Radiography Essentials for Limited Practice 6th edition Long Test Bank

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. X-rays that leave the x-ray tube exit via the
   a. tube housing.
   b. tube port.
   c. patient.
   d. image receptor system.

   ANS: B PTS: 1

2. The portion of the x-ray room that is protected from scatter radiation and is safe during exposures is called the
   a. transformer.
   b. grid cabinet.
   c. control booth.
   d. tube stand.

   ANS: C PTS: 1

3. An invisible line in the center of the x-ray beam and perpendicular to the long axis of the x-ray tube is called the
   a. radiation field.
   b. primary x-ray beam.
   c. x-ray tube.
   d. central ray.

   ANS: D PTS: 1

4. An IR that has been exposed to a body part but has not yet been processed has an unseen image called the
   a. latent image.
   b. visible image.
   c. remnant radiation.
   d. radiation field.

   ANS: A PTS: 1

5. Tissues with greater density, such as bone, will absorb _____ radiation, as compared with less dense tissues, such as fat.
   a. more
   b. less
   c. equal amounts of
   d. no

   ANS: A PTS: 1

6. The absorption of x-rays by matter is called

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a. scatter.
b. attenuation.
c. fog.
d. remnant radiation.

ANS: B PTS: 1

7. Which of the following statements regarding scatter radiation is true?
a. Scatter radiation is another term for remnant radiation.
b. Scatter radiation is created within the tube with the primary beam.
c. Scatter radiation has less energy than the primary beam.
d. Scatter radiation travels in one direction and is easy to control.

ANS: C PTS: 1

8. The varying intensity of radiation that exits on the opposite side of the patient and reaches the IR is called _____ radiation.
a. scatter
b. fog
c. remnant
d. primary

ANS: C PTS: 1

9. The image receptor (IR) usually consists of the
a. x-ray tube and the tube stand.
b. cassette and phosphor imaging plate.
c. control console and the transformer.
d. tube locks and the detent.

ANS: B PTS: 1

10. Which of the following are common computed radiography (CR) sizes used for general examinations?
1. 13 × 13 cm
2. 24 × 30 cm
3. 35 × 43 cm
a. 1 and 2 only
b. 1 and 3 only
c. 2 and 3 only
d. 1, 2, and 3

ANS: C PTS: 1

11. The radiation that exits the x-ray tube and travels in air to the patient is called
a. primary.
b. remnant.
c. scatter.
d. latent.

ANS: A PTS: 1

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12. Computed radiography (CR) is sometimes called a(n) _____ system.
    a. “filmless”
    b. “cassetteless”
    c. “imageless”
    d. “radiationless”

    ANS: A PTS: 1

13. Where is the image originally obtained and stored in computed radiography (CR)?
    a. On a film
    b. In a phosphor material
    c. On a laser disk
    d. In a microprocessor

    ANS: B PTS: 1

14. Computed radiography (CR) eliminates the need for
    a. proper positioning.
    b. proper collimation.
    c. cassettes.
    d. darkrooms.

    ANS: D PTS: 1

15. A mechanism that tends to stop a moving part in a specific location is called a
    a. collimator.
    b. control console.
    c. transformer.
    d. detent.

    ANS: D PTS: 1

16. The boxlike device attached under the tube housing that allows the limited operator to vary the size of the radiation field is called a
    a. collimator.
    b. transformer.
    c. detent.
    d. tube port.

    ANS: A PTS: 1

17. A device to protect the IR from being fogged by scatter radiation is called a
    a. collimator.
    b. detent.
    c. grid or Bucky.
    d. cassette.

    ANS: C PTS: 1

18. The principal source of scatter radiation comes from the
    a. x-ray tube.

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b. collimator.
c. patient.
d. control booth.

ANS: C PTS: 1

19. A tilting table will allow the head end to be lowered at least 15 degrees into the _____ position.
a. Trendelenburg
b. Sims
c. Fowler
d. supine

ANS: A PTS: 1

20. The principal purpose of doing a "safety check" before making an exposure is to
a. ensure a quality radiographic image.
b. prevent radiation hazard to yourself.
c. protect the patient from unnecessary exposure.
d. prevent accidental exposure of coworkers.

ANS: D PTS: 1

21. The primary radiation that enters the patient and then leaves it, traveling in all directions, is called
a. primary.
b. scattered.
c. latent.
d. remnant.

ANS: B PTS: 1

22. Unwanted image exposure that is caused by scatter radiation is called
a. primary radiation.
b. remnant radiation.
c. attenuation.
d. scatter radiation fog.

ANS: D PTS: 1

23. After an x-ray is taken and the image is stored in the computed radiography plate, it has to be processed in the
a. darkroom.
b. PC computer.
c. CR reader.
d. microprocessor.

ANS: C PTS: 1

24. The most frequent adverse incident that can happen to a patient in the radiology department is
a. nausea.

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b. falling.
c. back pain.
d. pinching fingers in the Bucky.

ANS: B PTS: 1

25. The squared area of the x-ray beam that strikes the patient and the table is called the
a. radiation field.
b. light field.
c. port.
d. image receptor.

ANS: A PTS: 1

26. One of the functions of the tube housing is to
a. warm the tube.
b. absorb scattered x-rays.
c. balance the tube.
d. allow adjustment of the central ray.

ANS: B PTS: 1

27. The latest x-ray imaging technology is called
a. computed radiography (CR).
b. digital radiography (DR).
c. fusion imaging (FS).
d. film processing (FP).

ANS: B PTS: 1

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