. But long-term effects such as cancer, and genetic damage, which are more dangerous can occur months or even years after exposure (Burgio et al., 2018). The fear and anxiety experienced by patients awaiting radiological procedures are understandable, given the historical context of radiation's harmful effects. The discovery of X-rays in 1895 was followed by tragic cases of scientists succumbing to radiation-related illnesses. The nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 further solidified public apprehension about the dangers of radiation (Zwigenberg, 2023).

Anxiety refers to the fear that patients may experience when undergoing imaging procedures due to concerns about potential radiation exposure. In radiology settings, the unfamiliar radiology room and large radiology machines cause anxiety in patients (Han, Park, Choi, 2019). Johnson and Lee (2019) discussed the psychological effects of radiation anxiety on patients, including increased stress levels, feelings of helplessness, and avoidance behaviors. Patients may experience symptoms of anxiety disorders, such as panic attacks or hypervigilance, leading to negative impacts on their quality of life and treatment outcomes.

Addressing patient anxiety during imaging procedures holds significant importance for both the patient’s well-being and compliance during the procedure. Their anxiety and reluctance towards the procedure should be seen as a pressing concern for radiologic technologists striving to provide effective healthcare. Futakasi et al. (2022) investigated anxiety among radiologic patients by measuring the pulse rate before and after the procedure suggests that anxiety may be primarily driven by the anticipation of the examination, rather than the investigation itself. This finding supports the notion that pre-procedural anxiety, stemming from fear of the unknown or potential outcomes, is a significant contributor to overall anxiety levels. Forshaw et al. (2018) highlighted the prevalence of heightened anxiety among patients before medical imaging procedures, particularly in specific subgroups such as those with circulatory

conditions and it becomes evident in the study that addressing psychological preparation can play a crucial role in alleviating pre-procedural anxiety.

Patient comfort is also an important factor of a successful medical imaging procedure (Brunnquell, 2020). Patients arriving for imaging examinations often experience anxiety due to their unfamiliar surroundings and the nature of the procedure. To address these concerns, healthcare providers prioritize patient comfort through various measures. Explaining the procedure thoroughly, including its duration and what to expect, is a common practice to alleviate anxiety. Notably, staff interactions play a crucial role. Effective communication skills and positive interactions significantly enhance the overall patient experience and the effectiveness of implemented comfort measures (Oztek, 2020).

Several strategies contribute to a more positive imaging experience. Soothing elements, such as calming music and blankets, can create a relaxing atmosphere. Additionally, optimizing patient positioning and minimizing wait times between procedure steps further promotes comfort. Importantly, fostering collaboration between healthcare providers and patients improves the overall quality of care and ultimately, patient outcomes (Abuzaid, 2023). These measures not only enhance patient experience but also contribute to the success and accuracy of the imaging procedure. Improvements in the patient's medical imaging experience can contribute to improved image quality, diagnostic accuracy, and efficiency in the radiology department (Brunnquell, 2020).

In addition, radiologic technologists can significantly enhance the patient experience by adopting a holistic approach. This entails providing clear pre-examination explanations, actively addressing individual concerns, and prioritizing patient comfort throughout the radiology process ((Dutruel, Hecht, & Nadja Kadom, 2024). The study by Hyde (2021) elaborated that small gestures like smiling and introducing oneself were identified as simple yet effective means to enhance comfort that would lead to the reduction of patient anxiety.

Compliance is the act of doing everything that someone tells or wants you to do. However, the technological environment, painful and difficult procedures,

the brevity of the encounter, and power inequalities between radiologic technologist and the patient could result in patients feeling vulnerable and that they are not being heard (Makanjee et al., 2021). As a result, their apprehension may cause non-compliance to the radiologic technologist's instructions and any potential follow-up procedural recommendations. For instance, during cranial procedures, patient head movements may occur, in spite the efforts of the radiologic technologist to keep the patient still. If the loss in image quality caused by movement artifacts is significant, there might be a need to repeat the examination, increasing the radiation dose to the patient (Spin-Neto et al., 2018).

Delayed compliance with the recommendations for subsequent imaging examinations has been associated with adverse patient outcomes and the development of complications as stated by Mabotuwana et al. (2019). More than a third of times radiologists suggest additional imaging, patients do not get it done (Guenette et al., 2023). The study of Kapoor et al. (2023) shows that many patients do not complete recommended follow-up imaging and about one-third of recommended follow-up scans were not performed. The importance of follow-up radiographic imaging recommendations and their compliance within the radiology department cannot be overstated, as they serve crucial roles in ensuring the resolution of serious diseases and facilitating further diagnostic characterization (Mabotuwana et al., 2018).

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework for the research titled "Level of Anxiety, Comfort, and Compliance to Imaging Procedures" integrates Kolcaba's Theory of Comfort (1994) and James Lance's Theory of Anxiety (1964) to explore the interplay between these variables in the context of medical imaging. Kolcaba's Theory of Comfort posits that comfort is a multidimensional construct that encompasses physical, psychospiritual, sociocultural, and environmental aspects. According to Kolcaba (1994), comfort is not merely the absence of pain or distress but also includes a sense of well-being that can be achieved through the

relief of discomfort, the ease of stress, and the transcendence of challenges. In the setting of imaging procedures, comfort can be achieved by addressing physical needs, such as ensuring proper positioning and maintaining a suitable room temperature, as well as by addressing psychological needs, such as providing clear and reassuring communication about the procedure, which helps to alleviate fears and uncertainties.

James Lance's Theory of Anxiety (Lance, 1964) offers insight into the physiological and psychological mechanisms that underlie anxiety, particularly in response to perceived threats or stressors. Lance (1964) describes anxiety as a state of heightened arousal that can manifest in various physical symptoms, such as increased heart rate, sweating, and muscle tension, as well as emotional symptoms like fear, nervousness, and unease. In the context of imaging procedures, patients may experience anxiety due to the unfamiliarity of the process, concerns about potential pain or discomfort, or worries about the results. High levels of anxiety can be a significant barrier to compliance, as anxious patients may find it difficult to remain still during the procedure, may misinterpret instructions, or may even avoid the procedure altogether.

By integrating Kolcaba's and Lance's theories, this framework suggests that there is an inverse relationship between anxiety and comfort, where increased comfort can lead to reduced anxiety, thereby improving compliance with imaging procedures. Specifically, when healthcare providers actively work to enhance patient comfort' by addressing both physical and psychological needs they can mitigate the anxiety that often accompanies medical procedures. For instance, providing detailed explanations of the procedure, offering reassurance, and creating a calm and supportive environment can all contribute to reducing anxiety. As a result, patients who feel more comfortable are likely to experience lower levels of anxiety, which in turn increases their willingness and ability to comply with the requirements of the imaging procedure.

This theoretical framework underscores the importance of a holistic approach to patient care, where both comfort and anxiety are addressed

simultaneously to optimize patient outcomes. By understanding and applying the principles of Kolcaba's Theory of Comfort and Lance's Theory of Anxiety, healthcare providers can develop more effective strategies to enhance patient comfort, reduce anxiety, and improve compliance, ultimately leading to better imaging results and overall patient satisfaction.

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework discusses the relevant and present dependent and independent variables of the study. The independent variables of the study include the level of anxiety and comfort, and the dependent variable is the compliance to imaging procedures.

Patients who have a limited understanding of X-rays, radiation, and associated risks may experience heightened anxiety. Lack of information about the procedure, its purpose, and the safety measures taken to minimize radiation exposure can contribute to increased anxiety levels and discomfort. According to Ribeiro (2020), patient awareness and knowledge of ionizing radiation exposure were significant predictors of radiation anxiety. Forshaw et al. (2018) stated that elevated anxiety is frequently observed before medical imaging procedures, often linked to concerns about potential results. Offering enhanced psychological preparation, especially to patients with circulatory conditions, neoplasms, or those unaware of their medical condition, may contribute to the reduction of pre-procedural anxiety within these specific subgroups.

Ribeiro (2020) stated that varying perceptions of the potential risks associated with radiation exposure can also significantly influence their anxiety levels. Lack of control over the imaging procedure and the associated radiation exposure is also a factor for anxiety among patients. Feeling powerless or unaware of the process can increase anxiety levels. Providing patients with information about the procedure and involving them in decision-making can help alleviate their concern. Moudatsou (2020) stated that it is important for health professionals

to understand people's feelings, opinions, and experiences to assess their real needs and act, accordingly, offering tailor-made services.

Vieira et al. (2021) stated that the anxiety experienced by Computed Tomography (CT) scan patients is comparable to how patients react to other imaging procedures. The study shows that the anxiety caused by the procedure negatively impacts both their experience and the image quality. It leads to movement artifacts, potentially increasing incorrect diagnosis and compromising accuracy. Understanding anxiety among patients is crucial to develop effective strategies to alleviate patient distress and improve patient experiences during imaging procedures.

To ensure safety, radiation is regulated and controlled through various measures, including setting exposure limits, using protective equipment, and implementing safety protocols in industries that handle radioactive materials or use radiation-emitting devices. It is important to note that the effects of radiation depend on factors such as the type of radiation, dose, duration of exposure, and the sensitivity of the organism or tissue being exposed. Radiation protection aims to reduce unnecessary radiation exposure to minimize the harmful effects of ionizing radiation. In the medical field, ionizing radiation has become an inescapable tool used for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of medical conditions. For these reasons, the radiologic community teaches protection practices under the ALARA principle (Bushong, 2020).

Ilgen et al. (2018) defined comfort as the confidence one experiences in having the ability to act (or choose to observe and assess) securely and proficiently within a specific situation. Patient comfort is an important concept in ensuring procedural compliance, it is multi-dimensional, and it encompasses more than just the feeling of physical pain. Because the radiology department is comprised of different and intimidating equipment, patients may feel discomfort and apprehensive. If a healthcare service falls short in delivering excellent care that prioritizes comfort or neglects to acknowledge preventable distress as a form

of harm, it implies a failure on the part of those responsible for the well-being of patients.

The word compliance' comes from the Latin word *complire*, meaning to fill up and hence to complete an action, transaction, or process and to fulfill a promise (Mohiuddin, 2019). Procedural compliance can be directly associated with the patient's decision to undertake an imaging procedure with the goal of a correct diagnosis using minimal radiation exposure. Compliance can be affected by the patient's level of anxiety and comfort.

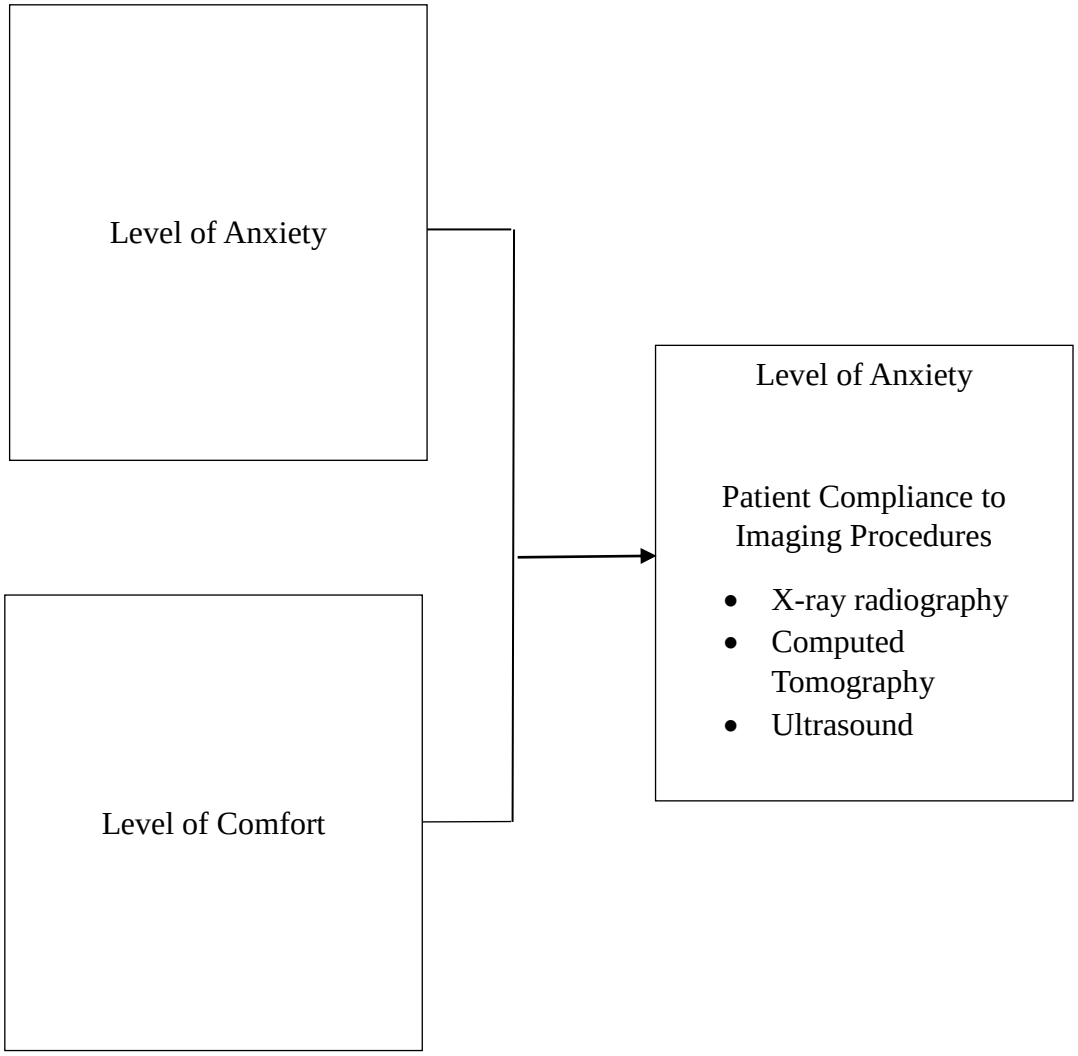

Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of the Study

A substantial body of research explores the individual effects of anxiety and discomfort to imaging procedures among patients. Some researchers, like Abuzaid (2023) and Brunnquell (2020), have also investigated methods to improve patient comfort and compliance, such as music therapy, relaxation techniques, and improved communication. While this offers valuable insights, there is a gap in understanding the relationship between the level of anxiety, comfort, and compliance to imaging procedures among patients. Furthermore, current research often focuses on completing the entire procedure. The gap lies in understanding variations in compliance, such as patient tolerance for specific aspects of the procedure (lying still, contrast injection, uncomfortable positions), compliance to follow-up examination recommendation, and exploring strategies to improve compliance for these specific challenges.

Objectives of the Study

This study determined the level of anxiety, comfort, and compliance to imaging procedures among patients in selected hospitals of Ozamiz City. The following were the specific objectives: 1) Assess the respondents' level of anxiety to imaging procedures; 2) Identify the respondents' level of comfort to imaging procedures; 3) Determine the respondents' compliance to imaging procedures; 4) Explore the significant relationship between the respondents' level of anxiety and their compliance to imaging procedures; and 5) Explore the significant relationship between the respondents' level of comfort and their compliance to imaging procedures.

Significance of the Study

The findings of this study may be beneficial in raising awareness among Radiologic Technology students about the impact of anxiety on patients, fostering empathy and improving patient care in their future practice. Radiologic technologists and hospital's radiology departments may use these insights to create supportive environments and effective strategies to reduce patient anxiety,

enhancing the quality of imaging procedures and patient experiences. Additionally, the study may serve as a foundation for future researchers and the Department of Health to explore further innovations in holistic patient care and anxiety management during imaging procedures.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study employed a descriptive-correlational design to explain the characteristics of a situation and examine the relationships between two or more variables without manipulating them. The design was appropriate in the study since it describes and correlates the level of anxiety with compliance to X-ray procedures as well as the level of comfort with compliance to X-ray procedures among patients in selected hospitals of Ozamiz City. In collecting the data used for the study, respondents completed a modified questionnaire designed to assess their anxiety levels. Additionally, patients were given a researcher-made questionnaire to evaluate their level of comfort and compliance.

Research Environment

This study was conducted in two (2) private hospitals in Ozamiz City, known for their state-of-the-art equipment and experienced medical professionals.

The first hospital is a private and tertiary-level hospital; offering three (3) modalities which are CT scan, Ultrasound/2D, and X-ray. This hospital offers the following services: Digital X-ray Machine, CT Scan- Abdomen Whole (Plain and Double Contrast), Ultrasound-Prostate (Transabdominal); spleen, thyroid; and scrotal.

The second hospital is a private and primary-level hospital. They have two (2) modalities namely, Ultrasound and X-ray, and they offer the following services: Electrocardiogram (ECG), Obstetrics and Gynecology, Transvaginal Ultrasound, Ultrasound of lower abdomen; upper abdomen; whole abdomen; liver and gallbladder, and the pelvic area.

Respondents of the Study/Unit of Analysis, and Sampling Procedure

The respondents of this study were the 100 respondents who have undergone X-ray procedures at the radiology department of the selected private

hospitals. In each hospital, the researchers selected 50 respondents. The respondents were selected through non-random convenience sampling. The following were the inclusion criteria in selecting the respondents: 1.) patients who have undergone imaging procedures such as X-ray Radiography, Ultrasound, and Computed Tomography Scans; 2.) patients who are 18 years old and above; and 3.) patients who are alert and able to understand and complete the questionnaires. The following were the exclusion criteria: 1.) patients who are in pain and discomfort; and 2.) patients who refused to participate in the study.

Data Gathering Instruments

A survey questionnaire was used in the gathering of relevant quantitative data for this study. It was composed of three (3) parts: level of anxiety, level of comfort, and compliance to imaging procedures. A modified questionnaire adapted from the study of Deiparine (2016) was utilized to assess the level of anxiety to imaging procedures. Meanwhile, researcher-made questionnaires were used to determine the level of comfort and compliance to imaging procedures.

A. Level of Anxiety Questionnaire. This part contained different statements to measure the respondents' level of anxiety to imaging procedures. The researchers utilized a four-point Likert scale.

B. Level of Comfort Questionnaire. This part contained different statements to determine the respondents' level of comfort to imaging procedures.

C. Compliance to Imaging Procedures Questionnaire. This part contained different statements to assess the respondents' compliance to imaging procedures.

Data Gathering Procedure

In gathering the needed data for the study, the researchers first secured a letter of permission from the Dean of the College of Nursing, Midwifery, and Radiologic Technology, and the Medical Directors of the selected private hospitals. Upon the approval of the letter of request, the researchers then distributed the questionnaire individually to the respondents. The distribution of questionnaire was conducted in the Radiology Department of the selected hospitals. The respondents were given ample time to read the items in the questionnaires and the survey lasted for 10 to 15 minutes. After collecting all the necessary information, the researchers tabulated the data for analysis and interpretation.

Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

The research instruments accuracy and effectiveness were ensured through a comprehensive validation process. Initially, content validity was meticulously examined to ensure that the questionnaire aligns with the researchers' intent and was relevant to the study.

Before the official data collection, the survey questionnaires were pilot tested to thirty (30) respondents who were exempted from being part of the final respondents of the study. The results of the pilot testing were computed using Cronbach's Alpha to ensure the validity of the instrument. All three researcher-made questionnaires passed the test satisfactorily. Level of Anxiety Questionnaire garnered the highest score of 0.947, which is interpreted as excellent. The Level of Comfort Questionnaire's score was 0.840 while the Level of Compliance Questionnaire's score was 0.866. Both are interpreted as good. The output of this testing served as the basis for the improvement and enrichment of the research instrument.

Scoring Guidelines

A. Level of Anxiety Questionnaire. This part contained different statements to measure the respondents' level of anxiety to X-ray procedures. The researchers utilized a four-point Likert scale. The continuum presented below were used in interpreting the data gathered:

Responses	**Continuum**	**Interpretation**
4 - Strongly Agree (SA)	3.26-4.00	Very High (VH)
3 - Agree (A)	2.51-3.25	High (H)
2 - Disagree (DA)	1.76-2.50	Low (L)
1 - Strongly Disagree (SDA)	1.00-1.75	Very Low (VL)

B. Level of Comfort Questionnaire. This part contained different statements to determine the respondents' level of comfort to imaging procedures. The continuum presented below were used in interpreting the data gathered:

Responses	**Continuum**	**Interpretation**
4 - Strongly Agree (SA)	3.26-4.00	Very High (VH)
3 - Agree (A)	2.51-3.25	High (H)
2 - Disagree (DA)	1.76-2.50	Low (L)
1 - Strongly Disagree (SDA)	1.00-1.75	Very Low (VL)

C. Level of Compliance Questionnaire. This part contained different statements to assess the respondents' compliance to imaging procedures. The continuum presented next page were used in interpreting the data gathered:

Responses	**Continuum**	**Responses**
2 – Yes, Without Hesitation	2.34-3.00	Highly Compliant (HC)
2 – Yes, With Hesitation	1.67-2.33	Hesitantly Compliant (HC)
1 – No	1.00-1.66	Non-Compliant (NC)

Mode of Analysis/Statistical Treatment

The following statistical tools were used to provide comprehensive, valid, and reliable findings.

Weighted Mean and Standard Deviation. These tools were used to determine the average result of the data gathered for patients' level of anxiety, comfort and compliance to imaging procedures.

Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient. This tool was used to test the significant relationship between the level of anxiety, comfort, and compliance to X-ray procedures.

Ethical Considerations

The researchers engaged in all ethical considerations before the actual gathering procedures. The researchers strictly implemented all of the following: (1) The researchers secured permission from the Dean of the College of Nursing, Midwifery, and Radiologic Technology (2) Consent was sought from the respondents before the dissemination of the questionnaire, (3) The respondents were fully informed that they can withdraw from participating in the study any time they wanted, (4) The respondents were encouraged to ask the researchers in case of queries and concerns, and (5) It was the researchers top priority that anonymity and confidentiality were maintained at all times during the conduct of the study. All data were stored on a password-secured device and destroyed upon completion of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This part of the study presents the findings and discussions related to the five specific research objectives in the Introduction. The respondents' level of anxiety, comfort, and compliance to imaging procedure were determined. Additionally, the relationship between the respondents' level of anxiety and compliance to imaging procedure, and the relationship between the respondents' level of comfort and compliance to imaging procedure were evaluated. The presentation of findings is arranged into the following topics:

Respondents' Level of Anxiety to Imaging Procedures

Respondents' Level of Comfort to Imaging Procedures

Respondents' Compliance to Imaging Procedures

Significant Relationship between the Patients' Level of Anxiety and Compliance to Imaging Procedures

Significant Relationship between the Patients' Level of Comfort and Compliance to Imaging Procedures

Respondents' Level of Anxiety to Imaging Procedures

Table 1 presents the patients' level of anxiety to imaging procedures. Based on the computed average weighted mean of 2.63, the patients demonstrated a high level of anxiety to imaging procedures. It suggests that imaging procedure is a significant source of stress for patients. The patients often experience heightened anxiety when they feel uninformed about what to expect, the purpose of the procedure, or the potential outcomes. Detailed information can significantly alleviate these anxieties by enhancing patient understanding and preparedness. While anxiety related to imaging procedures is present, it does not typically manifest physical symptoms such as severe respiratory distress among the patients.

Studies have shown that effective communication and the provision of detailed information are vital in reducing patient anxiety. For instance, research

indicates that when patients are well-informed, their anxiety levels decrease, leading to better cooperation during procedures and overall satisfaction with the healthcare experience (Shiber et al., 2018). Schnipper et al. (2020) also highlighted the importance of tailored communication strategies to meet individual patient needs, further reducing stress and improving comprehension.

Furthermore, improving health literacy environments has been found to significantly reduce patient stress, as patients who understand their care plans better are more confident and less anxious (Yeh and Ostini, 2020). This highlights the importance of healthcare providers ensuring that patients receive clear, comprehensive information about their imaging procedures.

Table 1
Patients' Level of Anxiety to Imaging Procedures
n=100

Variable	M	SD	Remarks
Anxiety	2.63	0.96	High

Scale: 3.26-4.0(Very High); 2.51-3.25(High); 1.76-2.50(Low); 1.0-1.75(Very Low)

Respondents Level of Comfort to Imaging Procedures

Table 2 illustrates the patients' level of comfort to imaging procedures. Based on the computed average weighted mean of 3.28, the patients demonstrated a very high level of comfort to imaging procedures. This very high level of comfort indicates that the selected private hospitals in the city and their imaging departments are making the imaging procedures comfortable for patients. The positive perception and acceptance among the patients reflect the effective efforts of these hospitals and departments in ensuring a reassuring and patient-friendly environment.

According to the patient-respondents, the radiology department of the selected private hospitals was clean and organized. The patients greatly appreciated a well-maintained and orderly environment, which is crucial for their comfort and trust in the healthcare facility. This finding aligns with the study of

Rowe and Knox (2023) that emphasized the importance of cleanliness in healthcare settings for patient satisfaction and perceived quality of care.

Furthermore, the patients claimed that the radiologic technologist ensures correct identification with the patient. This underscores the importance of placing patients on accurate and careful identification procedures. Ensuring correct patient identification is critical for patient safety and preventing medical errors, a priority reflected in global healthcare standards (Zhang et al., 2023). The patients also asserted that the radiologic technologist showed respect for their decisions throughout the imaging procedures. This indicates that patients are highly valued and respected by radiologic technologists. Respectful communication and decision-making support are fundamental components of patient-centered care, which enhance patient's comfort, satisfaction, and trust (Emmerson & Young, 2024).

Additionally, the result reveals that the radiologic technologist's top priority was the patient's comfort and wellbeing, and they show support to the patient in every step of the medical imaging procedure. This reflects the importance on patients' comfort and emotional support during medical procedures. According to Kwame and Petrucka (2021), providing compassionate care and ensuring patient comfort can significantly improve the overall patient experience and reduce anxiety associated with medical imaging.

In general, the patients are concern not only on the technical aspects of radiologic services but also on the interpersonal and environmental factors that contribute to a positive healthcare experience. Thus, healthcare providers need to maintain high standards of cleanliness, accuracy in patient identification, respect for patient autonomy, and a strong focus on patient comfort and well-being throughout the imaging process.

Table 2
Patients' Level of Comfort to Imaging Procedures
n=200

Variable	M	SD	Remarks
Comfort	3.28	0.47	Very High

Scale: 3.26-4.0(Very High); 2.51-3.25(High); 1.76-2.50(Low); 1.0-1.75(Very Low)

Respondents' Compliance to Imaging Procedures

Table 3 shows the patients' compliance to imaging procedures. Based on the computed average weighted mean of 1.67 with a standard deviation of 0.40, the patients were hesitantly compliant with the imaging procedures. The mean compliance score of 1.67, which falls below the midpoint of the potential compliance scale, indicates that the patients were generally hesitant to fully comply with the imaging procedures. The standard deviation of 0.40 signifies a moderate level of variability in compliance among patients. This variability suggests that while some patients may have been more compliant, a significant portion showed hesitancy or inconsistent adherence to the imaging procedures.

Several factors likely contributed to the observed hesitancy in compliance. High anxiety, as previously studied, can cause patients to feel overwhelmed or fearful about imaging procedures, resulting in reluctance to undergo them. This anxiety may have stemmed from the lack of understanding regarding the importance or process of the imaging procedures. Indeed, the study reported that patients were unaware of the purpose of the medical imaging procedures, highlighting the significant impact of insufficient knowledge on compliance. The finding is supported by the study of Kwame and Petrucka (2021) that imaging procedures are sometimes perceived as intimidating or uncomfortable, causing patients to hesitate.

Table 3
Respondents' Compliance to Imaging Procedures.

Variable	M	SD	Remarks
Compliance	1.67	0.40	Hesitantly Compliant

Scale: 2.34-3.0(Highly Compliant); 1.67-2.33(Hesitantly Compliant); 1.00-1.66(non-compliant)

Significant Relationship between the Respondents' Level of Anxiety and Compliance to Imaging Procedures

In testing the significant relationship between the patients' level of anxiety and their compliance to imaging procedures, the Pearson's-r correlation was used. As shown in Table 4, the results indicate that there is a highly significant relationship between the patients' level of anxiety and their compliance to imaging procedures, as evidenced by the r value of .00 and a p value of -.53.

The null hypothesis, which posits that there is no significant relationship between patients' level of anxiety and their compliance to imaging procedures, must be rejected. Anxiety plays a crucial role in compliance through a complex or non-linear interactions.

Patients experiencing higher levels of anxiety may be less likely to comply with imaging procedures. Patients may experience anxiety before and during medical imaging procedures. A recent study on the patient experiences and anxiety related to medical imaging: challenges and potential solutions by Fakes (2024) sheds light on the significant issue of patient anxiety in this context. This anxiety can stem from concerns such as fear of the procedure, lack of more detailed explanations of the procedure, discomfort, or perceived risks. These findings underscore the importance of addressing patients' anxiety to improve compliance and reduce their hesitancy or reluctance with medical imaging procedures.

Table 4
Significant Relationship between the Patients' Level of Anxiety and Compliance to Imaging Procedures.

Variable	*r* value	*p* value	Decision
Anxiety and Compliance	.00	-.53	Highly Significant

H_o: There is no significant relationship between the patients' level of anxiety and compliance to imaging procedures.

*Note: Probability Value Scale: **p<0.01 (Highly Significant); *p<0.05 (Significant); p>0.05 (Not Significant)*

Significant Relationship between the Patients' Level of Comfort and Compliance to Imaging Procedures

In testing the significant relationship between the patients' level of comfort and their compliance to imaging procedures, the Pearson's-r correlation was used. As shown in Table 5, the results indicate a correlation coefficient of 0.07 between comfort and compliance. Despite the relatively small correlation coefficient, the associated p-value of -0.18 indicates a highly significant relationship. This suggests a weak but statistically significant positive correlation between patient comfort and compliance to imaging procedures.

The findings reject the null hypothesis, indicating that there is indeed a significant relationship between patients' comfort and their compliance to imaging procedures. High levels of comfort provided by the laboratories resulted in compliance albeit hesitation with imaging procedures. This suggests that while patients are willing to undergo the procedures in a comfortable environment, they may still harbor some reluctance. The findings from the study conducted by Chen et al. (2019) explains the crucial role of patient comfort in influencing compliance with medical imaging procedures. While the correlation between patient comfort and compliance was found to be statistically significant albeit weak, it underscores the importance of prioritizing patient comfort to enhance procedural compliance. Future research and clinical practices should focus on implementing strategies to improve patient comfort during imaging procedures.

Table 5

Significant Relationship between the Patients' Level of Comfort and Compliance to Imaging Procedures.

Variable	*r* value	*p* value	Decision
Comfort and Compliance	.07	-.18	Highly Significant

H_o: There is no significant relationship between the patients' level of comfort and compliance to imaging procedures.

*Note: Probability Value Scale: **p<0.01 (Highly Significant); *p<0.05 (Significant); p>0.05 (Not Significant)*

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section wraps up the study by summarizing the findings and providing conclusions as well as offering recommendations for students, institutions, and proposing areas for future research.

Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. The patients in selected private hospitals in Ozamiz City are deemed to have a high level of anxiety with imaging procedures. High anxiety can be significantly alleviated by providing detailed information to enhance their understanding and preparedness.
2. The patients demonstrated a very high level of comfort with imaging procedures, reflecting the effectiveness of the selected private hospitals' efforts in ensuring a clean, organized, and patient-centered environment that prioritize patient comfort, accurate identification, and respectful communication.
3. The patients were hesitantly compliant with the imaging procedures. Those who were unaware of the purpose of the medical imaging procedures, have a significant impact on compliance.
4. There is highly significant correlation between high level of patient anxiety and hesitant compliance, indicating that patients with elevated anxiety levels are more inclined to hesitancy or reluctance in undergoing imaging procedures.
5. There is also a notable relationship between the comfort level of patient and compliance to imaging procedures. Patients who perceive the imaging environment as more comfortable tend to be more compliant with imaging procedures.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions, the following recommendations are made:

1. Radiologic technology students should be aware of the significant existence and impact of anxiety on patients. This will aid them in their future practice in understanding and taking a more empathetic approach to cater to the needs of their anxious patients.
2. Radiologic technologist should be more supportive and patient-centered to ultimately improve the overall quality of care provided during imaging procedures.
3. Selected private hospitals within Ozamiz City may prioritize the implementation of strategies focused on managing patient anxiety and enhancing patient comfort in the medical imaging environments. By addressing these critical factors, they can significantly improve compliance with medical imaging procedures among patients, ultimately leading to better imaging quality and diagnostic outcomes as well as improving patient satisfaction and overall health care.
4. The Department of Health (DOH) may encourage and support research initiatives to explore additional determinants, evaluate the effectiveness of interventions, and develop new strategies to minimize anxiety, maximize comfort, and increase compliance.
5. Finally, future researchers may use this study as a reference in doing their studies and gain more knowledge and insights regarding the relationship between the level of anxiety, comfort, and compliance to imaging procedures among patients in hospitals in Ozamiz City.

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APPENDIX A. Research Questionnaire

Level of Anxiety To Imaging Procedures

Directions: Please rate how well you agree or disagree with the following statements by putting a check mark (√). Choose the option that most clearly fits to your situation right now. Please do not leave any responses blank.

Be guided by the following code:

4 - Strongly Agree 2 - Disagree

3 - Agree 1 - Strongly Disagree

Statements	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
1. I don't feel I am in control of the situation. *(Gibati nako nga dili nako kontrolado ang akoang sitwasyon.)*				
2. I had palpitations. *(Aduna koy palpetasyon)*				
3. I found it hard to breathe. *(Nalisdan ko sa pagginhawa)*				
4. I was afraid. *(Nahadlok ako.)*				
5. I wanted to come out. *(Gusto ko nga mo gawas.)*				
6. I panicked. *(Natarantar ko.)*				
7. I did not feel relaxed. *(Wala ko nibati ug ka relaks)*				
8. I did not feel safe. *(Wala ko mabati nga luwas ko.)*				
9. I worried in advance. *(Nabalaka ko daan.)*				
10. I did not feel calm. *(Wala nako nabati ang kakalma.)*				

11. I had to force myself to manage the situation. *(Akong gipugos akoang kaugalingon sa pagdumala sa sitwasyon.)*				
12. Self-control was required when going through the procedure. *(Ang pagcontrol sa kaugalingon maoy kinahanglan kong buhaton niining paagihaa.)*				
13. I needed support and encouragement. *(Gikinahanglan ko ang suporta ug pagdasig)*				
14. I wished to have someone with me. *(Nanghinaut ko nga aduna koy kauban.)*				
15. I needed more detailed information. *(Gikinahanglan ko ang mas detalyadong impormasyon.)*				

APPENDIX A. Cont'd

Level of Comfort To Imaging Procedures

Directions: Please rate how well you agree or disagree with the following statements by putting a check mark (√). Choose the option that most clearly fits to your situation right now. Please do not leave any responses blank.

Be guided by the following code:

4 - Strongly Agree 2 - Disagree

3 - Agree 1 - Strongly Disagree

Statements	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
1. The radiologic technologist made sure that the environment inside the radiology department made the patient comfortable. *(Ang kawani sa radiology maseguraduhon ng ang palibot sunod sa departamento sa radiology nga hamugaway alang sa pasyente)*				
2. The patient is given a brief explanation by the radiologic technologist on how the machines works. (*Ang pasyente gihatagan ug mubo nga katin-awan sa kawani sa radiology kung ngano nga luwas ang mga makina sa departamento sa radiology.)*				
3. The radiology department was clean and organized. *(Ang maong departamento kay limpyo ug organisado.)*				
4. The radiology staff on duty greeted the patient. *(Ang kawani sa radiology nga dyuti ma-abiabihon sa pasyente)*				

5. The radiology technologist informed the patient for every procedure done. *(Ang kawani sa radiology nagpahibalo sa pasyente alang sa matag prosedyor nga pagabuhaton)*				
6. The radiologic technologist established and built good relationship with patients. *(Ang radiologic technologist nag establisar o nagtukod ug maayong relasyon sa mga pasyente.)*				
7. The radiologic technologist confirmed correct identification with patient. *(Gikumpirma sa kawani sa radiology ang husto nga pag-ila sa pasyente.)*				
8. The radiologic technologist obtained an informed consent form from the patient before proceeding with the procedure. *(Ang radiologic technologist naghupot ug kasayran pagtugot gikan sa magbalantay sa pasyente usa sa pagpadayon sa maong prosedyor.)*				
9. The radiologic technologist demonstrated exceptional professionalism in assisting patients to achieve the necessary positioning for their examinations. *(Ang radiologic technologist nagpakia ug maayong propesyonalismo sa pagtabang sa mga pasyente nga mahimo ang gikinahanglan nga posisyon alang sa eksaminasyon.)*				
10. The radiology staff checked the patient's understanding by encouraging them to ask questions about the procedure *(Ang radiologic technologist gisusi ang pasyente sa ilang pagsabot pinaagi sa pagdasig kanila sa pag pangutana kabahin sa prosedyor.)*				

11. The radiology staff allowed the patient to speak for themselves. *(And radiologic technologists gitugotan ang pasyente nga mo istorya para sa ilang kaugalingon.)*				
12. The radiologic technologist responded to patient's emotions with emphatic and affirming statements. *(Ang radiologic technologist ning responde sa pasyente alang sa ilang emosyon nga adunay kalooy ug nagmatuod nga pamahayag)*				
13. The radiology staff used open-ended and direct questions to explore what the patient is feeling. *(Ang kawani sa radilogy migamit ug bukas ug direkta nga mga pangutana alang sa kasayuran sa unsa ang nabati sa pasyente.)*				
14. The radiology staff showed respect for the patient's decisions throughout the imaging procedure. *(Ang kawani sa radiology nagpakita ug pagtahod sa mga desisyon sa pasyente ug gibuhat kini sa tibuok nga proseso.)*				
15. The radiologic technologist's top priority was the patient's comfort and well-being, and they showed support to the patient in every step of the medical imaging procedure. *(Ang unang prayoridad sa radiologic technologist mao ang kaharuhay ug kaayohan sa pasyente, ug nagpakita sila og suporta sa pasyente sa matag lakang sa prosedyor sa medical imaging.)*				

APPENDIX A. Cont'd

Compliance to Imaging Procedures

Directions: Choose the option that most clearly fits to your situation right now by putting a check mark (√). Select only one option for each statement below. Please do not leave any responses blank.

Statements	YES (With Hesitations)	YES (Without Hesitations)	NO
1. Did you follow your doctor's order and complied with the imaging procedure? *(Mosunod ka ba sa mando sa imong doktor ug mosunod sa imaging procedure?)*			
2. Were you aware of the purpose of the medical imaging procedure you experienced? *(Ikaw ba nasayod sa tumong sa medikal nga imaging prosedyor nga imong gi-agihan?)*			
3. Have you undergone this medical imaging procedure before? *(Nakaagi ka na ba niini nga prosedyor sa medikal nga imaging kaniadto?)*			
4. Did you have any concerns about the cost or insurance coverage for the medical imaging procedure? *(Aduna ka bay bisan unsa nga mga kabalaka mahitungod sa gasto o insurance coverage alang sa medikal nga imaging prosedyor*?)			
5. Did you inform the radiologic technologist of any pertinent medical history or curre nt conditions before the procedure to ensure an appropriate as sessment? *(Imo bang ipahibalo ang radiology personnel sa bisan unsa nga may kalabutan nga medikal nga kasaysayan o kasamtangan nga*			

mga kondisyon sa dili pa ang prosedyor aron masiguro ang usa ka tukma nga pagsusi?)			
6. Did you comply to safety protocols outlined by the radiology staff throughout the imaging procedure? *(Motuman ka ba sa mga safety protocol nga gilatid sa kawani sa raiology sa tibuok prosedyor sa imaging?)*			
7. Did you wear what is appropriate or adhere to the rules about clothes for the imaging procedure? *(Isul-ob ba nimo ang angay o sundon ang mga lagda bahin sa mga sinina alang sa prosedyor sa imaging?)*			
8. Did you follow any specific restrictions before the imaging procedure? *(Sundon ba nimo ang bisan unsang piho nga mga pagdili sa wala pa ang prosedyor sa imaging?)*			
9. Were you informed about any precautions to take before the imaging procedure? *(Gipahibalo ka ba bahin sa bisan unsang mga panagana nga buhaton sa wala pa ang prosedyor sa imaging?)*			
10. Did you follow the instructions regarding the removal of jewelry and clothing items before the imaging procedure? *(Sundon ba nimo ang mga panudlo bahin sa pagtangtang sa mga alahas ug mga butang nga sinina sa wala pa ang prosedyor sa pag-imaging?)*			
11. Did you follow the specific breathing instructions during the imaging procedure? *(Gibuhat ba nimo ang saktong teknik sa pag-ginhawa sa panahon sa prosedyor?)*			

12. Did you have any concerns about the medical imaging procedure? *(Aduna ka bay mga kabalaka mahitungod sa prosedyor sa medikal nga imaging?)*			
13. Will you follow the radiographer's instructions for proper positioning during the imaging procedure procedure? *(Imo bang sundon ang mga instruksyon sa radiographer alang sa hustong pagpahimutang sa panahon sa prosedyor sa imaging?)*			
14. Do you have any physical limitations or conditions that may affect your ability to undergo the medical imaging procedure? *(Aduna ka bay bisan unsang pisikal nga mga limitasyon o kondisyon nga mahimong makaapekto sa imong abilidad sa pagbuhat sa medikal nga imaging?)*			
15. Will you comply with the doctor's possible recommendations regarding any potential follow-up examinations? *(Aduna ka bay mga pangutana o nanginahanglan ug dugang nga pagsabot bahin sa pamaagi sa medikal nga imaging?)*			

APPENDIX B. Sample of Filled out Questionnaire

LEVEL OF ANXIETY, COMFORT, AND COMPLIANCE TO X-RAY PROCEDURES AMONG PATIENTS IN SELECTED HOSPITALS OF OZAMIZ CITY

(ANG LEBEL SA KABALAKA, KAHARUHAY, UG PAGSUNOD SA MGA PAMAAGI SA IMAGING SA MGA PASYENTE SA PINILI MGA OSPITAL SA OZAMIZ CITY)

Part I. Level of Anxiety

Directions: Please rate how well you agree or disagree with the following statements by putting a check mark (√).Please do not leave any responses blank.

Direksyon: Palihog ug timbang kon unsa ka maayo ang imong pag-uyon o dili pag-uyon sa mosunod nga mga pahayag pinaagi sa pagbutang og marka (√). Palihug ayaw biyai nga blangko ang bisan unsang tubag.

Be guided by the following code:

Mga giya sa sumusunod nga mga kodigo:

4 - Strongly Agree (*Uyon Kaayo*) 2 – Disagree (*Dili Mouyon*)

3 - Agree (*Uyon*) 1 - Strongly Disagree (*Hugot nga Dili Mouyon*)

Statements	4	3	2	1
1. I felt that I controlled the situation. *(Sa akong pamati wala koy control niining sitwasyon.)*				✓
2. I had palpitations. *(Aduna ako paspas nga pagpitik sa akong kasing-kasing.)*	✓			
3. I found it hard to breathe. *(Naglisod ako sa pagginhawa.)*		✓		
4. I was afraid. *(Gibati ko ang kahadlok.)*		✓		
5. I wanted to come out. *(Gusto kong mogawas.)*		✓		
6. I panicked. *(Nataranta ako.)*		✓		
7. I did not feel relaxed. *(Wala ko nibati ug ka relaks.)*		✓		

8. I did not feel safe. *(Wala ko mabati nga luwas ko.)*		✓		
9. I worried in advance. *(Nabalaka ko daan.)*	✓			
10. I did not feel calm. *(Wala nako nabati ang kakalma.)*		✓		
11. I had to force myself to manage the situation. *(Akong gipugos akoang kaugalingon sa pagdumala sa sitwasyon.)*		✓		
12. Self-control was required when going through the procedure. *(Ang pag komtrola sa kaugalingon maoy kinahanglan kong buhaton niining paagihaa.)*			✓	
13. I needed support and encouragement. *(Gikinahanglan ko ang supporta ug pagdasig.)*		✓		
14. I wished to have someone with me. *(Nanghinaut ko nga adunay koy kauban.)*		✓		
15. I needed more detailed information. *(Gikinahanglan ko ang mas detalyadong impormasyon.)*	✓			

APPENDIX B. Cont'd

Part II. Level of Comfort]

Directions: Please rate how well you agree or disagree with the following statements by putting a check mark (√).Please do not leave any responses blank.

Direksyon: Palihog ug timbang kon unsa ka maayo ang imong pag-uyon o dili pag-uyon sa mosunod nga mga pahayag pinaagi sa pagbutang og marka (√). Palihug ayaw biyai nga blangko ang bisan unsang tubag.

Be guided by the following code:

Mga giya sa sumusunod nga mga kodigo:

4 - Strongly Agree (*Uyon Kaayo*) 2 – Disagree (*Dili Mouyon*)

3 - Agree (*Uyon*) 1 - Strongly Disagree (*Hugot nga Dili Mouyon*)

Statements	4	3	2	1
1. The radiology technologist made sure that the environment inside the radiology department made the patient comfortable. *(Ang radiologic technologist nagsegurong komportable ang mga pasyente sulod sa ilang departamento.)*		✓		
2. The patient is given a brief explanation by the radiology technologist as to why the machines at the radiology department is safe. *(Ang pasyente gihatagan ug katin-awan sa kon unsa ang buhat sa mga makina nila.)*		✓		
3. The radiology department was clean and organized. *(Ang departamento sa radiology kay limpyo ug hapsay.)*	✓			
4. The radiologic technologist on duty greeted the patient. *(Ang radiologic technologist maayong moabi-bi sa mga pasyente ug bisita.)*	✓			
5. The radiologic technologist informed the patient for every procedure done. *(Ang radiologic technologist mipahibalo sa mga pasyente sa pamaagi nga ilang pagabuhaton.)*		✓		

6. The radiologic technologist established and built good relationship with patients. *(Ang radiologic technologist nagbaton ug maayong relasyon sa ilang pasyente.)*	✓			
7. The radiology technologist confirmed correct identification with patient. *(Gipamatood sa radiologic technologist ang sakto nga kailhanan sa mga pasyente.)*	✓			
8. The radiology technologist obtained informed consent from the patient before proceeding into the procedure. *(Ang radiologic technologist adunay pagtugot nga pinirmahan sa dili pa buhaton ang mga proseso sa pasyente.)*		✓		
9. The radiologic technologist demonstrated professionalism in assisting patients to achieve the necessary positioning for their examination. *(And radiologic technologist sa departamento nagpakita ug propesionalismo sa ilang pagdala sa mga pasyente aron makab-ot ang gitinguha nga posisyon samtang nag eksamin o nagsusi kanila.)*		✓		
10. The radiologic technologist checked patient understanding by encouraging them in asking questions about the procedure *(Gidasig sa radiologic technologist ang mga pasyente sa pagpangutana kon aduna sila'y wala masabtan.)*	✓			
11. The radiologic technologist allowed the patient to speak for themselves. *(Gi-awhag sa radiologic technologist ang mga pasyente sa pag estorya sa ilang gibati.)*	✓			
12. The radiologic technologist responded to patient's emotions with emphatic and affirming statements. *(Ang radiologic technologist gitubag ang gibati sa mga pasyente sa pag-uyon o pagtugot nga pamaagi.)*	✓			

13. The radiologic technologist used open-ended and direct questions to explore what the patient is feeling. *(Ang radiologic technologist bukas ug direkta nga nangutana aron matungkad ang tinood nga pagbati sa mga pasyente.)*	✓			
14. The radiologic technologist showed respect for the patient's decisions throughout the imaging procedure. *(Ang radiologic technologist nagpakita ug respeto sa mga pasyente sa ilang mga disisyon sa tibook proseso sa pagkuha sa imahe.)*	✓			
15. The radiologic technologist' top priority is the patient's comfort and well-being, and they show support to the patient in every step of the medical imaging procedure. *(Ang kahupayan ug kaayuhan sa pasyente maoy prayoridad sa radiologic technologist, ug nagpakita ug suporta sa bisan unsang lakang sa proseso sa pagkuha sa imahe.)*		✓		

APPENDIX B. Cont'd

Part III. Compliance to X-ray Procedures

Directions: Please rate how well you agree or disagree with the following statements by putting a check mark (√).Please do not leave any responses blank.

Direksyon: Palihog ug timbang kon unsa ka maayo ang imong pag-uyon o dili pag-uyon sa mosunod nga mga pahayag pinaagi sa pagbutang og marka (√). Palihug ayaw biyai nga blangko ang bisan unsang tubag.

Statements	YES With Hesitation *(Oo, uban sa pagduhaduha)*	YES (Without Hesitation) *(Oo,sa walay pagduhaduha)*	NO (Dili)
1. Did you follow your doctor's order and comply with the imaging procedure? *(Misunod ka ba sa mando sa doctor sa proseso sa pagkuha sa imahe?)*	✓		
2. Were you aware of the purpose of the medical imaging procedure you're about to undergo? *(Nasayod ka ba sa hinungdan sa proseso sa pagkuha sa imahe?)*	✓		
3. Have you undergone this medical imaging procedure before? *(Nakasulay ka na ba sa proseso medical nga pagkuha sa imahe?)*	✓		
4. Did you have any concerns about the cost or insurance coverage for the medical imaging procedure? *(Aduna ka bay nahibal-an mahitungod sa galastuhanan o insyurans coverage kabahin sa medical nga proseso sa pagkuha sa imahe?)*	✓		
5. Did you inform the radiology personnel of any pertinent medical history or current co nditions before the procedure to ensure an appropriate asse ssment? *(Imo bang gipahibalo ang empleyado nga Radiologic Technologist sa nga na-agi nga kondisyon o karon nga kondisyon adisir pa*		✓	

ang proseso aron masiguro ang insakto nga pag ebalwasyon?)			
6. Did you comply to safety protocols outlined by the radiology staff throughout the imaging procedure? *(Imo bang gituman ang kalingkawasan nga pama-agi nga gilatid sa empleyado sa kinatibuk-ang proseso sa pagkuha sa imahe?)*	✓		
7. Did you wear what is appropriate or adhere to the rules about clothes for the imaging procedure? *(Imo bang gisuot ang kun unsa ang tukma nga suotonon badu sa bala-od sa pagkuha sa imahe?)*		✓	
8. Did you follow any specific restrictions before the imaging procedure? *(Nagasubay kaba da espisipiko nga ginadili diha sa pagkuha sa imahe?)*	✓		
9. Were you informed about any precautions to take before the imaging procedure? *(Nasayod ka ba sa nga panagana nga paga himoon adisir sa proseso sa pagkuha sa imahe?)*		✓	
10. Did you follow the instructions regarding the removal of jewelry and clothing items before the imaging procedure? *(Gituman ka ba sa mando nga ihubo ang mga alahas o parte sa sapot sa dili pa ang proseso sa pagkuha sa imahe?)*	✓		
11. Did you follow the specific breathing instructions during the imaging procedure? *(Gituman mo ba ang pag mando sa pag-ginhawa sa dihang gihimo ang pagkuha sa proseso sa pagkuha sa imahe?)*	✓		
12. Did you have any concerns or fears about the medical imaging procedure? *(Aduna ka bay kabalaka sa dihang gihimo ang proseso sa pag kuha sa imahe?)*	✓		

13. Did you follow the radiographer's instructions for proper positioning during the imaging procedure? *(Imo bang gituman ang mando sa radiographer sa insakto nga plastar nimo sa dihang gikuha ang proseso sa pagkuha sa imahe?)*			
14. Did you have any physical limitations or conditions that may affect your ability to undergo the medical imaging procedure? *(Aduna ka bay bisan unsang pisikal nga mga limitasyon o kondisyon nga mahimong makaapekto sa imong abilidad sa pagbuhat sa medikal nga imahe?)*			
15. Will you comply to the doctor's recommendations regarding any potential follow-up examinations? *(Imo bang sunodon ang doctor sa posibleng rekomendasyon kabahin sa mahimong follow-up nga examinasyon?)*			

APPENDIX C. Informed Consent Form

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INFORMED CONSENT FORM
(*PORMA SA NASABTAN NGA PAGTUGOT*)

Researcher/Investigator (Nagtuon): Grashyl Joy M. Hermoso, Marelle Kyla Q. Gealon, Vircelita B. Mendiola, Rey Adrean M. Buot, Alex John R. Villabert
Course: Bachelor of Science in Radiologic Technology
College: College of Nursing, Midwifery, and Radiologic Technology
Email / Contact Number: 09512690609 / grashyljoyhermoso@gmail.com

Thesis Title: **Level of Anxiety, Comfort, and Compliance to Imaging Procedures among Patients in Selected Hospitals of Ozamiz City**

PART I. INFORMATION SHEET	
Introduction *(Pasiuna)*	Good day! I am Grashyl Joy M. Hermoso, the principal researcher/investigator of the study entitled "**Level of Anxiety, Comfort, and Compliance to Imaging Procedures among Patients in Selected Hospitals of Ozamiz City**". I am a student under the program, Bachelor of Science in Radiologic Technology at Misamis University in Ozamiz City. I am to conduct the research with patients of your radiology department as respondents. In this vein, I am respectfully seeking your **voluntary participation,** being qualified to give your informed consent to take part of this study. Before you decide whether to participate or not in this study, please read the succeeding information about the study and feel free to ask questions anytime should there be anything you do not understand or want to clarify. If you agree to answer the questionnaire, you will be asked to affix your name and signature on this form for which you will be given a copy. *(Maayong adlaw! Ako si Grashyl Joy M. Hermoso ang nagpahigayon sa pagtuon kabahin sa "**Ang Lebel sa Kabalaka, Kaharuhay, ug Pagsunod sa mga Pamaagi sa Imaging sa mga Pasyente sa Pinili nga mga Ospital sa Ozamiz City**". Ako usa ka estudyante sa Misamis University sa Ozamis City . Ako nagapili kanimo isip partisipante nga maoy mutubag sa gikinahagnglang impormasyon niining gihimong pagtuon. Ako matinahurong naghangyo sa inyong bulontaryo nga pag-apil niini nga pagtuon. Gikinahanglan nga ikaw naa sa saktong edad ug naay kakayahan nga mohatag sa pagtugot aron makaapil niini nga pagtuon. Sa dili pa ka mohukom sa pag-apil niini nga survey, palihug sa pagbasa sa mga impormasyon sa ubos ug gawasnon ka nga makapangutana kon adunay wala nimo nasabtan o gusto nimong iklaro. Kung motugot ka sa pagahimoon nga survey, papirmahon ka niini nga porma ug tagaan usab ka ug imong kaugalingong kopya.)*
Purpose *(Katuyoan)*	The purpose of this study is to determine the level of anxiety, comfort, and compliance to imaging procedures among patients in selected hospitals of Ozamiz City. The following are the specific objectives: 1) Assess the level of anxiety to imaging procedures among patients; 2) Identify the level of comfort to imaging procedures among patients; 3) Determine the compliance to imaging procedures among patients; 4) Explore the relationship between the patient's level of anxiety and compliance to imaging procedures; and 5) Explore the relationship between the patient's level of comfort and compliance to imaging procedures. This research will fill the gap in understanding variations in compliance, such as patient tolerance for specific aspects of the procedure (lying still, contrast injection, uncomfortable positions), compliance to follow-up examination recommendation, and exploring strategies to improve compliance for these specific challenges. *(Ang katuyuan niini nga pagtuon mao ang pagsabot sa lebel sa kabalaka, kalinaw, ug pagpatalinghug sa mga prosedur sa pag-imaging sa mga pasyente sa mga pinili nga mga ospital sa Ozamiz City. Ang mosunod mao ang espesipiko nga mga tumong: 1) Pagsusi sa lebel sa kabalaka sa mga prosedur sa imaging sa mga pasyente; 2) Pag-ila sa lebel sa kahupayan sa mga prosedur sa imaging sa mga pasyente; 3) Tinoa nag pagsunod sa mga pamaagi sa imaging sa mga pasyente; 4) Pagsusi sa relasyon tali sa lebel sa kabalaka sa pasyente ug pagsunod sa mga prosedur sa imaging; ug 5) Pagsusi sa relasyon tali sa lebel sa kahupayan sa pasyente ug pagsunod sa mga prosedur sa imaging. Kini nga panukiduki mopuno sa kakulangon sa pagsabot*

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(Gidugayon)	(Ang pagkuha sa datos pinaagi sa survey mokabat ngadto sa 10 hangtod 15 ka minutos.)
Risks and Discomforts *(Risgo ug Kahasol)*	The respondents will be protected from physical, social, or economic risks. In case the items in the survey instrument are too personal and make you feel uncomfortable, you may decline to answer any or all questions and may terminate your involvement at any time you choose. *(Ang mga partispnate ginaprotektahan sa pisikal, sosyal o ekonomikanhong risgo. Kung pananglitan adunay mga pangutana nga personal ra kaayo o kung dili ka komportable, mamahimong dili ka motubag o mobalibad sa pagtubag sa bisan asa o sa tanang mga pangutana ug moatras sa pag-apil sa bisan unsang panahon nga imong gusto.)*
Benefits *(Kaayohan)*	This study will enable you to shed light or provide an understanding about the relationship between the level of anxiety, comfort, and compliance to imaging procedures among patients. Thus, your responses shall be highly valued being deemed important in the field of nursing. *(Kini nga pagtuon makapahimo kanimo paghatag og katin-awan o pagpasabot kabahin sa relasyon . Ang imong mga tubag hatagan og dakong bili nga giisip nga importante sa linya sa nursing.)*
Reimbursements *(Hulip nga bayad)*	There will be no monetary expenses or costs on your part as a respondent, nor any monetary compensation for your participation in this study. *(Wala kay magasto sa imong pag-apil niini nga pagtuon ug dili usab ka bayaran ug kwarta sa imong pag-apil niini nga pagtuon.)*
Confidentiality of Data *(Pag-amping sa Datos)*	Only the researcher will have access to the information and responses of the respondents. The personal identifying information of the respondents will only be used for research analysis and will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. During the study, all data will be kept in a locked, secure filing cabinet, of which will be discarded 6 months after the publication of the results. *(Ang nagtuon lamang ang makakita sa mga impormasyon ug tubag sa respondents. Ang mga datos nga makuha i-analisa ug hatagan og tumang pag-amping aron dili ibutyag. Sa panahon sa pagtuon, ipahimutang sa usa ka selyadong filing cabinet ang tanang datos nga pagagub-on human sa 6 kabulan gikan sa pag-publish sa resulta.)*
Sharing of Findings *(Pagpaambit sa Nakaplagan)*	The results of this study will be presented during the thesis/dissertation final defense of the researcher. Also, the research findings may be shared through publications and conferences with the assurance that the identities of the respondents will remain confidential. A printed copy of the completed study will be provided to the respondents. *(Ang mga resulta niini nga pagtuon ipresenta sa panahon sa final defense sa thesis/ dissertation sa nagtuon. Ang mga nakaplagan sa pagtuon posible nga ipaambit pinaagi sa mga publications ug conferences nga adunay kapanigurohan nga dili mabutyag ang pagkatawo sa mga partisipante. Pagahatagan og isa ka giimprinta nga kopya sa kumpleto nga pagtuon ang mga respondente.)*
Rights to Refuse or Withdraw *(Katungod sa Pagpalibabad o Pag-undang)*	You are free to withdraw or terminate participation at any stage of the study, without the need to give any reason. You will not be penalized in case of termination of participation. *(Gawasnon ka nga moatras or moundang sa pag-apil sa bisan asa nga punto sa pagtuon nga dili na magkinahanglan pa ug rason. Dili ka ipamulta sa pag-atras o pag-undang.)*
Who to Contact (Kinsa ang Kontakon)	Should there be any queries as a parent, you can contact the researcher through the following details: *(Kung adunay mga pangutana, mamhimo nga mokontak pinaagi aning mga detalye:)* Name of the Researcher (Ngalan sa Nagtuon): Grashyl Joy M. Hermoso

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e-mail ad: grashyljoyhermoso@gmail.com

STATEMENT BY THE RESEARCHER
(PAGPADAYAG SA NAGTUON)

I will read the Information sheet to the potential respondent. With the best of my ability, I make sure that the respondents will understand the survey questions.

(Akong pagabasahon ang mga nasulat niining Information Sheet ngadto sa potensyal nga respondante. Kutob sa akong mahimo siguroon nako nga masabtan sa partisipante ang mga pangutana sa survey questionnaires.)

I can assure that the respondent will be given an opportunity to ask questions about the study, and all the questions raised will be answered fully. I can likewise assure that the respondent will not be coerced into giving consent that must be free and voluntary.
(Gisiguro ko nga ang respondente mahatagan og panahon sa pagpangutana kabahin niiining pagtuon og ang tanang pangutana nga iyang gihatag matubag sa hingpit. Siguroon ko usab ang maong respondente dili mapugos sa paghatag sa pagtugot nga kinahanglan nga gawasnon og boluntaryo.)

A copy of this Informed Consent Form will be provided to the respondent.
(Ang kopya sa niining Informed Consent Form ihatag ngadto sa respondente.)

Print Name of Researcher (Ngalan sa Nagtuon): GRASHYL JOY M. HERMOSO, MARELLE KYLA Q. GEALON, VIRCELITA B. MENDIOLA, REY ADREAN M. BUOT, ALEX JOHN R. VILLABERT

PART II. CERTIFICATE OF CONSENT

This research entitled "**Level of Anxiety, Comfort, and Compliance to Imaging Procedures among Patients in Selected Hospitals of Ozamiz City**" by Grashyl Joy M. Hermoso, Marelle Kyla Q. Gealon, Vircelita B. Mendiola, Rey Adrean M. Buot, Alex John R. Villabert with the aim of gathering information and data pertaining to the level of anxiety, comfort, and compliance to imaging procedures among patients, has been presented and explained to me clearly. Since the study involves patients who have undergone imaging procedures (X-ray Radiography, Ultrasound, and Computed Tomography Scan) I am chosen as one of the respondents.

(Kini nga pagtuon gititulohan, "Ang Lebel sa Kabalaka, Kaharuhay, ug Pagsunod sa mga Pamaagi sa Imaging sa mga Pasyente sa Pinili nga mga Ospital sa Ozamiz City"ni Grashyl Joy M. Hermoso, Marelle Kyla Q. Gealon, Vircelita B. Mendiola, Rey Adrean M. Buot, Alex John R. Villabert, nga adunay tumong sa pagkuha og impormasyon ug datos kabahin sa lebel sa k\abalaka, kaharuhay, ug pagsunod sa mga pamaagi sa imaging sa mga pasyente, gipresenta ug gipasabot og klaro kanako. Tungod kay ang pagtuon kay kabahin sa mga pasyente nga nakaagi sa mga imaging prosedyur (X-ray Radiography, Ultrasound, ug Computed Tomography Scan), ako napilian isip usa sa mga partisipante.

I have read the foregoing Informed Consent Form, or it has been read to me. I had the opportunity to ask questions, which were subsequently answered fully. I consent voluntarily to be a respondent of this study.

(Akong nabasa ang nauna nga Informed Consent Form, o gibasa kini kanako. Natagaan ako og higayon nga makapangutana nga natubag sa hingpit. Ako mosugot nga boluntaryo nga mahimong respondente sa niining pagtuon.)

Print Name of Respondent (Ngalan sa Partisipante): [redacted]
Signature of Respondent (Pirma sa Partisipante): [redacted]

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Date: [MM/DD/YYYY]_____

If Illiterate (Kung dili makasulat ug makabasa)

If the respondent is illiterate, a witness who is literate will sign. The respondent will choose him/ her and who is without connection with the researcher or the research group to attest this undertaking.

[Kung ang respondente kay dili makabasa o makasulat, mopirma ang usa ka makabasa ug makasulat nga testigo. Ang respondent ang mopili kaniya nga walay koneksyon sa nagtuon o sa iyang grupo para mopamatuod sa gimbuhaton.]

_____
Name and Signature of the Witness
(Ngalan ug Pirma sa Testigo)

APPENDIX D. Approved Letters of Consent

MISAMIS UNIVERSITY
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College of Nursing, Midwifery and Radiologic Technology
Tel No. +63 88 521-0367 / Telefax No. +63 88 521-2917
E-mail Address: mu@mu.edu.ph

April 5, 2024

DR. JESUS G. OCAPAN JR.
Dean, College of Nursing, Midwifery and Radiologic Technology
Misamis University

Dear Dr. Ocapan:

Good day!

The undersigned are 3rd year students of Misamis University, Ozamiz City taking up Bachelor of Science in Radiologic Technology and are currently working on research study titled "LEVEL OF ANXIETY, COMFORT, AND COMPLIANCE TO IMAGING PROCEDURES AMONG PATIENTS IN SELECTED HOSPITALS OF OZAMIZ CITY." This study aims to determine the level of anxiety, comfort, and compliance to imaging procedures among patients in selected hospitals of Ozamiz City. With this, they would like to ask for an approval from your good office to allow them to conduct the study. It will be conducted in selected hospitals of Ozamiz City from April to May 2024.

Rest assured that all information derived herein will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thank you very much and God bless.

Sincerely yours,

GRASHYL JOY M. HERMOSO

MARELLE KYLA Q. GEALON

VIRCELITA B. MENDIOLA

REY ADREAN M. BUOT

ALEX JOHN R. VILLABERT
Researchers

Noted by:

DR. SAMMY B. TAGHOY
Research Adviser

Approved by:

DR. JESUS G. OCAPAN JR.
Dean, College of Nursing, Midwifery, and Radiologic Technology

APPENDIX D. Cont'd

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April 25, 2024

DR. KAREN BELINA F. DE LEON
Medical Director
Misamis University Medical Center
Ozamiz City

Dear Dr. De Leon:

Good day!

The undersigned are 3rd year students of Misamis University, Ozamiz City taking up Bachelor of Science in Radiologic Technology and are currently working on research study titled "LEVEL OF ANXIETY, COMFORT, AND COMPLIANCE TO IMAGING PROCEDURES AMONG PATIENTS IN SELECTED HOSPITALS OF OZAMIZ CITY." The findings of the study may serve as basis in the development of strategies to alleviate patient anxiety, promote comfort during imaging procedures, and enhance overall satisfaction with healthcare services in selected hospitals of Ozamiz City. With this, they would like to ask for an approval from your good office to allow them to conduct the study in your healthcare institution from April to May 2024. Rest assured that all information derived herein will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Attached are the Informed Consent and Sample Survey Questionnaire.

Thank you very much and God bless.

Respectfully yours,

GRASHYL JOY M. HERMOSO

MARELLE KYLA Q. GEALON

VIRCELITA B. MENDIOLA

REY ADREAN M. BUOT

ALEX JOHN R. VILLABERT
Researchers

Noted by:

DR. SAMMY B. TAGHOY
Research Adviser

Approved by:

DR. KAREN BELINA F. DE LEON
Medical Director
Misamis University Medical Center

APPENDIX D. Cont'd

MISAMIS UNIVERSITY
Ozamiz City 7200, Philippines
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April 17, 2024

DR. JOSE JAMUEL S. MARAVE
Medical Director
Saint Joseph General Hospital
Ozamiz City

Thru: **MR. RICO C. SAREN**
Chief Radiologic Technologist
Saint Joseph General Hospital

Dear Dr. Marave:

Good day!

The undersigned are 3rd year students of Misamis University, Ozamiz City taking up Bachelor of Science in Radiologic Technology and are currently working on research study titled "LEVEL OF ANXIETY, COMFORT, AND COMPLIANCE TO IMAGING PROCEDURES AMONG PATIENTS IN SELECTED HOSPITALS OF OZAMIZ CITY." This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of anxiety, comfort, and compliance to imaging procedures among patients in selected hospitals of Ozamiz City. With this, they would like to ask for an approval from your good office to allow them to conduct the study in your hospital. From April to May 2024, a questionnaire will be given to the selected patients in your radiology department.

Rest assured that all information derived herein will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thank you very much and God bless.

Sincerely yours,

GRASHYL JOY M. HERMOSO

MARELLE KYLA Q. GEALON

VIRCELITA B. MENDIOLA

REY ADREAN M. BUOT

ALEX JOHN R. VILLABERT
Researchers

Noted by:

DR. SAMMY B. TAGHOY
Research Adviser

Approved by:

DR. JOSE JAMUEL S. MARAVE
Medical Director
Saint Joseph General Hospital

APPENDIX E. Statistical Computations

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Anxiety	100	2.6270	.96412
Comfort	100	3.2833	.46733
Compliance	100	1.667	.39938
Valid N (listwise)	100		

Correlations

		Anxiety	Comfort	Compliance
Anxiety	Pearson Correlation	1	.134	-.528**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.185	.000
	N	100	100	100
Comfort	Pearson Correlation	.134	1	-.172
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.185		.087
	N	100	100	100
Compliance	Pearson Correlation	-.528**	-.172	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.087	
	N	100	100	100

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

APPENDIX E. Cont'd

Anxiety Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std.Deviation
1. I felt that I don't control the situation.	100	2.6100	1.12721
2. I had palpitations.	100	2.5000	1.08711
3. I found it hard to breathe.	100	2.3400	1.09378
4. I was afraid.	100	2.6500	1.14922
5. I wanted to come out.	100	2.5600	1.18339
6. I panicked.	100	2.4200	1.23239
7. I did not feel relaxed.	100	2.6800	1.16237
8. I did not feel safe.	99	2.4343	1.17943
9. I worried in advance.	100	2.5800	1.11174
10. I did not feel calm.	100	2.7300	1.11785
11. I had to force myself to manage the situation.	100	2.6600	1.21622
12. Self-control was required when going through the procedure.	99	2.7374	1.13915
13. I needed support and encouragement.	100	2.7400	1.16011
14. I wished to have someone with me.	100	2.7900	1.15728
15. I needed more detailed information.	100	2.9600	1.03397
Valid N (listwise)	98		

APPENDIX E. Cont'd

Comfort Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std.Deviation
1. The radiology technologist made sure that the environment inside the radiology department made the patient comfortable.	100	3.3400	.65474
2. The patient is given a brief explanation by the radiology technologist as to why the machines at the radiology department is safe.	100	3.1300	.79968
3. The radiology department was clean and organized.	100	3.5100	.59450
4. The radiologic technologist on duty greeted the patient.	100	3.3300	.60394
5. The radiologic technologist informed the patient for every procedure done.	100	3.3200	.75049
6. The radiologic technologist established and built good relationship with patients.	100	3.2400	.74019
7. The radiology technologist confirmed correct identification with patient.	100	3.4100	.60461
8. The radiology technologist obtained informed consent from the patient before proceeding into the procedure.	100	3.2500	.72995
9. The radiologic technologist demonstrated professionalism in assisting patients to achieve the necessary positioning for their examination.	100	3.2100	.68601
10. The radiologic technologist checked patient understanding by encouraging them in asking questions about the procedure.	100	3.2000	.80403
11. The radiologic technologist allowed the patient to speak for themselves.	100	3.1700	.80472
12. The radiologic technologist responded to patient's emotions with emphatic and affirming statements.	100	3.2800	.72586
13. The radiologic technologist used open-minded and direct questions to explore what the patient is feeling.	100	3.1300	.90626
14. The radiologic technologist showed respect for the patient's decisions throughout the imaging procedure.	100	3.3700	.64597
15. The radiologic technologist' top priority is the patient's comfort and well-being, and they show support to the patient in every step of the	100	3.3600	.65935

medical imaging procedure. Valid N (listwise)			

APPENDIX E. Cont'd

Compliance Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std.Deviation
1. Did you follow your doctor's order and comply with the imaging procedure?	100	1.4400	.51874
2. Were you aware of the purpose of the medical imaging procedure you're about to undergo?	100	1.8700	.77401
3. Have you undergone this medical imaging procedure before?	100	2.0800	.81253
4. Did you have any concerns about the cost or insurance coverage for the medical imaging procedure?	100	1.7100	.74257
5. Did you inform the radiology personnel of any pertinent medical history or current conditions before the procedure to ensure an appropriate assessment?	100	1.8600	.84112
6. Did you comply to safety protocols outlined by the radiology staff throughout the imaging procedure?	100	1.4700	.52136
7. Did you wear what is appropriate or adhere to the rules about clothes for the imaging procedure?	100	1.5800	.51601
8. Did you follow any specific restrictions before the imaging procedure?	100	1.5500	.50000
9. Were you informed about any precautions to take before the imaging procedure?	100	1.5500	.53889
10. Did you follow the instructions regarding the removal of jewelry and clothing items before the imaging procedure?	100	1.5700	.53664
11. Did you follow the specific breathing instructions during the imaging procedure?	100	1.5400	.52068
12. Did you have any concerns or fears about the medical imaging procedures?	100	1.7000	.75879
13. Did you follow the radiographer's instructions for proper positioning during the imaging procedure?	100	1.4600	.50091
14. Did you have any physical limitations or conditions that may affect your ability to undergo the medical imaging procedure?	100	2.2100	.86801
15. Will you comply to the doctor's recommendations regarding any potential follow-up examinations?			
Valid N (listwise)			

APPENDIX E. Cont'd

Level of Anxiety to Imaging Procedures Among Patients Questionnaire

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.947	15

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
1	39.4333	153.495	.104	.958
2	39.0000	136.207	.780	.942
3	39.4000	131.352	.824	.941
4	39.1333	132.671	.827	.941
5	39.2333	133.633	.828	.941
6	39.3667	131.826	.895	.939
7	39.2667	134.616	.880	.940
8	39.4333	137.633	.829	.941
9	39.2000	135.614	.804	.942
10	39.5667	136.254	.848	.941
11	39.5667	135.495	.825	.941
12	39.0333	150.309	.324	.951
13	39.6000	140.110	.705	.944
14	39.5333	140.257	.651	.945
15	38.6333	142.240	.695	.945

APPENDIX E. Cont'd

Level of Comfort to Imaging Procedures Among Patients Questionnaire

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.840	15

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
1	51.1667	19.385	.331	.837
2	51.5333	17.154	.482	.831
3	51.1333	18.326	.669	.822
4	51.2333	19.289	.322	.838
5	51.2333	18.599	.420	.833
6	51.3333	17.816	.566	.824
7	51.2667	17.375	.547	.825
8	51.3333	18.782	.415	.833
9	51.2333	18.185	.609	.823
10	51.3333	17.747	.581	.823
11	51.2667	19.030	.313	.839
12	51.2000	18.579	.439	.832
13	51.2333	18.461	.452	.831
14	51.2000	18.786	.471	.830
15	51.3667	17.689	.468	.831

APPENDIX E. Cont'd

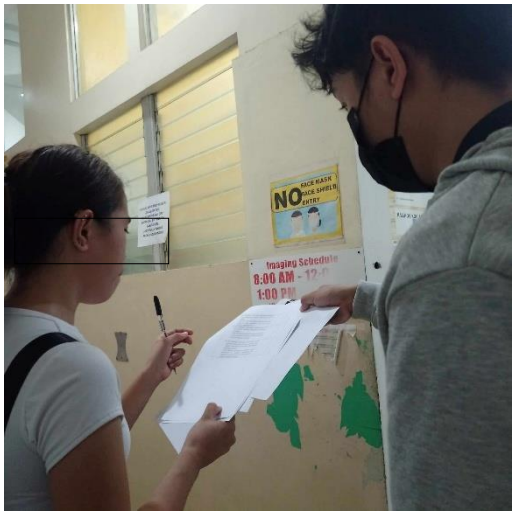
Level of Compliance to Imaging Procedures Among Patients Questionnaire

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.866	15

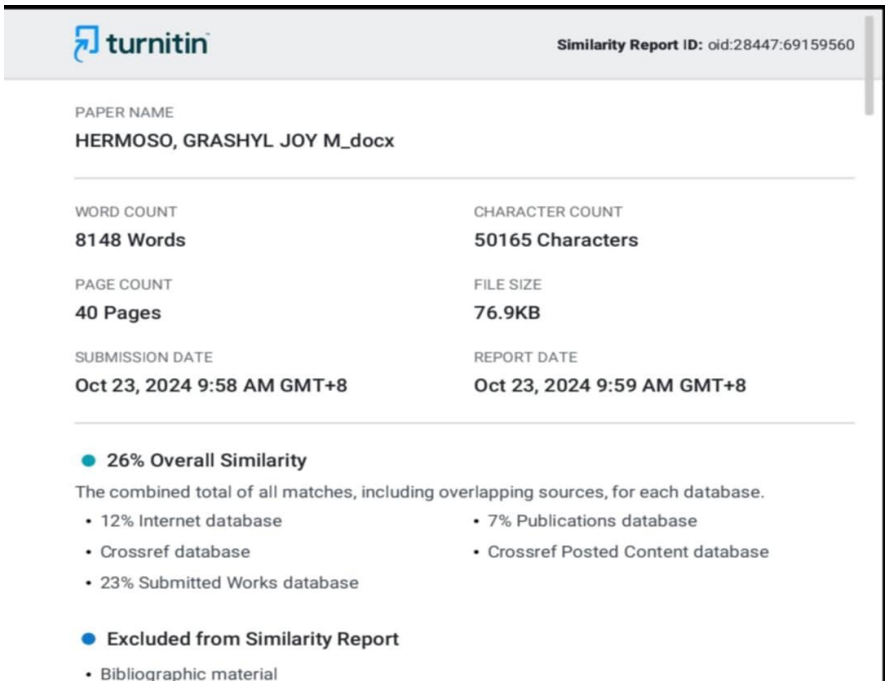
Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
1	17.7000	27.321	.626	.852
2	17.8333	26.695	.777	.846
3	18.2000	26.855	.462	.862
4	18.0000	27.310	.684	.851
5	18.2333	27.151	.361	.871
6	17.6667	27.678	.561	.855
7	17.6000	26.938	.624	.852
8	17.7333	27.030	.682	.850
9	17.8667	26.740	.627	.851
10	17.6333	29.689	.260	.868
11	17.7667	27.771	.555	.856
12	18.0000	26.897	.674	.850
13	17.7000	27.252	.638	.852
14	18.6333	31.826	-.119	.894
15	17.7667	26.875	.718	.848

APPENDIX F. Documentation



APPENDIX G. Grammarly Report and Turnitin Results



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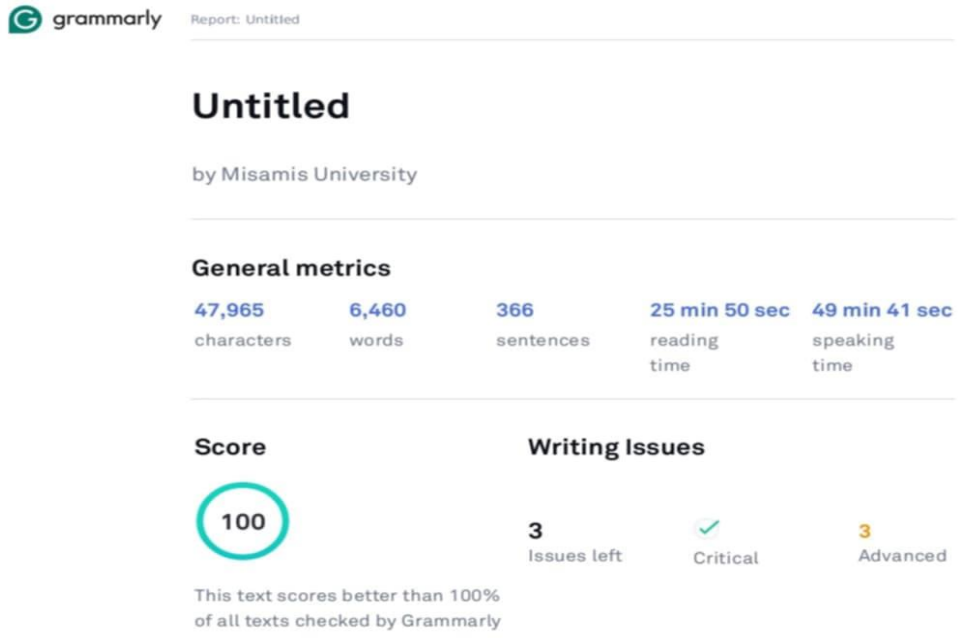

grammarly Report: Untitled

Untitled

by Misamis University

General metrics

47,965	6,460	366	25 min 50 sec	49 min 41 sec
characters	words	sentences	reading time	speaking time

Score

100

This text scores better than 100% of all texts checked by Grammarly

Writing Issues

3 Issues left

Critical

3 Advanced

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL DATA

Name	:	Buot, Rey Adrean M.
Address	:	Lam-an Ozamiz City
		Misamis Occidental
Date of Birth	:	January 29, 2001
Father's Name	:	Reynaldo R. Buot
Mother's Name	:	Deorinda M. Buot
Sex	:	Male
Civil Status	:	Single
Age	:	23

Educational Attainment

College	:	Misamis University
		H.T. Feliciano St. Ozamiz City
		Philippines
Senior High	:	Mahayag School of Arts and Trade
		Poblacion, Mahayag, Zamboanga del Sur
		May 2019
Junior High	:	Mahayag School of Arts and Trade
		Poblacion, Mahayag, Zamboanga del Sur
		Philippines
		March 2017
Intermediate	:	Mahayag Central School
		Poblacion, Mahayag, Zamboanga del Sur
		Philippines
		March 2012

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL DATA

Name	:	Gealon, Marelle Kyla Q.
Address	:	Riverside, Tambulig Zamboanga del Sur
Date of Birth	:	April 05, 2002
Father's Name	:	Reynaldo S. Gealon
Mother's Name	:	Esterlita Q. Gealon
Sex	:	Female
Civil Status	:	Single
Age	:	22

Educational Attainment

College	:	Misamis University H.T. Feliciano St. Ozamiz City Philippines
Senior High	:	San Isidro High School Lower Lodiong, Tambulig Zamboanga del Sur Philippines May 2021
Junior High	:	San Isidro High School Lower Loding, Tambulig, Zamboanga del Sur Philippines May 2019
Intermediate	:	Tambulig Central Elementary School Happy Valley, Tambulig, Zamboanga del Sur Philippines March 2014

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL DATA

Name : Hermoso, Grashyl Joy M.

Address : Lower Lodiong, Tambulig
Zamboanga del Sur

Date of Birth : August 11, 2002

Father's Name : Joemenito S. Hermoso

Mother's Name : Rhea M. Hermoso

Sex : Female

Civil Status : Single

Age : 22

Educational Attainment

College : Misamis University
H.T. Feliciano St. Ozamiz City
Philippines

Senior High : Molave Vocational Technical School – Senior High School
Burgos St., Molave, Zamboanga del Sur
Philippines
July 2021

Junior High : Tambulig National High School
Lower Lodiong, Tambulig, Zamboanga del Sur
Philippines
March 2019

Intermediate : Tambulig Central Elementary School - SPED
Happy Valley, Tambulig, Zamboanga del Sur
Philippines
March 2014

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL DATA

Name : Mendiola, Vircelita B.

Address : Jimenez, Misamis Occidental
Zamboanga del Sur

Date of Birth : August 10, 2002

Father's Name : Vircelito L. Mendiola

Mother's Name : Genelin B. Mendiola

Sex : Female

Civil Status : Single

Age : 22

Educational Attainment

College : Misamis University
H.T. Feliciano St. Ozamiz City
Philippines

Senior High : Jimenez Bethel Institute
Naga, Jimenez Misamis Occidental
Philippines
May 2021

Junior High : Jimenez Bethel Institute
Naga, Jimenez, Misamis Occidental
Philippines
March 2019

Intermediate : Jimenez Central School
Nacional, Jimenez Misamis Occidental
Philippines
March 2014

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL DATA

Name : Villabert, Alex John R.

Address : Tungawan, Tambulig
Zamboanga del Sur

Date of Birth : June 24, 2002

Father's Name : Villabert, Alex T.

Mother's Name : Remoto, Yvette F.

Sex : Male

Civil Status : Single

Age : 21

Educational Attainment

College : Misamis University
H.T. Feliciano St. Ozamiz City
Philippines

Senior High : Misamis University
H.T. Feliciano St. Ozamiz City
Philippines
March 2021

Junior High : San Isidro High School
Lower Loding, Tambulig, Zamboanga del Sur
Philippines
March 2019

Intermediate : Tambulig Central Elementary School - SPED
Happy Valley, Tambulig, Zamboanga del Sur
Philippines
March 2014