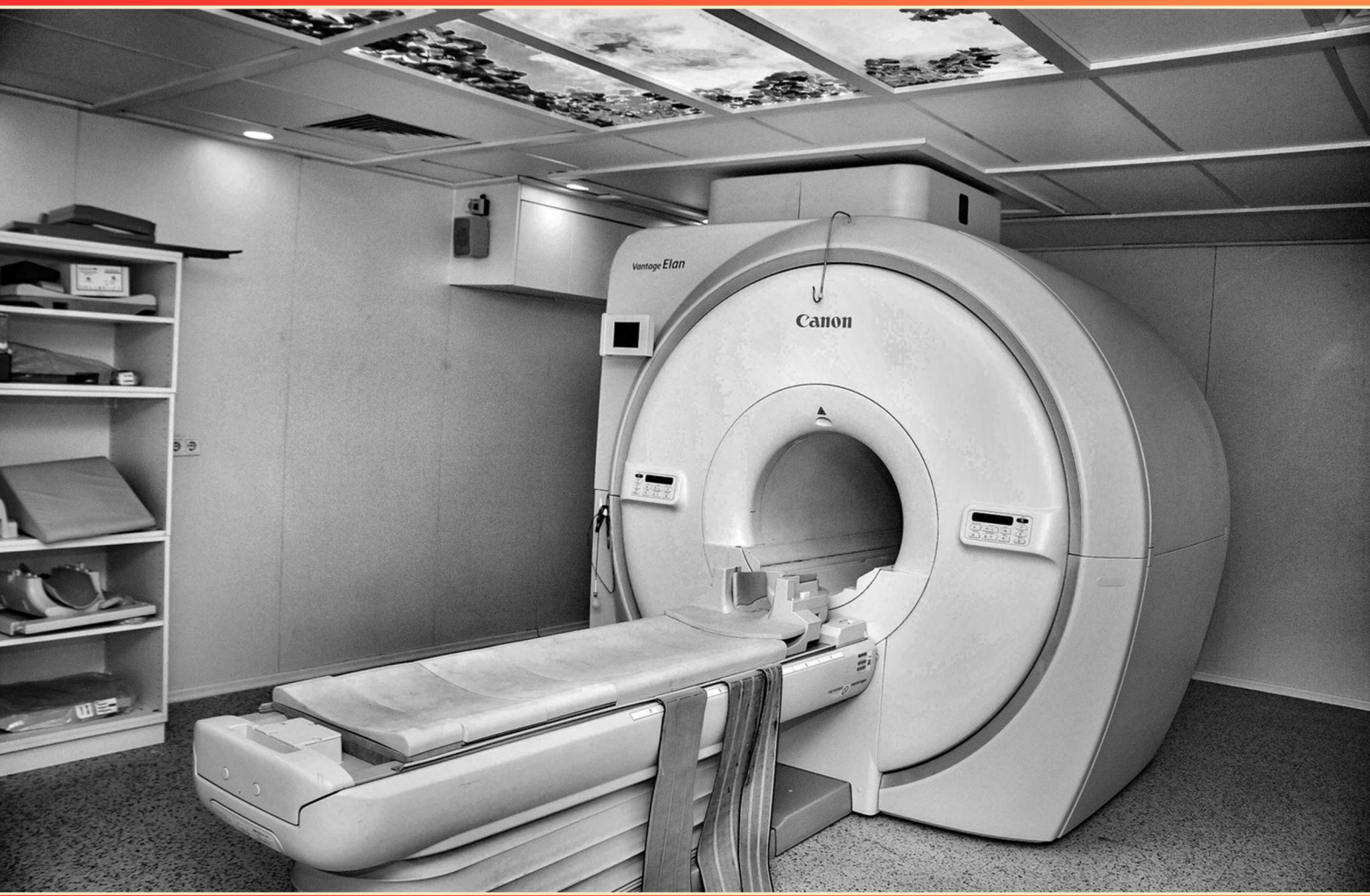
FUNDAMENTALS OF RADIOLOGY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Who initiates a radiographic examination request?

A. Head nurse or nurse assistant
B. Radiologic technology administrator
C. Physician or a designate
D. Hospital administrator or designate

2. An x-ray study of the veins, primarily those in the lower leg, is called a(n):

A. Arteriogram
B. Myelogram
C. Venogram
D. Lithotripsy

3. In a civil lawsuit, the party against whom the claim is brought is called the

A. Plaintiff
B. Respondent
C. Tort
D. Defendant

4. Standards of conduct are established to:

A. Promote professionalism in healthcare providers
B. Provide clear guidelines to prevent lawsuits against healthcare workers
C. Ensure quality patient care by healthcare workers
D. Ensure uniform conduct in healthcare workers

5. Density of the radiograph is a function of:

A. The kilovoltage applied
B. The milliamperage
C. The time of exposure
D. All of the above

6. Portions of the biliary system may be imaged during a procedure called a(n):

A. ERCP
B. Voiding cystourethrogram
C. Esophagogram
D. Arteriogram

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7. Which option correctly completes this statement: The intent of the healthcare ethics code is to provide?

A. solutions to medical and legal issues

B. legal codes for the medical profession

C. moral and ethical options

D. diversity in the medical profession

8. Identify the set of abbreviations that refers to the major components of a digital imaging system.

A. RIS, PACS, CR, DR

B. CXR, CVA, CR, IP

C. Pixel, voxel, STAT, ICU

D. HIS, RIS, ADC, CXR

9. The student/patient relationship is mainly taught in:

A. Medical ethics

B. Radiographic procedures

C. Patient care methods

D. Patient radiation protection

10. Antiseptics are used to:

A. Sterilize medical instruments

B. Remove and destroy microorganisms

C. Retard the growth of pathogens

D. None of the above

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Answers

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1. C
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Who initiates a radiographic examination request?

A. Head nurse or nurse assistant

B. Radiologic technology administrator

C. Physician or a designate

D. Hospital administrator or designate

The person who initiates a radiographic exam is a physician or another licensed clinician who has authority to order imaging—often a designated professional such as a physician assistant or nurse practitioner, per the facility's policy. This is because imaging requires clinical justification, careful documentation of indications, and medical oversight to ensure appropriate use and patient safety. Nurses and hospital administrators do not typically place imaging orders, and while they play important roles in patient care, they don't authorize radiographs without a clinician's order. In urgent cases, an order may be placed by the on-duty physician or a designated clinician, following institutional guidelines.

2. An x-ray study of the veins, primarily those in the lower leg, is called a(n):

A. Arteriogram

B. Myelogram

C. Venogram

D. Lithotripsy

Imaging the veins with X-rays uses a venography technique. In this test, contrast is injected into the venous system—often in the leg—and X-ray images trace the vein paths to reveal anatomy and any abnormalities such as clots or reflux. This contrasts with imaging arteries, which is done with an arteriogram by injecting contrast into an artery; a myelogram visualizes the spinal canal by injecting contrast into the intrathecal space; and lithotripsy is a treatment method to break stones, not an imaging study. So, the study described is a venogram.

3. In a civil lawsuit, the party against whom the claim is brought is called the

A. Plaintiff

B. Respondent

C. Tort

D. Defendant

In civil litigation, the party who is being sued and must respond to the claim is called the defendant. The plaintiff is the one who brings the claim, initiating the action. While "respondent" is used in some specific contexts, it isn't the generic label for the party sued in a civil case. A tort, by contrast, is a civil wrong, not a person or party. So the term that fits this description is the defendant.

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4. Standards of conduct are established to:

A. Promote professionalism in healthcare providers

B. Provide clear guidelines to prevent lawsuits against healthcare workers

C. Ensure quality patient care by healthcare workers

D. Ensure uniform conduct in healthcare workers

Standards of conduct in healthcare are statements that define the expected behavior of professionals, reflecting ethical principles and professional responsibilities. They guide how clinicians interact with patients, obtain consent, protect privacy, communicate effectively, and address safety and quality concerns. The main aim is to ensure that care is safe, effective, and respectful, and that patient trust in the healthcare system is maintained. While good conduct can reduce legal risk and supports professionalism, the primary purpose is to safeguard and improve the quality of patient care. Uniform conduct isn't the goal, because clinical situations require judgment and appropriate variation within ethical and professional boundaries.

5. Density of the radiograph is a function of:

A. The kilovoltage applied

B. The milliamperage

C. The time of exposure

D. All of the above

Density on a radiograph reflects how much X-ray exposure actually reaches the film. That exposure comes from the number of photons produced in the tube and how energy-rich those photons are. The photon yield is directly controlled by the current and the duration of the exposure, so increasing milliamperage or extending exposure time raises density. The energy of the beam, set by kilovoltage, also matters because higher-energy photons penetrate more readily and contribute to film exposure, affecting density as well (though it also changes contrast). Because all three factors influence how much exposure ends up on the film, density is a function of kilovoltage, milliamperage, and exposure time.

6. Portions of the biliary system may be imaged during a procedure called a(n):

A. ERCP

B. Voiding cystourethrogram

C. Esophagogram

D. Arteriogram

Imaging the biliary system with contrast during an endoscopic procedure is done with endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography. In this test, a flexible endoscope is passed through the mouth into the duodenum, the common bile duct is located and cannulated, and radiopaque contrast is injected to visualize the biliary (and pancreatic) ducts under fluoroscopy. This allows assessment of stones, strictures, or leaks and can be paired with therapeutic maneuvers like sphincterotomy or stent placement. The other options target different body systems: a voiding cystourethrogram evaluates the urinary tract during voiding, an esophagogram images the esophagus, and an arteriogram visualizes the arterial system.

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7. Which option correctly completes this statement: The intent of the healthcare ethics code is to provide?

A. solutions to medical and legal issues

B. legal codes for the medical profession

C. moral and ethical options

D. diversity in the medical profession

The healthcare ethics code is about guiding clinicians through moral decisions in patient care. It offers moral and ethical options by framing choices around fundamental principles such as respect for autonomy, beneficence, nonmaleficence, and justice. This means it helps you think through what ought to be done when patient rights, welfare, or trust are at stake, rather than dictating legal requirements or prescribing a single fix to every situation. It isn't a set of legal codes or a shortcut to solving medical or legal issues. Legal issues require statutes, regulations, and institutional policies, while the ethics code provides a normative compass for deciding what is ethically appropriate. It also isn't about diversity itself, though ethical practice supports fair and equitable treatment of all patients. The main purpose is to guide action by offering principled options for how to respond to ethical dilemmas in clinical care.

8. Identify the set of abbreviations that refers to the major components of a digital imaging system.

A. RIS, PACS, CR, DR

B. CXR, CVA, CR, IP

C. Pixel, voxel, STAT, ICU

D. HIS, RIS, ADC, CXR

In a digital imaging workflow, the major components are the pieces that manage data, store and share images, and generate the digital images themselves. The set that fits this structure includes a radiology information system to handle patient data, scheduling, and reporting; a picture archiving and communication system to store, retrieve, and distribute images; and the digital imaging modalities that produce the digital data, namely computed radiography and digital radiography. Together, these elements cover how patients are tracked and results are reported, how images are archived and accessed across the department, and how the actual digital images are acquired. Other options mix in exam names, diagnoses, or general terms that are not the structural parts of the imaging system or omit the essential archiving/distribution component, so they don't describe the full digital imaging infrastructure.

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9. The student/patient relationship is mainly taught in:

A. Medical ethics

B. Radiographic procedures

C. Patient care methods

D. Patient radiation protection

The part of training that focuses on how you interact with patients, communicate clearly, and provide compassionate, respectful care is where the student-patient relationship is developed. Patient care methods teach the interpersonal skills essential for building trust, obtaining informed consent, addressing anxiety, maintaining privacy and dignity, and adapting to individual needs. These elements directly shape how a student interacts with a patient during every step of the imaging process, which is why this area is the primary place this relationship is taught. While ethics guide decisions and professionalism, they don't provide the hands-on interaction techniques. Radiographic procedures cover how to perform the exam, positioning, and technique, and patient radiation protection deals with safety and dose management. Taken together, patient care methods specifically train the relational, communicative, and empathetic aspects that define the student-patient relationship.

10. Antiseptics are used to:

A. Sterilize medical instruments

B. Remove and destroy microorganisms

C. Retard the growth of pathogens

D. None of the above

Antiseptics are applied to living tissue to reduce the risk of infection by lowering the number of microorganisms present. On skin or wounds, they work by either slowing the growth of microbes (bacteriostatic effect) or by killing some organisms (bactericidal effect), depending on the agent and its concentration. Because they act on living tissue, they are designed to reduce microbial load rather than guarantee complete elimination. Sterilizing medical instruments is a different process aimed at destroying all microorganisms, typically involving heat, chemicals, or radiation. Removing and destroying microorganisms on surfaces or equipment is the domain of disinfection or sterilization, not antisepsis. Therefore, the best description of what antiseptics do is to retard the growth of pathogens.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://fundamentalsofradiology.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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