

ACADEMIC STANDARDS

The Program sets academic standards for governing satisfactory academic progress. Failure to maintain such standards may result in academic dismissal from the Program.

Responsibility: Students
Standard: Human Resources

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

Freedom to learn depends upon appropriate opportunities and conditions in the classroom, laboratory, on campus and in clinical settings. Faculty, staff, students and visitors must respect the conditions conducive to such freedom by conducting themselves in a responsible manner, abiding by the policies and procedures of Regional West Medical Center. Accordingly, the Program has developed general guidelines pertaining to academic integrity and personal conduct which provide and safeguard the rights of individuals to exercise fully their freedom to pursue academic goals without undue interference from others.

MINIMUM STANDARDS OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

In order to assure an understanding between students, faculty, and staff concerning what types of activity constitute violations of academic integrity, several definitions and examples are provided below. These examples are not intended to be all inclusive and actions not listed here may also be considered violations.

A violation of the standards of academic integrity is viewed as a very serious matter for the Program. Such a violation will, in most cases, lead to corrective action. Students who wish to appeal charges of violations of academic integrity and/or proposed disciplinary action may do so under the provisions of the Corrective Action Policy.

Students should also be aware that violations of this policy could be viewed by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT) as an honor code violation. Honor code violations must be presented for ARRT ethic review prior to a student being allowed to take the registry.

Instructors will also impose standards of conduct, which may be more rigorous than the minimum standards cited here. Students are obligated to follow these guidelines and to ask instructors for guidance in special circumstances.

CHEATING

A general definition of cheating is the use or attempted use of unauthorized materials or information for an academic exercise. Examples of cheating include:

1. Using unauthorized materials such as internet sites, books, notes, calculators or other aids during an examination or other academic exercise;

2. Receiving unauthorized assistance from another person during an exam or exercise such as copying answers, receiving answer signals, conversation or having another person take an exam for the student ;
3. Providing assistance to another person during an exam or exercise, such as allowing a student's answers to be copied, signaling answers, or taking an exam for someone else including text messaging via cell phones or any other electronic device;
4. Obtaining answers and/or other information without authorization from someone who has previously taken an examination;
5. Including all or a portion of previous work of another's assignment without authorization.

ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT

Academic misconduct is defined as the falsification of official documents and /or obtaining records, examinations, or documents without authorization. Several examples of academic misconduct are:

1. The unauthorized acquisition of all or part of an un-administered test;
2. Selling or otherwise distributing all or a part of an un-administered test;
3. Changing answer or grade on examination without authorization;
4. Falsification of information on an official program document such as a grade report, a transcript, an instructors grade book or an evaluation file or being an accessory to an act of such falsification;
5. Forging the signature of an authorizing official on documents such as letters of permission, petitions, transcripts, and/or other official documents;
6. Unauthorized entry into a building, office, file or computer data base to view, alter or acquire documents.

FABRICATION

Fabrication can be defined as the forgery or falsification of information for an academic exercise. Some examples of fabrication are:

1. Indicating a laboratory experiment has been repeated numerous times or done in a controlled environment when it has not, thus leading to an invented or uncorroborated conclusion;
2. Altering an original source document, misquoting or misrepresenting a source to support a point of view or hypotheses;
3. Changing and resubmitting academic work returned by an instructor, such as an examination, research paper or other types of assignments without first notifying the instructor

PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is defined as the stealing and passing off as one's own words or ideas, the ideas of another without including an appropriate citation.

Signature

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