

**CARING BEHAVIORS OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS
AND PATIENT SATISFACTION**

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**CARING BEHAVIORS OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS AND PATIENT
SATISFACTION**

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Presented to the Faculty of the College of Nursing,
Midwifery, and Radiologic Technology
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In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree
Bachelor of Science in Radiologic Technology

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MISAMIS UNIVERSITY
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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, “**Caring Behaviors of Radiologic Technologists and Patient Satisfaction**” is hereby recommended for acceptance and approval.

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ABSTRACT

Caring behaviors are an important tool in providing quality care and services to patients. Its impact on patient satisfaction is a field where studies are being developed each year from different places, all with the single goal of knowing what is best for the patient. The study explored the relationship between the Caring Behaviors of Radiologic Technologists and Patient Satisfaction conducted in selected private hospitals within Ozamiz City. In this study, a quantitative approach was utilized using a descriptive-correlational design. There was a total of 100 respondents, who were patients from two (2) private hospitals in Ozamiz City. They were chosen based on the convenience sampling technique. Data was gathered through a validated researcher-made questionnaire, which was made of two parts: one for identifying whether caring behaviors were exhibited by radiologic technologists, and the other measure Patient Satisfaction. For data interpretation, mean, standard deviation and Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient were applied. The results showed that radiologic technologists exhibited caring behavior during their interaction with the patients. Patient Satisfaction revealed that patients were very satisfied with their experience in the radiology department. However, it revealed that there is no significant relationship between the caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists and patient satisfaction. It concluded that showing or exhibiting caring behaviors during interaction with patients does not affect patient satisfaction. Researchers recommend that further studies be implemented on other factors that may have influenced patient satisfaction.

Keywords: *caring behaviors, patient satisfaction, radiologic technologist, radiology, patient care*

DEDICATION

We, the researchers, want to dedicate this paper to Almighty God, whose wisdom and guidance have been our rock throughout this journey. His grace has given us the clarity and strength to tackle challenges, helping us bring this research to life.

We also want to give a heartfelt shout-out to our amazing parents, friends, and siblings. Your unwavering support and sacrifices have been the foundation of our dreams. Your love and encouragement have truly inspired us to reach for the stars!

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The Researchers

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The Researchers

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INTRODUCTION

Rationale of the Study

Caring behaviors exist in all interactions between patients and health workers as they promote healing and wellness. Radiologic Technologists are no exception in interacting with patients as they guide them in taking diagnostic imaging examinations. Although their interaction is limited, it is still important to know that their interaction with them can contribute to the overall wellness of the patient.

Radiologic Technology or Radiography is a field where radiation is used to provide images of the bones, organs, soft tissue, and vessels that are hidden from plain sight within the human body. Through harnessing radiation, Radiologic Technologists were able to capture and project images of the human anatomy on a film intended for X-ray or through viewing on monitors. As the quality of healthcare continues to improve, medical imaging has evolved to work alongside physicians to diagnose and treat diseases like ulcers, appendicitis, liver cirrhosis, and even bone repair through implanting metal supports such as titanium. Diagnosis and treatment are very dependent on the accuracy of the images produced by the X-ray examination during examinations where Radiographers or Radiologic Technologists use their expertise to work alongside nurses, physicians, radiologists, and other health-allied members (Adler et al., 2022).

It should be noted that patient care and caring, although often used interchangeably in health care, have different meanings. According to Soriano and Rosa (2021), the process of caring is an interactive act where one accepts one's differences and acts according to what the other party needs without imposing one's ideas or opinions on the other. It occurs during moments of shared vulnerability between two or more people, both the self and other-directed process.

Healthcare professionals' behavior towards patients plays an important role. Effective and appropriate behavior has been assumed to promote a caring relationship, leading to a beneficial outcome for both (Kiblasan, 2020).

Patients who experience caring report a feeling of emotional and spiritual well-being, enhanced well-being, and an increased sense of safety and comfort (Soriano & Rosa, 2021). Consequently, those who had non-caring experiences manifested feelings of anger, lack of control, despair, helplessness, vulnerability, and being alone.

Caring in healthcare professions like Computed Tomography scans, radiation therapy, diagnostic ultrasound, catheterization laboratory, and interventional radiology involves treating patients with empathy, compassion, and respect. Caring includes actively listening to their concerns, providing emotional support, and using effective communication to build a positive relationship. In some cases, physical touch can also be used to comfort patients and reduce anxiety during procedures. Ultimately, caring for patients means understanding their needs and providing the best possible care. (Kammies & Archer, 2022).

Two qualities are inherent in a competent Radiologic Technologist: to properly instruct and position patients prior to an examination and to be skilled in maneuvering the modalities. However, caring for the patient is primary in the healthcare setting. As expressed by Kammies and Archer (2022), being technically competent is an essential part of caring for the patient. In the study of Wallin et al. (2023), the Radiologic Technologist perceived that the overall patient safety level was good, in part because of their ability to spot risks in time and prevent greater damage by doing what needed to be done during an examination.

Towbin's (2018) study shows that a Radiologic Technologist's ability to connect with patients and treat them with respect directly influences their safety and satisfaction. Hospitals should prioritize this by incorporating communication and empathy training into their programs. This focus on behavior goes beyond technical skills and creates a patient-centered environment where Radiologic Technologists can ensure positive experience and patient well-being during imaging procedures.

Patient satisfaction is one of the most important indicators of quality of care (Al Muhatar, 2023). Patient satisfaction surveys may provide the means for patients to express concerns about the services received and to express their views about new services needed. It is an assessment of a patient's response to the interaction between expectations and perceived care. It is also defined as the value and reaction of patients to the care they receive. A repercussion of how services and care provided by Radiologic Technologists influence the overall standpoint of a patient.

Kibret et al. (2022) show that there is a strong positive association between caring behaviors and patient satisfaction. So, assessing patient satisfaction is indirectly assessing the quality of the healthcare system. The feedback given by the patient helps to improve health-related activities.

Healthcare providers also benefit from understanding and improving patient satisfaction, as it can lead to higher levels of patient engagement, loyalty, and trust. By actively seeking and responding to patient feedback, healthcare facilities can identify areas for improvement and enhance the overall patient experience. Furthermore, patient satisfaction is closely linked to patient safety, as satisfied patients are more likely to communicate openly with their healthcare providers, leading to informed decision-making and reduced likelihood of medical errors. Thus, prioritizing patient satisfaction is not only beneficial for the patient but also for the healthcare system (Marzo et al., 2021).

Theoretical Framework

This study is anchored on the concept of caring behaviors developed by Jean Watson (2008). According to Watson and Woodward (2020), caring is the total gift of self for others done in the best of its love and devotion without counting the cost. She identifies the following caring attributes, which are highly identified as the importance of fostering empathy, genuineness, positive regard, accountability, confidentiality, and availability.

"Caring begins with being present, open to compassion, mercy, gentleness, loving-kindness, and equanimity toward and with self before one can offer

compassionate care to others" (Watson, 2008). In the challenging field of radiologic technology, empathy emphasizes the ability to connect and understand patients. In particular, genuineness becomes essential for consistency in management practices, creating a positive influence on the Radiologic Technologists' professional growth. Positive regard fosters an unbiased approach, recognizing the skills of Radiologic Technologists as experts in their field and instilling a belief in their inherent goodness.

In the context of this study on the caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologist and patient satisfaction, these characteristics are pivotal in shaping the dynamics between Radiologic Technologists and the overall patient experience. Recognizing that the relationship between Radiologic Technologists' caring behaviors significantly influences satisfaction and competence, the study delves into the impact of these caring behaviors on the satisfaction and skill development of Radiologic Technologists. Understanding effective characteristics in caring behaviors contributes to positive outcomes in their clinical competence.

Conceptual Framework

This part of the study presents the dependent and independent variables. The independent variable is the caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists, while the dependent variable pertains to patient satisfaction as the patients undergo medical imaging examinations with the aid of the Radiologic Technologist.

Healthcare delivery encompasses the comprehensive provision of services, including patient care, treatment, diagnosis, and the coordination of healthcare professionals. Conversely, Radiologic Technologists' behavior pertains to their conduct, attitudes, and interpersonal skills exhibited during interactions with patients and colleagues (Pesapane et al., 2023).

In the context of radiology, caring behaviors manifest through:

Empathic Communication. A study by Kenny et al. (2023) demonstrated the significance of meeting patients' physical and psychological requirements in optimizing the imaging examination experience. By fostering a sense of security

and well-being, healthcare professionals can facilitate patient cooperation and improve overall outcomes. Using words or terminologies that are easy to understand for the patient during the explanation of what to do during, before, and after the procedure is also important. Radiologic Technologists listen deeply, reflect emotions, and answer anxieties. Open questions draw out fears, while clear explanations and a warm touch them. This holistic approach builds trust and respect, the foundation of a positive healthcare experience.

A study by Howick et al. (2018) found that conveying empathy and inducing positive expectations in healthcare consultations consistently reduces pain and anxiety by a small amount, leading the patient to comply with the Radiologic Technologist. Patient compliance is a crucial factor in various healthcare settings, particularly in the context of medication and associated examinations. By ensuring patient comfort and understanding, Radiologic Technologists can foster a more positive and cooperative environment, leading to improved outcomes.

To put it briefly, emphatic communication involves actively listening to the patient and understanding, based on their feelings, what is the best course of action. It promotes a feeling of belonging and the very nature of being cared for.

Respectful Patient Interactions. Maintaining privacy, addressing patients by name, and offering reassurance during procedures and respectful patient interactions, as advocated by Akyirem et al. (2022), encompass a multifaceted approach to healthcare communication. Respectful Patient Interactions involve maintaining the utmost privacy to uphold patients' dignity, addressing individuals by their names to establish a personal connection and foster a sense of recognition, and providing reassurance, particularly during medical procedures that may evoke anxiety or discomfort. These practices contribute to a patient-centered approach, promoting not only physical well-being but also emphasizing the importance of emotional and psychological comfort in the healthcare setting. By integrating these elements into healthcare interactions, professionals can create an environment that values and respects the individuality and unique needs of each patient, enhancing the overall quality of care and patient satisfaction.

Safety Skills. Radiation safety is a concern for patients, physicians, and staff in many departments, including radiology, interventional cardiology, and surgery. Radiation protection aims to reduce unnecessary radiation exposure with the goal of minimizing the harmful effects of ionizing radiation (Frane & Bitterman, 2020). While various factors contribute to patient safety, proper positioning is the core of ensuring patient comfort, which in turn positively impacts image quality (Seibert, 2019). By remaining still and following the Radiologic Technologist's instructions, patients can help minimize motion artifacts and reduce the likelihood of repeated exposures. This not only enhances the overall patient experience but also improves the efficiency and accuracy of the imaging process.

Radiologic Technologists' main role, aside from taking diagnostic images, is to lessen radiation exposure to patients by giving straightforward instructions and minimizing patient movement, which is a very undesirable circumstance in taking X-ray images. Their skills are essential to ensure safe and effective imaging. A study by Wallin et al. (2022) highlights this importance. Radiologic Technologists not only review patient referrals but also have direct patient interaction, providing care and overseeing the entire imaging process. This comprehensive perspective allows them to identify potential safety concerns throughout the examination. By combining professional expertise with personal care, Radiologic technologists significantly contribute to a safe and successful radiological experience for patients.

Radiologic Technologists are essential healthcare professionals trained to operate medical imaging equipment safely and effectively. Central to the role of Radiologic Technologist is safety skills that encompass various aspects of radiation protection, patient care, and equipment maintenance. These professionals are adept at adhering to strict protocols to minimize radiation exposure to both patients and them, ensuring that imaging procedures are conducted with the utmost care and precision. With the knowledge and skills of Radiologic Technologists focused on safety, patients can be assured of receiving high-quality care during medical imaging procedures.

Patient satisfaction is adhered to the standards set and expected of the healthcare facility, given that they boast of providing quality service to their patient. Given the existing demand for healthcare for both quality and manpower, patient satisfaction has continued to be an interesting topic for the last few decades. It is entirely due to the patient being the center of the entire hospital; all is made suited to the needs of each patient. Interest in assessing patient satisfaction with health care arose with the consumer movement of the 1960s. A few years from then, studies conducted to observe the difference between satisfied patients and those who felt the bare minimum found out that those who were satisfied tended to do well in their overall well-being and treatment all because they complied with appointments and treatments (Okafor, 2018).

A study also explains what makes patient satisfaction in radiology departments. Gana et al. (2020) found that most respondents were satisfied with the radiological services. A lot of factors were considered to greatly affect the satisfaction condition of each patient. What stood out the most was the respondents' education level and occupation, which proves that most respondents are more likely to appreciate your efforts at work when they are well-equipped with the knowledge that comes with being part of a certain workforce. Therefore, it is important to keep up with the needs of the patients by persistently increasing care through improved patient satisfaction.

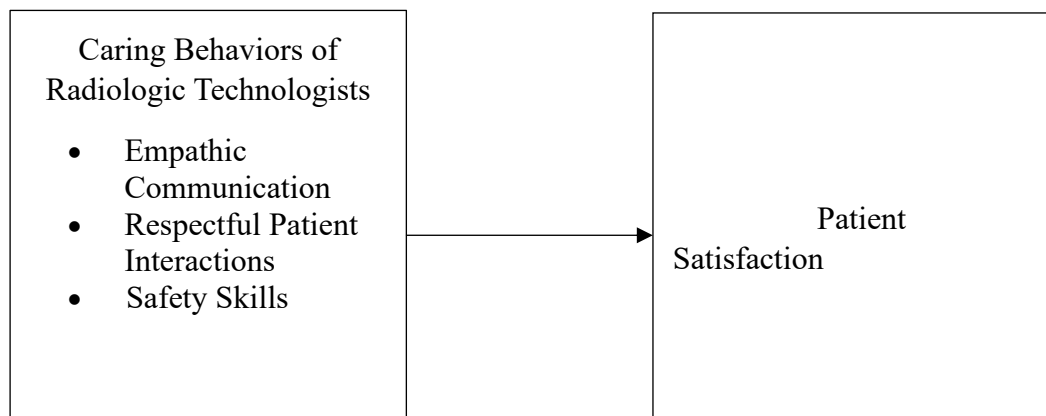


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of the Study

As previously mentioned, a substantial number of studies in correlation to caring behaviors and patient satisfaction have been done throughout the years, with some studies elaborating the importance of patient satisfaction as part of the duty of any healthcare provider: providing contentment to patients through assurance and standard care, helping them alleviate whatever conditions they are in. Previous studies have shown the relationship between caring behaviors and patient satisfaction among healthcare workers, most commonly in the nursing profession. Even with all these studies, there is an exceedingly small number of studies that explain the caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists and how these caring behaviors affect patient satisfaction. Therefore, there is a study gap.

Objectives of the Study

For this study, researchers aim to identify how the caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists affect patient satisfaction. Specifically, the study will: 1) assess the caring behaviors of the Radiologic Technologists in terms of empathic communication, respectful patient interactions, and safety skills; 2) evaluate patient satisfaction; and 3) examine the significant relationship between caring behaviors of the Radiologic Technologists and patient satisfaction.

Significance of the Study

The results of the study will further widen the knowledge in terms of caring behaviors and patient satisfaction from Radiologic Technologists. Most importantly, this study will have the most impact on the following:

Radiologic Technologists. The study will explore how Radiologic Technologists can further emphasize their impact on healthcare by providing quality care. It will also provide a glimpse into what patients feel during interactions with them.

Hospital Administrators. This study offers hospital administrators a crucial understanding of how the caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists directly impacts patient satisfaction. By pinpointing these caring behaviors that influence

patient perceptions, administrators can tailor training programs, allocate resources effectively, and ultimately elevate the overall quality of care provided by their institutions.

Radiology Technology Students. The study's results will help radiologic technology students gain more understanding in the field and enhance their knowledge and skills, especially interaction and communication skills, which are crucial to providing compassionate and patient-centered care. Effective communication with patients is essential in delivering outstanding healthcare.

College of Radiologic Technology. As the school yearns for evidence-based practice, it would be beneficial to make use of the findings of the study as part of the instruction, especially in the Patient Care Management course. Future Researchers. The study's results will serve as a basis for future studies on topics related to caring behaviors and patient satisfaction.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study utilized a quantitative approach, specifically using descriptive-correlational design. The quantitative research method was used for this study; data collected through different techniques preferred are inspected and then arranged to compare specific characteristics within the set of data collected. Relationships are then observed between two or more variables. Quantitative collection of data includes questionnaires, surveys, and other methods that can be useful to quantify statistical results. (Sreekumar, 2023). The design suits this study since it will seek to understand whether the independent variable, caring behaviors, has any effect on patient satisfaction, which is the dependent variable.

Research Environment

The study was conducted at selected hospitals in Ozamiz City, Misamis Occidental, Philippines. The chosen healthcare facilities have radiology departments that cater to a variety of imaging examinations and use many imaging modalities.

First Hospital is also known as a multi-specialty private hospital that offers quality medical care to the community. The facility offers four (4) modalities, including Electroencephalography (EEG), Digital Radiography (DR), Echocardiogram (ECG), and Computed Tomography (CT). It also provides the following services: Radiation Safety Protocols and Pediatric X-ray Services.

The second hospital is one of the leading general hospitals in the city, with experts in varying fields of medicine. The facility offers modalities, including Diagnostic Ultrasound and X-ray services. It also provides general body ultrasound, small parts ultrasound, vascular color Doppler studies, and gynecological ultrasound.

Both healthcare facilities have Radiologic Technologists who aid patients during their radiologic examinations. These facilities stand out as comprehensive diagnostic centers, offering a wide variety of imaging modalities. This ensures that healthcare professionals can obtain precise and detailed images for a broad range of examinations, meeting the diverse needs of their patients with high accuracy and efficiency.

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

The respondents were 100 in-patients who had been under the care of Radiologic Technologists affiliated with the selected hospitals of the study. The respondents were selected through convenience sampling, a nonprobability sampling method that involves selecting units for a sample based on the researchers' ease of access, often due to factors like location, timing, or willingness to participate.

Data Gathering Instruments

For this study, researchers have utilized available sources from various studies exploring caring behaviors. The second part of the questionnaire was formulated by the researchers and patterned from various literature related to the study

Part 1. Caring Behaviors of Radiologic Technologist. This part assessed the Radiologic Technologists' caring behaviors in terms of empathic communication, respectful patient interactions, and safety skills. Below is the continuum used in interpreting and analyzing the data gathered:

Weight	Responses	Continuum	Interpretation
4	Strongly Agree	3.26-4.00	Very Good
3	Agree	2.51-3.25	Good
2	Disagree	1.76-2.50	Poor
1	Strongly Disagree	1.00-1.75	Very Poor

Part 2. Patients Satisfaction. This part of the questionnaire has determined the level of patient satisfaction after patients underwent radiologic examinations and during interaction with the Radiologic Technologists. Below is the continuum used in interpreting and analyzing the data gathered:

Weight	Responses	Continuum	Interpretation
4	Strongly Agree	3.26-4.00	Very High
3	Agree	2.51-3.25	High
2	Disagree	1.76-2.50	Low
1	Strongly Disagree	1.00-1.75	Very Low

Data Gathering Procedure

The researchers began by obtaining the approval of the Dean of the College of Nursing, Midwifery and Radiologic Technology for the execution of the study. The researchers approached the medical director and hospital administrator of each hospital and secured their permission to conduct the study and distribute the survey questionnaire. Upon securing the approval and permissions, the researchers will begin disseminating the survey questionnaires individually to the identified respondents. Written and informed consent was sought from each of the respondents, and they were given ample time to answer the survey questionnaire. If assistance is needed, any of the researchers will be available to guide them throughout the process. All responses from respondents were tallied, and an interpretation will be provided after the statistical analysis of the data is collected.

Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

A pilot study was conducted on patients not included in the final population of the study's respondents to conclude the modified questionnaire's local viability and reliability using Cronbach's Alpha.

Mode of Analysis, Statistical Analysis and Procedure

The following statistical methods and techniques were utilized to derive comprehensive, valid, and reliable results with the aid of the statistical software Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS):

The mean and Standard Deviation are used to determine the respondents' caring behaviors and the level of patient satisfaction.

Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient, or Pearson's r , was used to test the significant relationship between the independent variable (caring behaviors) and the dependent variable (patient satisfaction).

Ethical Considerations

The researchers employed all the ethical considerations in the study. The researchers will strictly implement the following : (1) A request letter was made addressed to the Dean of College of Nursing, Midwifery and Radiologic Technology and the Medical Director and/or Hospital Administrator of each hospital; (2) The respondents were fully informed about the purpose, benefits and potential risks of the study; (3) The respondents were asked to sign an informed consent before the actual distribution of the questionnaire; (4) The respondents were fully informed that they can withdraw from participating in the study anytime they wanted; (5) The respondents were encouraged to contact the researchers in case of queries and concerns; and (6) It was a top priority that anonymity and confidentiality was maintained at all times during the conduct of the study. The data collected during the study was meticulously safeguarded to maintain utmost privacy and will be destroyed after the completion of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Caring Behaviors of Radiologic Technologists

Table 1 shows the caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists according to the perception of the patients. As presented in the table, the data obtained resulted to an average weighted mean of 3.68 that is interpreted as “Very Good”. This shows that Radiologic Technologists generally show very good caring behaviors during interaction with their patients.

Caring Behavior: Emphatic Communication

Emphatic Communication has acquired an average weighted mean of 3.65 that is interpreted as “Very Good”. The results showed that respondents experienced interactions with Radiologic Technologists that went beyond simply giving positioning instructions. These interactions involved the technologists trying to understand the patients' perspective and their current state.

Among the 7 items from the construct Emphatic Communication, the statement “Uses more comprehensible information when talking to a patient.” got the highest average mean of 3.75 and was interpreted as “Very Good”. This means that the respondents of this study agree that Radiologic Technologists were consistent with using comprehensible information during interaction with the patient. Radiologic Technologists scored highest in a statement that emphasizes the use of comprehensible information with patients. This suggests a strong commitment to explaining procedures and medical information in a way that is easy for patients to understand.

Various studies elaborated on the listening aspect of empathy. In a scenario-based study, it was shown that listening is a crucial communication competence in interpersonal interactions. One study distinguished between content listening (focusing on facts and figures) and people listening (focusing on feelings and emotions), arguing that only the latter relates to compassion. (Fuller et al., 2023)

On the other hand, the statement “Introduces oneself.” got the lowest average mean of 3.52 and was interpreted as “very good”. Although the rating is high and was interpreted as very good, this statement scored the lowest due to the inconsistency of the Radiologic Technologist in introducing oneself.

A study by Jepngetich et al. (2023) discussed the importance of patient communication, their study revealed that greeting clients was found to be a strong determinant in satisfaction levels. Introducing oneself according to the researcher, would create an opportunity for the patient to experience a welcoming atmosphere. However, Radiologic Technologists hardly introduce themselves by their names, an area which further research would suggest why healthcare workers seldom introduce their name.

Caring Behavior: Respectful Patient Interaction

Respectful Patient Interaction has acquired an average weighted mean of 3.72 which is interpreted as “Very Good”. This construct has acquired the highest weighted means among the three which highlights the exemplary interaction of Radiologic Technologists with their patients. Respectful patient interaction goes beyond just polite communication and refers to treating each patient as an individual with unique needs and values.

Among the 7 items from the construct Respectful Patient Interaction, the statement “Acknowledge the concerns of the patient.” got the highest average mean of 3.78 and was interpreted as “Very Good. It is crucial to employ critical thinking and professional judgment to identify and address patient needs while adhering to safety protocols and standards. This high result proves that Radiologic Technologists are delivering high-quality, compassionate care involving balanced technical proficiency with a deep understanding of the patient’s experience.

Research shows that respecting patients involves truly listening to them. This means understanding their values, priorities, and what matters most in their care. It also means valuing their time by keeping wait times down and respecting their boundaries. Ultimately, respectful care focuses on understanding their perspective and goals for their own health (Tringale et al., 2022).

On the other hand, the statement “Establishes trust with the patient.” got the lowest average mean of 3.63 and was interpreted as “very good”. The statement got a high average because Radiologic Technologist establishes trust with their patient, scoring the lowest among the statement means that a margin of the respondent felt that trust was not built upon interaction.

Building trust with patients as a Radiologic Technologist fosters a positive patient-provider relationship and improves the overall quality of care. However, how a patient develops trust with others is beyond the Radiologic Technologist’s control. Pollard et al (2019) identified that effective clear communication skills promote the development of strong relationships and mutual trust between the Radiologic Technologists and patients undergoing imaging procedures.

Caring Behavior: Safety Skills

Safety Skills has acquired an average weighted mean of 3.70 that is interpreted as “Very Good”. The results showed that the safety skills by the Radiologic Technologists during interaction with patients were exceptional, backed by the ‘very good’ result of the study.

Among the 7 items from the construct Safety Skills, the statement “Proceeds to perform with extra caution during the examination.” got the highest average mean of 3.78 and was interpreted as “Very Good”. The respondents strongly agreed with the statement that the Radiologic Technologist handled them with care and caution during the examination. The respondents likely experienced a safe maneuver by the Radiologic Technologist ensuring the comfort and safety of the patient.

In a study of Smith et al. (2021) a thorough understanding of radiation safety, including the principles of time, distance, shielding, and technique, is essential. Patient factors also are important to consider. Safety skills of Radiologic Technologists are a crucial aspect of patient care as they help minimize the risks associated with radiological procedures, ensuring the well-being and protection of patients, healthcare professionals, and the public.

Conversely, the statement “Explains patient preparation (e.g., diet restrictions, preparatory medications) before an imaging procedure.” got the lowest

average mean of 3.5 and was interpreted as “very good”. The high average indicates that the Radiologic Technologist effectively detailed the necessary preparations for the examination. These preparations commonly involve emptying the bladder, refraining from consuming food for a specific duration before the examination, and other essential measures.

Informing the patient of necessary preparation before the examination guarantees efficiency in diagnosing the patient. Radiologic Technologists considered it important to inform patients about preparation before examination and radiation protection (Tohidnia et al., 2022). By taking the time to properly prepare the patient, the Radiologic Technologist can reduce the risk of complications, improve the accuracy of the imaging results, and contribute to the overall quality of patient care (Makanjee, 2020).

Table 1. Caring Behaviors of Radiologic Technologists
n=100

Constructs	M	SD	Remarks
Emphatic Communication	3.65	.50	Very Good
Respectful Patient Interaction	3.72	.46	Very Good
Safety Skills	3.70	.52	Very Good
Overall Caring Behavior	3.68	.49	Very Good

Scale: 3.25-4.0(Very Good); 2.50-3.24(Good); 1.75-2.49 (Fair); 1.0-1.74 (Very Poor)

Patient Satisfaction

Table 2 shows patient satisfaction as perceived by the respondents themselves. As presented in the table, the data obtained resulted to an average weighted mean of 3.69 that is interpreted as “very high”. The results have shown that patients who were the respondents of this questionnaire have been very satisfied with their interaction with the Radiologic Technologist.

Among the 10 items from the questionnaire the statement “The Radiologic

Technologist shows willingness to help." got the highest average mean of 3.78 and was interpreted as "very high". The respondents were very satisfied with the promptness of the Radiologic Technologist to better their current situation.

As shown by the study of Rockall et al. (2023) patient satisfaction is important for the overall recovery of the patient. Additionally, the promptness of the Radiologic Technologist to help the patient during the procedure and their willingness to explain the process and provide emotional support can have a significant impact on the patient's experience and trust in the healthcare system.

On the other hand, the statement "There is a short waiting time for the ordered tests." got the lowest average mean of 3.51 and was interpreted as "very high". Despite having the lowest average mean, this statement proves that the results are given on an understandable waiting time.

Waiting time for radiology test results and patient satisfaction have become increasingly important considerations in the healthcare sector, as they directly impact the quality of care provided to patients and the overall efficiency of healthcare (Mona Ahmed Almusawi et al., 2023). While Radiologic Technologists can't control how long it takes to get results, informing patients about the expected wait time can significantly impact their overall experience.

Table 2. Patient Satisfaction Assessment
n=100

Constructs	M	SD	Remarks
Patient Satisfaction	3.69	.42	Very High

Scale: 3.25-4.0(Very High); 2.50-3.24(High); 1.75-2.49 (Low); 1.0-1.74 (Very Low)

Significant Relationship between Caring Behaviors of Radiologic Technologists and Patient Satisfaction

Upon testing the significant relationship between caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists and patient satisfaction, the Pearson's-r correlation was used. As shown in Table 4, there was no significant relationship between the caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists and patient satisfaction, as denoted by the p-value of 0.846. Only values of $p < 0.05$ is considered to have significant relationship, hence why the two variables have no significant relationship.

Although both variables scored a high remark upon interpretation of the data, it was surprising to know that there was no relationship between the two variables. This would only mean that the caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists does not directly affect the patient's satisfaction. While this study focused on the impact of caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists, it is acknowledged that other factors likely contribute to patient satisfaction. A comprehensive understanding of patient experience may require further research exploring these additional variables.

Research suggests that patient satisfaction in radiology is influenced by a complex interplay of factors beyond just staff empathy. Al Muhatar (2023) found that cleanliness and wait times were more significant determinants of satisfaction in Yemeni hospital radiology departments, highlighting the importance of these aspects alongside caring behaviors. This aligns with Naidoo et al. (2018) who emphasize the versatile nature of patient satisfaction in healthcare settings. Therefore, a strong relationship between solely caring behaviors and patient satisfaction may be contingent on various factors such as patient demographics, care quality, and the healthcare institution itself.

While it does not always directly correlate with clinical outcomes, it can provide valuable insights into areas where healthcare systems can improve the patient experience. It is worth noting that patient satisfaction is a complex concept influenced by individual patient expectations, cultural background, and personal experiences (Gashaw et al., 2024).

Table 3. Significant Relationship Between Caring Behaviors of Radiologic Technologists and Patient Satisfaction

n=100

Variables	<i>r</i> value	<i>p</i> value	Decision
Patient Satisfaction and			
Emphatic Communication	.002	.982	Do not reject Ho
Respectful Patient Interaction	.095	.352	Do not reject Ho
Safety Skills	.672	.001	Reject Ho
Caring Behaviors and Patient Satisfaction	.240	.846	Do not reject Ho

Ho: There is no significant relationship between caring behaviors and patient satisfaction.

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

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This final section presents the conclusion of the study. Additionally, it offers recommendations for students, educators, and university administrators and suggests directions for future research.

Conclusions

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

1. The study has provided evidence that Radiologic Technologists of selected hospitals within Ozamiz City were able to provide quality care by demonstrating caring behaviors during their interactions with their patient.
2. From the constructs of the survey, it disclosed that Radiologic Technologists were exceptional when it comes to Respectful Patient Interaction, more specifically in acknowledging the concerns of the patients. Patients were able to ask questions with regards to the procedure to be conducted and the answers given to them provided security and assurance.
3. Moreover, the study also concluded that patients were highly satisfied with care provided by their respective Radiologic Technologists. They see to it that Radiologic Technologists performed well enough from their perspective, especially in showing willingness to help during the procedure. This is supported by the very high remarks obtained in the Patient Satisfaction survey.
4. Ultimately there is no significant relationship found between the caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists and Patient Satisfaction. This proposes that caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists does not directly affect patient satisfaction, and that other factors outside the scope of the study may have been an indicator of patient's satisfaction.

Recommendations

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

1. Since the study indicates that Radiologic Technologists generally demonstrate very good caring behaviors during interactions with their patients, further enhancement of these behaviors is crucial. This enhancement is essential for improving patient satisfaction and maintaining high-quality care in radiology departments. By continually refining these behaviors, Radiologic Technologists can ensure a consistently positive patient experience and uphold the standards of excellence expected in healthcare settings.
2. Given the high satisfaction reported by respondents in their interactions with Radiologic Technologists, there is a clear opportunity to continuously enhance these interactions to elevate the overall quality of healthcare delivery. By focusing on refining how Radiologic Technologists engage with patients, the healthcare experience can be further enriched. This approach not only fosters stronger patient-provider relationships but also ensures that patient needs and expectations are consistently met, ultimately contributing to improved healthcare outcomes.
3. Since the findings of the study did not indicate that caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists influences patient satisfaction, it is highly recommended that other researchers should explore on other factors that may influence patient satisfaction such as the gender, age, physical properties of the attending Radiologic Technologists.

Moreover, future researchers may use this study as a tool to continue exploring this part of the healthcare system ensuring that soon, continued developments in the field of radiology will be done all for the betterment of the patient's well-being.

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Appendix A: Questionnaire

CARING BEHAVIORS OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS AND PATIENT SATISFACTION

(Kinaiyang Pag-atiman sa Propesyonal nga Radiologic Technologist ug

Katagbawan sa Ilang Ila Pasyente.)

Part 1: Caring Behaviors of Radiologic Technologists

Instructions: Read the statement on each number carefully. Please put a check (✓) in the box that correspond to your level of agreement or disagreement on the statements provided using the following code:

Instruksyon: Basaha pag-ayo ang pahayag sa matag numero. Palihog pagbutang ug tsek (✓) sa kahon nga katumbas sa imong lebel sa kasabotan o dili pagsinabtanay sa mga pahayag nga gihatag gamit ang mosunod nga code:

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

3 - Agree (uyon)

1 - Strongly Disagree(hugot nga dili

mouyon)

STATEMENTS	Responses			
	4	3	2	1
A. Empathic Communication				
The Radiologic Technologist: <i>(Mga Gihimo sa propesyonal nga Radiologic Technologist:)</i>				
1. Introduces oneself. <i>(Gipaila ang kaugalingon.)</i>				
2. Greets and welcomes the patient. <i>(Gikumusta ug giabi-abi ang pasyente.)</i>				
3. Uses more comprehensible information when talking to a patient. <i>(Gigamit ang sayon masabtan nga mga termino samtang nakigestorya sa pasyente.)</i>				
4. Informs the patient about risks related to the procedure. <i>(Gipahibalo ang pasyente kabahin sa mahimong risgo sa proseso.)</i>				
5. Informs the patient about the benefits of the procedure. <i>(Gipahibalo ang pasyente sa posibleng nga benepisyo sa proseso o pamaagi.)</i>				

Appendix A Cont'd

6. Communicates information that can be easily understood. (<i>Nakigestorya sa pasyente sa masayon nga pamaagi.</i>)				
7. Answers questions or concerns of the patient. (<i>Gitubag ang mga pagduda ug pangutana nga gibati sa pasyente.</i>)				
B. Respectful Patient Interactions				
The Radiologic Technologist: <i>Mga gihimo sa propesyonal nga Radiologic Technologist:</i>				
1. Addresses the patient in an appropriate manner. (<i>Nagtubag sa pasyente sa insakto nga paagi.</i>)				
2. Acknowledge the concerns of the patient. (<i>Gitubag ang mga kabalaka nga gibati sa pasyente.</i>)				
3. Demonstrates good listening skills. (<i>Nagpakita nga andam maminaw kanunay.</i>)				
4. Thanks, the patient for his/her cooperation and participation in the process. (<i>Mapasalamaton sa pasyente sa kanunay'ng kooperasyon.</i>)				
5. Establishes trust with the patient. (<i>Nagtukod og pagsalig sa pasyente.</i>)				
6. Ensures that patient understands all instructions. (<i>Gisiguro ang pagpasabot sa pasyente sa tanang tugon ug instruksyon.</i>)				
7. Respects the expectations and culture of the patient. (<i>Nagbaton ug respeto sa gidahum ug mga batasan kalabot sa ilang kultura sa mga pasyente.</i>)				
C. Safety Skills				
The Radiologic Technologist: <i>Ang mga gihimo sa propesyonal nga Radiologic Technologist:</i>				
1. Explains patient preparation (e.g., diet restrictions, preparatory medications) before an imaging procedure. (<i>Pagpatin-aw sa pasyente sa pama-agi (pananglit ., pagdili usa sa pagkaon, ug mga tambal nga andamon) sa dili pa pama-agi sa imahe.</i>)				
2. Explains breathing instructions before making the exposure. (<i>Pagpatin-aw sa kahimoan sa pagginhawa sa dili pa ang paghulagway.</i>)				

Appendix A Cont'd

3. Discusses alternative procedures. (Pagpahibalo sa alternatibong pama-agi.)				
4. Makes patient aware of how to raise a concern related to patient safety and/or his/her care. (Pagpahibalo sa pasyente ug kanus-a angay nga mabalaka kon ugaling ang kasiguroan ug kahilwasan padulngan.)				
5. Assesses factors that may contraindicate the procedure, such as medications, insufficient patient preparation or artifacts. (Paghan-ay sa mga posibleng hinungdan o timailhan nga mahisukwahi sa proseso sama sa tambal, o kakulangan sa pag-andam sa pasyente.)				
6. Made an inquiry about current medical condition prior to performing the procedure. (Pagpangutana sa pasyente kon aduna ba kahimtang medical sa dili sa pagahimuon ang proseso.)				
7. Proceeds to perform with extra caution during the examination. (Pagpadayon sa paghimo sa proseso inubanan sa dugang pag-amping sa panahon sa pag-examine.)				

Part 2: Patient Satisfaction

Instructions: Read the statement on each number carefully. Please rate the overall care provided by the Radiologic Technologist and put a check (✓) in the box that correspond to your level of agreement or disagreement on the statements provided using the following code:

Instruksyon: Basaha pag-ayo ang pahayag sa matag numero. Palihog pagbutang ug tsek (✓) sa kahon nga katumbas sa imong lebel sa kasabotan o dili pagsinabtanay sa mga pahayag nga gihatag gamit ang mosunod nga code:

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

3 - Agree (uyon) 1 - Strongly Disagree(hugot nga dili mouyon)

STATEMENTS	Responses			
	4	3	2	1
1. The Radiologic Technologist introduction. (Pagpaila sa Radiologic Technologist.)				

Appendix A Cont'd

2. The Radiologic Technologist checks up on my status, and my condition. <i>(Gisusi sa Radiologic Technologist ang akong sitwasyong ug kahimtang.)</i>				
3. The Radiologic Technologist is concern of your questions and worries. <i>(Ang Radiologic Technologist nagpakabana sa akong mga pangutana ug kabalaka.)</i>				
4. Courtesy of the Radiologic Technologist. <i>(Ang Radiologic Technologist matinahuron.)</i>				
5. The Radiologic Technologist shows willingness to help. <i>(Ang Radiologic Technologist andam kanunay motabang.)</i>				
6. Promptness of the Radiologic Technologist in responding to patient. <i>(Ang Radiologic Technologist andam kanunay nga motubag sa pasyente.)</i>				
7. The Radiologic Technologist explains the procedure about to be performed. <i>(Ang Radiologic Technologist nagpasabot sa proseso nga pagahimoon.)</i>				
8. Competence of the Radiologic Technologist. <i>(Ang Radiologic Technologist maayo.)</i>				
9. Skill of the Radiologic Technologist in positioning the patient. <i>(Ang Radiologic Technologist maayo mo platar sa pasyente.)</i>				
10. There is a short waiting time for the ordered tests. <i>(Dali nga pagpa- abot sa resulta sa pagsusi o tests.)</i>				

Appendix B: Sample of Filled out Questionnaire

CARING BEHAVIORS OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS AND PATIENT SATISFACTION

(Kinaiyang Pag-atiman sa Propesyonal nga Radiologic Technologist ug Katagbawan sa
Ilang Pasyente.)

Part 1: Caring Behaviors of Radiologic Technologists

Instructions: Read the statement on each number carefully. Please put a check (✓) in the box that correspond to your level of agreement or disagreement on the statements provided using the following code:

Instruksyon: Basaha pag-ayo ang pahayag sa matag numero. Palihog pagbutang ug tsek (✓) sa kahon nga katumbas sa imong lebel sa kasabotan o dili pagsinabtanay sa mga pahayag nga gihatag gamit ang mosunod nga code:

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

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

STATEMENTS	Responses			
	4	3	2	1
A. Empathic Communication				
The Radiologic Technologist: (Mga Gihimo sa propesyonal nga Radiologic Technologist:)				
1. Introduces oneself. (Gipaila ang kaugalingon.)		✓		
2. Greets and welcomes the patient. (Gikumusta ug giabi-abi ang pasyente.)		✓		
3. Uses more comprehensible information when talking to a patient. (Gigamit ang sayon masabtan nga mga termino samtang nakigestorya sa pasyente.)		✓		
4. Informs the patient about risks related to the procedure. (Gipahibalo ang pasyente kabahin sa mahimong risiko sa proseso.)		✓		
5. Informs the patient about the benefits of the procedure. (Gipahibalo ang pasyente sa posibleng nga benepisyo sa proseso o pamaagi.)		✓		
6. Communicates information that can be easily understood.				

Appendix B Cont'd

<i>(Nakigestorya sa pasyente sa masayon nga pamaagi.)</i>				
7. Answers questions or concerns of the patient. <i>(Gitubag ang mga pagduda ug pangutana nga gibati sa pasyente.)</i>				
B. Respectful Patient Interactions				
The Radiologic Technologist:				
<i>Mga gihimo sa propesyonal nga Radiologic Technologist:</i>				
1. Addresses the patient in an appropriate manner. <i>(Nagtubag sa pasyente sa insakto nga paagi.)</i>				
2. Acknowledge the concerns of the patient. <i>(Gitubag ang mga kabalaka nga gibati sa pasyente.)</i>				
3. Demonstrates good listening skills. <i>(Nagpakita nga andam maminaw kanunay.)</i>				
4. Thanks, the patient for his/her cooperation and participation in the process. <i>(Mapasalamaton sa pasyente sa kamunay'ng kooperasyon.)</i>				
5. Establishes trust with the patient. <i>(Nagtukod og pagsalig sa pasyente.)</i>				
6. Ensures that patient understands all instructions. <i>(Gisiguro ang pagpasabot sa pasyente sa tanang tugon ug instruksyon.)</i>				
7. Respects the expectations and culture of the patient. <i>(Nagbaton ug respeto sa gidahum ug mga batasan kalabot sa ilang kultura sa mga pasyente.)</i>				
C. Safety Skills				
The Radiologic Technologist:				
<i>Ang mga gihimo sa propesyonal nga Radiologic Technologist:</i>				
1. Explains patient preparation (e.g., diet restrictions, preparatory medications) before an imaging procedure. <i>(Pagpatin-aw sa pasyente sa pama-agi (pananglit ., pagdili usa sa pagkaon, ug mga tambal nga andamon) sa dili pa pama-agi sa imahe.)</i>				
2. Explains breathing instructions before making the exposure. <i>(Pagpatin-aw sa kahimoan sa pagginhawa sa dili pa ang paghulagway.)</i>				
3. Discusses alternative procedures. <i>(Pagpahibalo sa alternatibong pama-agi.)</i>				
4. Makes patient aware of how to raise a concern related to patient safety and/or his/her care. <i>(Pagpahibalo sa pasyente ug kamus-a angay nga mabalaka kon ugaling ang kasiguroan ug kahilwasan padulngan.)</i>				

Appendix B Cont'd

5. Assesses factors that may contraindicate the procedure, such as medications, insufficient patient preparation or artifacts. (Paghan-ay sa mga posibleng hinungdan o timailhan nga mahisukwahi sa proseso sama sa tambal, o kakulangan sa pag-andam sa pasyente.)				
6. Made an inquiry about current medical condition prior to performing the procedure. (Pagpangutana sa pasyente kon aduna ba kahintang medical sa dili sa pagahimuon ang proseso.)				
7. Proceeds to perform with extra caution during the examination. (Pagpadayon sa paghimo sa proseso inubanan sa dugang pag-amping sa panahon sa pag-examine.)				

Part 2: Patient Satisfaction

Instructions: Read the statement on each number carefully. Please rate the overall care provided by the Radiologic Technologist and put a check (✓) in the box that correspond to your level of agreement or disagreement on the statements provided using the following code:

Instruksyon: Basaha pag-ayo ang pahayag sa matag numero. Palihog pagbutang ug tsek (✓) sa kahon nga katumbas sa imong lebel sa kasabotan o dili pagsinabtanay sa mga pahayag nga gihatag gamit ang mosunod nga code:

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

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

STATEMENTS	Responses			
	4	3	2	1
1. The Radiologic Technologist introduction. (Pagpaila sa Radiologic Technologist.)		✓		
2. The Radiologic Technologist checks up on my status, and my condition. (Gisusi sa Radiologic Technologist ang akong sitwasyong ug kahintang.)		✓		
3. The Radiologic Technologist is concern of your questions and worries. (Ang Radiologic Technologist nagpakabana sa akong mga pangutana ug kabalaka.)		✓		
4. Courtesy of the Radiologic Technologist. (Ang Radiologic Technologist matinahuron.)		✓		
5. The Radiologic Technologist shows willingness to help.		✓		

Appendix B Cont'd

<i>(Ang Radiologic Technologist andam kanunay motabang.)</i>				
6. Promptness of the Radiologic Technologist in responding to patient. <i>(Ang Radiologic Technologist andam kanunay nga motubag sa pasyente.)</i>				
7. The Radiologic Technologist explains the procedure about to be performed. <i>(Ang Radiologic Technologist nagpasabot sa proseso nga pagahimoon.)</i>				
8. Competence of the Radiologic Technologist. <i>(Ang Radiologic Technologist maayo.)</i>				
9. Skill of the Radiologic Technologist in positioning the patient. <i>(Ang Radiologic Technologist maayo mo platar sa pasyente.)</i>				
10. There is a short waiting time for the ordered tests. <i>(Dali nga pagpa- abot sa resulta sa pagsusi o tests.)</i>				

Appendix C: Informed Consent Form



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0INFORMED CONSENT FORM (PORMA SA NASABTAN NGA PAGTUGOT)

Researcher/Investigator (Nagtuon): Bryan Kenneth B. Cuaresma, Allyx Glyn G. Bayona, Aldy B. Arado Jr., Anamae Rey A. Carillo, Honey Bridgette L. Cotingjo, King Christopher De Castro
Course: Bachelor of Science in Radiologic Technology
College: College of Nursing, Midwifery, and Radiologic Technology
Email / Contact Number: 09567637427/bryankenneth.cuaresma06@gmail.com

Thesis Title: **Caring Behavior of Radiologic Technologist and Patient Satisfaction**

PART I. INFORMATION SHEET	
Introduction (Pasiuna)	Good day! I am Bryan Kenneth B. Cuaresma, the principal researcher/investigator of the study entitled "Caring Behavior of Radiologic Technologists and Patient Satisfaction." 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. <i>(Maayong adlaw! Ako si Bryan Kenneth B. Cuaresma ang nagpahigayon sa pagtuon kabahin sa "Kinaiyang Pag-atiman sa Propesyonal nga Radiologic Technologist ug Katagbawan sa Ilang mga Pasyente." Ako usa ka estudyante sa Misamis University sa Ozamiz City. Ako nagapili kanimo isip partisipante nga maoy mutubag sa gikinahaglang 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.)</i>
Purpose (Katuyoan)	The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between Caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists, and level of patient satisfaction on selected hospitals in Ozamiz City. Specifically, the study will: 1) assess the caring behaviors of the Radiologic Technologists in terms of empathic communication, respectful patient interactions, and safety skills; 2) evaluate the patient satisfaction, and 3) explore the significant relationship between caring behaviors of the Radiologic Technologists and patient satisfaction. This research will fill the gap in the deficiency of studies related to Caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists. <i>(Ang tinguha niining pagtuon aron atong matino ang kalambigitan sa Kina- iya sa Pag-atiman sa Radiologic Technologist ug ang lebel sa katagbawan sa mga pasyenteng nagpa -ospital sa pinilinga ospital sa Siyudad sa Ozamiz llabina ang pagtuki maga tutok niini: 1.Magsusi sa kina-iyang pag-atiman sa Radiologic Technologist sa pagkamatitud-anon sa pakig-estorya, matinahuron nga pagtagad sa pasyente, ug kahanas sa ilang abilidad. 2. Pagsukod sa katagbawan sa mga pasyenteng na-ospital ug 3. Pagsusi sa mahinungdanong kalambigitan tali sa kina-iya sa pag- atiman sa Radiologic Technologist ug katagbawan sa mga pasyenteng na-ospital. Kini mahimo nga makakumpleto sa kakulangan sa pagtuki kalabot sa kina-iya sa Pag-atiman sa mga pasyente sa Radiologic Technologist.)</i>
Type of Research Intervention	This study will be conducted through the use of survey questionnaires. The gathering of data will be conducted in person.

Appendix C Cont'd



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<i>(Matang sa Interbensyon sa Pagtuon)</i>	<i>(Kining pagtuon pagabuhaton pinaagi sa paggamit og survey questionnaires. Personal ang pagkuha sa datos.)</i>
Selection of Respondents <i>(Pagpili sa mga Partisipante)</i>	The selection of the respondents is based on the following inclusion criteria: The respondents will be patients who have undergone imaging procedures selected through non-random purposive sampling. The respondents will be selected with the following criteria: 1.) Patients who have undergone imaging procedures such as X-ray Radiography, Ultrasound, and Computed Tomography Scans. 2.) Patients who are alert and able to understand and complete the questionnaires; the following are the exclusion criteria: 1.) patients who are in pain and discomfort; and 2.) VIP patients. <i>(Ang mga respondente niini nga pagtuon mao ang indibidwal nga naga-angkon sa mosunod: Ang mga respondents mao ang mga pasyente nga miagi sa mga sa imaging procedures nga gipili pinaagi sa non-random purposive sampling. Ang mga respondents pillion uban sa mosunod nga mga criteria: 1.) Mga pasyente nga miagi sa imaging procedures sama sa; X-ray Radiography, Ultrasound, ug Computed Tomography Scans. 2.) Mga pasyente nga alerto ug makahimo sa pagsabut ug pagkompleto sa mga pangutana; ang mga mosunod usab mao ang mga kriterya sa pagpahigawas; 1.) mga pasyente nga adunay mga kasakit ug kahasol; 2.) mga VIP na mga pasyente; ug 3.) mga pasyente nga dili kahimo sa pag-basa ug pagsulat.)</i>
Voluntary Participation <i>(Boluntaryo nga Partisipasyon)</i>	Your participation has to be voluntary and will not affect your situation or status in any way, including your relationship with the researcher. Thus, you are free to decide if you will take part or not. If you decide to participate, you are free not to answer any question(s) if you choose not to, and 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. <i>(Boluntaryo ang imong pag-apil ug kini dili makaapekto sa imong sitwasyon o estado apil na imong relasyon sa nagtuon. Gawasnon ka nga modesisyon kung kung moapil ka niini nga pagtoon o dili. Kung mo-decision ka nga moapil, gawasnon ka nga dili motubag sa bisan asa nga pangutana nga dili nimo gusto nga tubagon.)</i>
Procedure <i>(Pamaagi)</i>	The respondents will be given ample time to read the items in the questionnaires. The retrieval of the answered questionnaire will be according to the schedule agreed upon. The researcher will personally retrieve the questionnaires. Tallying of the research data will follow. Aside from answering the questionnaires, you may be asked to provide demographic profile as deemed necessary for the study. The personal information which includes name, age, civil status, (etc.) will be utilized in the discussion of the findings of the study. The information and data provided by you as a respondent will be utilized for this study alone and will be treated with utmost confidentiality. <i>(Ang mga partisipante pagahatagan og igong panahon sa pag-apil sa interview. Ang interview pwedeng himoon kausa nga higayon o sa makadaghan depende sa panginanghalanon. Isulat sa nagtuon ang interviews paru sa pag-analisu sa datos. Ang mga impormasyon ug datos nga nakuha gikan kanimo isip ka partisipante gamiton lamang niining research og hatagan og tumang pag-amping nga dili mabutyag.)</i>
Duration <i>(Gidugayon)</i>	The gathering of data through the survey will last for 5 to 10 minutes. <i>(Ang pagkuha sa datos pinaagi sa survey mokabat ngadto sa 5 hangtod 10 ka minutos.)</i>
Risks and Discomforts <i>(Risiko ug Kahasol)</i>	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. <i>(Ang mga partisipante ginaprotektahan sa pisikal, sosyal o ekonomikanhong risiko. 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.)</i>

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Benefits (Kaayohan)	This study will enable you to shed light or provide an understanding about the relationship between the caring behavior of Radiologic Technologists and patient satisfaction. Thus, your responses shall be highly valued being deemed important in the field of Radiation Technology. <i>(Kini nga pagtuon makapahimo kanimo paghatag og katin-awan o pagpasabot kabahin sa relasyon sa Pag-atiman nga mga kinatya sa Radiologic Technologists ug patient satisfaction. Ang imong mga tubag hatagan og dakong bili nga giisip nga importante sa linya sa Radiologic Technology.)</i>
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. <i>(Wala kay magasto sa imong pag-apil niini nga pagtuon ug dili usab ka bayaran ug kwarta sa imong pag-apil niini nga pagtuon.)</i>
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. <i>(Ang nagtuon lamang ang makakita sa mga impormasyon ug tubag sa respondents. Ang mga datos nga makuhia 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.)</i>
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. <i>(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.)</i>
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. <i>(Gawasnon ka nga moatras or moundang sa pag-apil sa hisan asa nga punto sa pagtuon nga dili na magkinahanglan pa ug rason. Dili ka ipamulta sa pag-atras o pag-undang.)</i>
Who to Contact (Kinsa ang Kontakon)	Should there be any queries as a parent, you can contact the researcher through the following details: <i>(Kung adunay mga pangutana, mamhimo nga mokontak pinaagi aning mga detalye:)</i> Name of the Researcher (Ngalan sa Nagtuon): Bryan Kenneth B. Cuaresma Cellphone Number/s: 09567637427 e-mail ad: bryankenneth.cuaresma06@gmail.com

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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 niining 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): BRYAN KENNETH B. CUARESMA, ALLYX GLYN G. BAYONA, ALDY JR. B. ARADO, ANAMAE REY A. CARILLO, HONEY BRIDGETTE L. COTINGJO, KING CHRISTOPHER DE CASTRO

PART II. CERTIFICATE OF CONSENT

This research entitled "Caring Behavior of Radiologic Technologists and Patient Satisfaction" by Bryan Kenneth B. Cuaresma, Allyx Glyn G. Bayona, Aldy B. Arado Jr., Anamae Rey A. Carillo, Honey Bridgette L. Cotingjo, King Christopher De Castro with the aim of gathering information and data pertaining to the Patient satisfaction and Caring Behavior of Radiologic Technologist. 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 gitituloan, "Kinaiyang Pag-atiman sa Propesyonal nga Radiologic Technologist ug Katagbawan sa Ilang mga Pasyente", ni Bryan Kenneth B. Cuaresma, Allyx Glyn G. Bayona, Aldy B. Arado Jr., Anamae Rey A. Carillo, Honey Bridgette L. Cotingjo, King Christopher De Castro nga adunay tumong sa pagkuha og impormasyon ug datos kabahin sa relasyon tali sa pag-atiman nga pamatasan sa radiologic technologist ug patient nga katagbawan, gipresenta ug gipasabot og klaro kanako. Tungod kay ang pagtuon kay kabahin sa pasyente nga miagi sa pag-atiman sa Radiologic Technologist, 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): _____
Signature of Respondent (Pirma sa Partisipante): _____
Date: [MM/DD/YYYY] _____

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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. The respondent will affix his thumb print.

[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 ginbuhaton.]

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

Appendix D: Approved Letters of Consent



MISAMIS UNIVERSITY
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May 29, 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 "CARING BEHAVIORS OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS AND PATIENT SATISFACTION." This study aims to determine the relationship between caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists and level of patient satisfaction. It will be conducted in selected hospitals of Ozamiz City from May to June 2024. With this, they would like to ask for an approval from your good office to allow them to conduct the study in your hospital. To gather pertinent data, 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 and we look forward to your positive response.

Respectfully yours,


BRYAN KENNETH B. CUARESMA


ALDY B. ARADO JR.

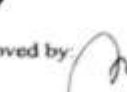

ALLYX GLYN B. BAYONA


ANAMAE REY A. CARILLO


HONEY BRIDGETTE L. COTINGJO


KING CHRISTOPHER DE CASTRO
Researchers

Noted by: 
DR. SAMMY B. TAGHOY
Research Adviser

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

Appendix D Cont'd



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May 13, 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 "CARING BEHAVIORS OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS AND LEVEL OF PATIENT SATISFACTION." This study aims to determine the relationship between caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists and level of patient satisfaction. 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 May to June 2024.

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

Thank you very much and God bless.

Respectfully yours,


BRYAN KENNETH B. CUARESMA


ALDY B. ARADO JR.


ALLYX GLYN B. BAYONA


ANAMAE REY A. CARILLO


HONEY BRIDGETTE L. COTINGJO


KING CHRISTOPHER DE CASTRO
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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May 13, 2024

DR. ORLANDO D. DE LEON
Hospital Administrator
Misamis University Medical Center
Ozamiz City

Thru: MR. NASHIEP R. SULTAN
Chief Radiologic Technologist
Misamis University Medical Center

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 "CARING BEHAVIORS OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGISTS AND PATIENT SATISFACTION." This study aims to determine the relationship between caring behaviors of Radiologic Technologists and level of patient satisfaction. It will be conducted in selected hospitals of Ozamiz City from May to June 2024. With this, they would like to ask for an approval from your good office to allow them to conduct the study in your hospital. To gather pertinent data, 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 and we look forward to your positive response.

Respectfully yours,


BRYAN KENNETH B. CUARESMA


ALDY B. ARADO JR.


ALLYX GLYN B. BAYONA


ANAMAR REY A. CARILLO


HONEY BRIDGETTE L. COTINGJO


KING CHRISTOPHER DE CASTRO
Researchers

Noted by:


DR. SAMMY B. TAGHOY
Research Adviser

Approved by:


DR. ORLANDO D. DE LEON
Hospital Administrator
Misamis University Medical Center

Appendix E: Statistical Computation

Caring Behaviors Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
Emphatic Communication			
1 .Introduces oneself.	100	3.52	0.85847
2 Greets and welcomes the patient.	100	3.66	0.62312
3 Uses more comprehensible information when talking to a patient.	100	3.75	0.51981
4 Informs the patient about risks related to the procedure.	100	3.59	0.63715
5 Informs the patient about the benefits of the procedure.	100	3.67	0.62044
6 Communicates information that can be easily understood.	100	3.69	0.56309
7 Answers questions or concerns of the patient.	100	3.68	0.66485
Respectful Patient Interaction			
8 Addresses the patient in an appropriate manner.	100	3.74	0.54346
9 Acknowledge the concerns of the patient.	100	3.78	0.56102
10 Demonstrates good listening skills.	100	3.74	0.50493
11 Thanks, the patient for his/her cooperation and participation in the process.	100	3.72	0.58741
12 Establishes trust with the patient.	100	3.63	0.64597
13 Ensures that patient understands all instructions.	100	3.76	0.55268
14 Respects the expectations and culture of the patient.	100	3.7	0.55958
Safety Skill			
15 Explains patient preparation (e.g., diet restrictions, preparatory medications) before an imaging procedure.	100	3.5	0.59662
16 Explains breathing instructions before making the exposure.	100	3.72	0.63691
17 Discusses alternative procedures.	100	3.64	0.71802
18 Makes patient aware of how to raise a concern related to patient safety and/or his/her care.	100	3.69	0.61455

Appendix E Cont'd

19	Assesses factors that may contraindicate the procedure, such as medications, insufficient patient preparation or artifacts.	100	3.68	0.64948
20	Made an inquiry about current medical condition prior to performing the procedure.	100	3.68	0.66485
21	Proceeds to perform with extra caution during the examination.	100	3.78	0.54012

Patient Satisfaction Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Standard Deviation
1. The Radiologic Technologist introduction.	100	3.58	0.72725
2. The Radiologic Technologist checks up on my status, and my condition.	100	3.69	0.61455
3. The Radiologic Technologist is concern of your questions and worries.	100	3.66	0.57243
4. Courtesy of the Radiologic Technologist.	100	3.72	0.53333
5. The Radiologic Technologist shows willingness to help.	100	3.78	0.46232
6. Promptness of the Radiologic Technologist in responding to patient.	100	3.75	0.51981
7. The Radiologic Technologist explains the procedure about to be performed.	100	3.64	0.64385
8. Competence of the Radiologic Technologist.	100	3.73	0.46829
9. Skill of the Radiologic Technologist in positioning the patient.	100	3.77	0.4462
10. There is a short waiting time for the ordered tests.	100	3.51	0.64792

Appendix E Cont'd

Table 1. Caring Behaviors of Radiologic Technologists

Constructs	M	SD	Remarks
Emphatic Communication	3.65	.50	Very Good
Respectful Patient Interaction	3.72	.46	Very Good
Safety Skills	3.70	.52	Very Good
Overall Caring Behaviors	3.68	.49	Very Good

Scale: 3.25-4.0(Very Good); 2.50-3.24(Good); 1.75-2.49 (Fair); 1.0-1.74 (Very Poor)

Table 2. Patient Satisfaction

Constructs	M	SD	Remarks
Patient Satisfaction	3.69	.42	Very High

Scale: 3.25-4.0(Very High); 2.50-3.24(High); 1.75-2.49 (Low); 1.0-1.74 (Very Low)

Table 3. Relationship Between Caring Behaviors and Patient Satisfaction

Variables	<i>r</i> value	<i>p</i> value	Decision
Caring Behaviors and Patient Satisfaction	.240	.846	Do not reject Ho

Ho: There is no significant relationship between caring behaviors and patient satisfaction.

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

Appendix E Cont'd

Caring Behaviors of Radiologic Technologists Questionnaire

- **Empathic Communication**

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.815	7

- **Respectful Patient Interaction**

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.831	7

- **Safety Skills**

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.888	7

Patient Satisfaction Questionnaire

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.886	10

Appendix F: Documentation



Appendix G: Grammarly Report and Turnitin Results

**Similarity Report ID:** oid:28447:69625754

PAPER NAME
BRYAN KENNETH B. CUARESMA.docx

WORD COUNT 5998 Words	CHARACTER COUNT 36239 Characters
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Appendix G Cont'd

 **grammarly**

Report: Introduction- Conclusion

Introduction- Conclusion

by Misamis University

General metrics

42,172	5,885	367	23 min 32 sec	45 min 16 sec
characters	words	sentences	reading time	speaking time

Writing Issues

 No issues found

Plagiarism

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Page 1 of 49

Curriculum Vitae

Name: Cuaresma, Bryan Kenneth B.
Address: Purok 2, Labo, Ozamiz City
Date of Birth: April 17, 2003
Father's Name: Edgar A. Cuaresma
Mother's Name: Mary Jean B. Cuaresma
Sex: Male
Civil Status: Single
Age: 21



Educational Attainment

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

Senior High: La Salle University – Integrated School
La Salle St., Aguada, Ozamiz City
Philippines
July 2021

Junior High: Holy Child High School of Clarin Incorporated
Poblacion 2, Clarin, Misamis Occidental
Philippines
March 2019

Intermediate: Holy Child High School of Clarin Incorporated
Poblacion 2, Clarin, Misamis Occidental
Philippines
March 2014

Curriculum Vitae

Name	Bayona, Allyx Glyn G.
Address	Calabayan, Ozamiz City
Date of Birth	September 03, 2003
Father's Name	Allan V. Bayona
Mother's Name	Glyss G. Bayona
Sex	Male
Civil Status	Single
Age	20



Educational Attainment

College:	Misamis University H.T. Feliciano St. Ozamiz City Philippines
Senior High:	Ozamiz City School of Arts and Trades - OCSAT, Ozamiz City, Misamis Occidental Philippines July 2021
Junior High:	Holy Cross High School Kolambugan, Lanao Del Norte Philippines March 2019
Intermediate:	Kolambugan Central Elementary School Kolambugan, Lanao Del Norte Philippines March 2014

Curriculum Vitae

Name	Carillo, Anamae Rey A.
Address	Malaubang Ozamiz City
Date of Birth	October 08, 2000
Father's Name	Rocard Matthew C. Carillo
Mother's Name	Anna Liza A. Carillo
Sex	Female
Civil Status	Single
Age	23



Educational Attainment

College:	Misamis University H.T. Feliciano St. Ozamiz City Philippines
Senior High:	La Salle University – Integrated School La Salle St., Aguada, Ozamiz City Philippines 2018
Junior:	Malaubang Integrated School P-3 Malaubang Ozamiz City Philippines 2016
Intermediate:	Malaubang Integrated School P-3 Malaubang Ozamiz City Philippines 2012

Curriculum Vitae

Name	Cotingjo, Honey Bridgette L.
Address	Kinangay Norte, Clarin
Date of Birth	September 2, 2002
Father's Name	Luther A. Cotingjo
Mother's Name	Raquel D. Llagas
Sex	Female
Civil Status	Single
Age	21



Educational Attainment

College:	Misamis University H.T. Feliciano St. Ozamiz City Philippines
Senior High:	Clarin National High School Poblacion 3, Clarin, Misamis Occidental Philippines July 2021
Junior High:	Clarin National High School Poblacion 3, Clarin, Misamis Occidental Philippines March 2019
Intermediate:	Clarin Central School Poblacion 3, Clarin, Misamis Occidental Philippines March 2014

Curriculum Vitae

Name	Arado, Aldy B. Jr.
Address	Bonifacio Misamis Occidental
Date of Birth	October 25, 2000
Father's Name	Aldy B. Sarado Sr.
Mother's Name	Emelia B. Arado
Sex	Male
Civil Status	Single
Age	23



Educational Attainment

College:	Misamis University H.T. Feliciano St. Ozamiz City Philippines
Senior High:	La Salle University Integrated School La Salle St., Aguada, Ozamiz City March 2018
Junior High:	Saint Vincent High School Bonifacio, Misamis Occidental Philippines March 2016
Intermediate:	Saint Vincent High School Kolambugan, Lanao Del Norte Philippines March 2012

Curriculum Vitae

Name	De Castro, King Christopher
Address	Bajo, Oroquieta City
Date of Birth	April 9, 2002
Father's Name	Aan King Christopher R. Manzo
Mother's Name	Swanie I. De Castro
Sex	Male
Civil Status	Single
Age	22



Educational Attainment

College:	Misamis University H.T. Feliciano St. Ozamiz City Philippines
Senior High:	Stella Maris College Quijano Street, Oroquieta City Philippines May 2021
Junior High:	Stella Maris College Quijano Street, Oroquieta City Philippines April 2019
Intermediate:	Stella Maris College Quijano Street, Oroquieta City Philippines March 2014