Introduction to Radiologic Technology 9th edition Callaway Test Bank

SKU: 9780443119408-TEST-BANK

Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q1: The key individual in the healthcare setting is:

A. the doctor
B. the radiologist
C. the chief technologist
D. the patient (Correct)

Q2: The responsibility of the Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology (JRCERT) is to:

A. review and accredit educational programs in radiologic technology (Correct)
B. evaluate curricula for programs in radiologic technology
C. develop guidelines for clinical education
D. develop radiation safety policy

Q3: The accreditation of a radiologic technology program ensures:

A. acceptance by employers (Correct)
B. funding by the college or hospital
C. that all students will pass the national examination
D. all options are correct

Q4: The JRCERT accreditation is:

A. a non-governmental process (Correct)
B. mandatory for radiologic technology programs
C. a requirement for therapy programs
D. sponsored by ARRT

Q5: The course of study of normal anatomy and function of the body is:

A. radiographic anatomy
B. human structure and function (Correct)
C. structure and sequel of pathology
D. normal radiographic procedures

Q6: The student/patient relationship is mainly taught in:

A. medical ethics
B. radiographic procedures
C. patient care methods (Correct)
D. patient radiation protection

Q7: The clinical education will include:

A. medical ethics and law
B. radiographic procedures
C. radiation protection
D. all options are correct (Correct)

Q8: Students begin clinical education as:

A. an adjunct radiography volunteer
B. a passive radiography participant (Correct)
C. a part-time hospital employee
D. an adjunct radiography employee

Q9: The language of medicine teaches the student how to:

A. interact with other medical employees
B. communicate with patients of different backgrounds
C. understand anatomic and medical terms (Correct)
D. address the medical hierarchy properly

Q10: Radiation protection teaches the student:

A. how to protect the patient
B. how to protect the student
C. how to protect the other health workers
D. all options are correct (Correct)

Q11: The clinical practice involves cognitive learning, which is a function of:

A. relative facts and information (Correct)
B. attitudes and feelings
C. values and beliefs
D. applying knowledge

Q12: Student independent clinical performance phase begins when:

A. students perform radiographic procedures alone
B. students perform radiographic procedures as an employee
C. students perform radiographic procedures with indirect supervision (Correct)
D. students request the opportunity to act independently

Chapter Review Questions - Chapter 01

Q1: What governmental agency is responsible for the oversight of institutional and programmatic accreditation?

A. American College of Radiology
B. Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation (Correct)
C. Council on Medical Education
D. United States Department of Education

Q2: In what way does Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology (JRCERT) accreditation benefit students?

A. By lowering tuition costs
B. By making it easier to gain entry into a program
C. By mandating that all programs have identical courses
D. By ensuring that a program meets nationally established professional standards (Correct)

Q3: Educational standards address which of the following?

A. Program effectiveness
B. Curriculum
C. Radiation safety
D. All options are correct (Correct)

Q4: Where can you obtain specific and accurate information about the content of the curriculum used in approved programs in radiologic technology?

A. American Hospital Association
B. The Joint Commission
C. American Registry of Radiologic Technologists
D. American Society of Radiologic Technologists (Correct)

Q5: Understanding the process of radiographic image production and the specific equipment used in the processes is generally taught in which section of the curriculum?

A. Principles of Radiographic Exposure (Correct)
B. Safety
C. Radiographic Procedures
D. Radiographic Image Evaluation

Q6: To help the student understand how to work with sick and injured patients of all ages and sizes, regardless of their ethnic or cultural background, the student will study information presented in which of the following course work?

A. Radiobiology

B. Quality Assurance

C. Methods of Patient Care (Correct)

D. Human Structure and Function

Q7: Pathology is the study of the:

A. Normal structure and function of the various anatomic structures of the body

B. Abnormal structure and/or function of the various anatomic structures of the body (Correct)

C. Abnormal structures found on any resulting radiographic image

D. Abnormalities associated with any radiographic procedure

Q8: The written and spoken language of medicine is taught in which of the following?

A. Radiographic Procedures

B. Medical Terminology (Correct)

C. In the radiology laboratory only

Q9: Which one of the following areas of study is included in quality assurance?

A. Quality assurance procedures and regulations (Correct)

B. Principles of cost accounting procedures for containment of department costs

C. Radiographic anatomy and positioning

D. Radiographic evaluation of pathologic diagnostic procedures

Q10: The three most important specific aspects in evaluating a student's clinical performance are which of the following?

A. Radiographic positioning, anatomy, and psychomotor learning

B. Effective understanding, clinical participation, and radiation physics

C. Cognitive, affective, and psychomotor levels (Correct)

D. Cognitive and affective performance levels and quality assurance

Q11: Passive participation occurs when the student is:

A. Performing and assisting the practicing radiologic technologist during a radiographic procedure.

B. Taking notes about the performance and execution of the work as performed by the practicing radiologic technologist. (Correct)

C. Assisting the radiologic technologist in conducting the radiographic examinations.

D. Performing the various tasks associated with specific radiographic procedures.

Q12: Interaction with the patient and with co-workers includes which one of the following?

A. Using intuition to figure out what the other person is saying and wishing to have done

B. Referring to textbooks to assess the psychologic state of the patient and co- workers

C. Evaluation of the radiographic procedure based on directions from co-workers and the condition of the patient

D. Listening, understanding, and responding appropriately to information exchanges with the patient and with co-workers (Correct)

Q13: Classroom lectures on theories and facts relating to a specific body of knowledge can usually be considered which one of the following?

A. Psychomotor knowledge
B. Affective learning
C. Cognitive learning (Correct)
D. Memorization only