Module A Post Test

**Question 1:** Of the following choices, which quantity is recommended for documentation of patient radiation dose?

A. Procedure time  
B. Number of images taken  
C. Fluoroscopy time  
D. Source distance to patient

**Answer:** C. Documenting fluoroscopy time is recommended for all procedures to document dose [1]

**Question 2:** Which of the following techniques will increase radiation dose to the patient?

A. Magnification  
B. Use of collimation  
C. Pulsed fluoroscopy  
D. Last image hold

**Answer:** A. Magnification can increase dose to the patient significantly and should be used sparingly [2]

**Question 3:** What is the most radiosensitive organ exposed during routine medical imaging?

A. Gonads  
B. Kidneys  
C. Lungs  
D. Lens

**Answer:** D. The lens is the most radiosensitive organ [3]

**Question 4:** Which of the following is not routinely used to protect patients and staff from radiation exposure?

A. Leaded eyewear  
B. Radiation shielded sterile gloves  
C. Thyroid shield  
D. Lead curtain

**Answer:** B. Radiation shielded sterile gloves are not recommended for routine use [4]
**Question 5:** In the U.S. population, what is the largest source of radiation exposure under our control?

A. Food  
B. Radon  
C. Medical imaging  
D. Cosmic rays

**Answer:** C. Medical imaging is the largest source of radiation exposure under our control in the U.S. population [5]

**Question 6:** Which of the following represents the recommended documentation of needle positioning?

A. Diagnostic image / technologist overhead  
B. Last image hold / saved image  
C. Cine images  
D. No images are recommended

**Answer:** B. The American College of Radiology and Society of Interventional Radiology Practice Parameters for reporting and archiving states that “for needle placement under direct imaging guidance, at least 1 image should be saved with the needle in final position at each treatment site [6].” Last image hold reduces unnecessary radiation exposure [7].

**Question 7:** How does the expected fluoroscopic time change with regard to the patient’s BMI?

A. There is no relationship between a patient’s BMI and fluoro times  
B. Expected fluoro time is greater for patients with increased BMI  
C. Expected fluoro time is less for patients with decreased BMI

**Answer:** B. Obese patients are expected to require longer fluoro times [8]

**Question 8:** Which of the following techniques can be used to reduce scatter radiation exposure during a fluoroscopic procedure?

A. Use of a grid  
B. Reducing the source to detector distance  
C. Use of collimation  
D. All of the above

**Answer:** D. All of the listed techniques will decrease scatter radiation exposure [9]
REFERENCES