



Neuroscience

Neuroscience is the study of the brain and nervous systems, both when it functions normally and when neurological, psychiatric and neurodevelopmental disorders are present, altering the processes of the system. While neuroscience was originally considered a subdivision of the biological sciences, it has grown into a fully-developed field with ties not only to biology, but also to mathematics, linguistics, engineering, computer science, chemistry, philosophy, psychology, and medicine.

Possible Immediate Job Titles with a Bachelor's Degree

[Psychometrist](#)

Psychometrists administer and analyze the results of psychological and neuropsychological tests, as well as collect detailed behavioral information about each patient that can be used by their supervising psychologist or neuropsychologist to interpret test results. To become a psychometrist, one must have a strong background in neuroscience or psychology, as well as certification as a [Certified Specialist in Psychometry](#), or CSP.

[Neurodiagnostic Technologist](#)

Neurodiagnostic technologists use specialized equipment to monitor a patient's nervous system and, if a problem is detected, help the supervising doctor to identify and treat the issue. To become a neurodiagnostic technologist, one must complete coursework regarding neuroscience or a related scientific field, as well as complete and pass the EEG exam to earn [Electroencephalogram](#) credentials.

Possible Job Titles with an Advanced Degree

[Neuroimaging Technician](#) – **Master's Degree Required**

Neuroimaging technicians perform scans by Magnetic Resonance Imaging, or MRI, technology to generate images of bones, organs, and tissue. To become a neuroimaging technician, one must have a strong background in neuroscience, or a related scientific field. Although [Magnetic Resonance Imaging Certification](#) through the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists, or ARRT, is not required, it is strongly recommended.

[Genetic Counselor](#) – **Master's Degree Required**

Genetic Counselors analyze a family's history of genetically inherited conditions, such as diseases, genetic disorders, and birth defects, and determine the risk that future generations have of inheriting these conditions. To become a genetic counselor, one must have a strong background in genetics and public health, as well as obtaining [certification](#) through the American Board of Genetic Counseling.

This is not an exhaustive list of occupations and it is highly recommended you conduct informational interviews and engage in experiential learning activities to help you broaden your interest areas within your major. Please contact the Career Design Center and speak to a Career Coach for further discussion; 512-471-6700 Painter Hall (PAI) 5.03.



Online Resources

[What to expect after obtaining a neuroscience degree.](#)

[Where are the neuroscience jobs?](#)

[Is a profession in neuroscience right for you? Explore Focus2.](#)

Job Posting Websites

[Handshake](#)

Handshake is Career Services' primary job posting site, and all students should have an account to not only apply for jobs and internships, but also to stay current on upcoming events, employer information sessions and other opportunities. Create an account!

[Vault](#)

[Indeed](#)

[New Scientists Jobs](#)

[Going Global](#)

[Career Builder](#)

[Cell Career Network](#)

[Dice](#)

[Research Gate](#)

Professional Associations

[Society for Neuroscience*](#)

[The Social and Affective Neuroscience Society](#)

[Cognitive Neuroscience Society](#)

[EEG and Clinical Neuroscience Society](#)

[International Behavioral Neuroscience Society*](#)

*Association Includes a Job Database

Additional Resources

[Neuroscience News](#)

[The Guardian](#)

[The Journal of Neuroscience](#)

[Neuroscience at UT](#)