

PRACTICE EXAM 5: ARRT RADIOGRAPHY SIMULATION

(200 QUESTIONS)

This practice exam contains 200 scored-style questions across Patient Care, Safety, Image Production, and Procedures. Select the single best answer for each question. Allow up to 230 minutes. ARRT reports a scaled score from 1 to 99; a scaled score of 75 is required to pass and is not equivalent to 75 percent correct.

1. Before beginning an examination, which action best verifies the patient's identity?
 - A. Ask the room number and confirm the modality
 - B. Match the diagnosis to the scheduled procedure
 - C. Confirm identity only with an accompanying relative
 - D. Compare two identifiers with the order and wristband

2. Which interaction is responsible for most occupational scatter during diagnostic radiography?
 - A. Compton scattering
 - B. Photoelectric absorption
 - C. Pair production
 - D. Photodisintegration

3. Which exposure factor primarily controls x-ray photon quantity?
 - A. Focal spot size
 - B. mAs
 - C. Source-to-image distance alone
 - D. Display monitor brightness

4. For an AP axial cervical spine, the central ray is typically directed how?

- A. Caudad through the thoracic inlet
- B. Perpendicular through the iliac crest
- C. Cephalad through the midcervical region
- D. Horizontally through the greater trochanter

5. A competent adult withdraws consent immediately before imaging. What should the radiographer do?

- A. Proceed because the order remains active
- B. Stop and notify the responsible provider
- C. Ask a family member to authorize the study
- D. Restrain the patient to complete the image

6. Which change most directly reduces patient dose while preserving necessary anatomy?

- A. Increase field size beyond the anatomy
- B. Repeat images for minor cosmetic variation
- C. Collimate closely to the area of interest
- D. Place the patient farther from the detector

7. Increasing kVp while holding other factors constant generally causes what change?

- A. Greater penetration and receptor exposure
- B. Lower photon energy and less penetration
- C. No change in beam quality
- D. Complete elimination of scatter

8. Which projection best demonstrates the odontoid through the open mouth?

- A. PA axial Caldwell projection
- B. Lateral lumbar projection
- C. AP axial sacrum projection
- D. AP open-mouth projection

9. Which communication technique is most appropriate for a patient with limited English proficiency?

- A. Use a qualified medical interpreter
- B. Rely on a young family member to translate
- C. Speak loudly and repeat technical terminology
- D. Obtain consent through gestures alone

10. What is the primary purpose of added filtration in an x-ray beam?

- A. Increase the number of low-energy photons
- B. Remove low-energy photons unlikely to reach the detector
- C. Create more scattered radiation in the patient
- D. Shorten source-to-image distance

11. Which factor most directly improves spatial resolution?

- A. Increasing object-to-image distance
- B. Allowing voluntary motion
- C. Using a larger field size
- D. Using a small focal spot

12. A lateral cervical spine for trauma should first be performed using what beam orientation?

- A. Vertical beam after forced flexion
- B. Oblique beam after removing immobilization
- C. Horizontal beam without moving the neck

D. Tangential beam with neck rotation

13. A patient becomes pale and reports dizziness after standing. What is the priority response?

- A. Leave to locate the ordering physician
- B. Continue positioning to finish quickly
- C. Assist the patient to a safe position and assess
- D. Offer contrast media to restore circulation

14. Which personnel-monitoring practice is correct for a single whole-body dosimeter?

- A. Store it inside the examination room
- B. Share it among staff on the same shift
- C. Wear it at the waist beneath every apron
- D. Wear it at the collar outside the apron

15. What is the primary purpose of a radiographic grid?

- A. Absorb scatter before it reaches the detector
- B. Increase scatter reaching the detector
- C. Reduce beam energy at the tube target
- D. Magnify anatomy uniformly

16. Which projection demonstrates the intervertebral foramina of the cervical spine?

- A. AP abdomen projection
- B. Oblique cervical projection
- C. Lateral knee projection
- D. PA hand projection

17. Which action follows standard precautions during venipuncture cleanup?

- A. Discard the needle immediately in a sharps container
- B. Recap the needle using both hands
- C. Place the needle on the tray for later disposal
- D. Break the needle before discarding it

18. Radiation intensity is 4 mGy at 1 m. What is the intensity at 2 m?

- A. 2 mGy
- B. 1 mGy
- C. 0.5 mGy
- D. 3 mGy

19. A digital image appears grainy because receptor exposure was too low. This is called what?

- A. Geometric magnification
- B. Shape distortion
- C. Quantum noise
- D. Aliasing from excessive sampling

20. For a PA chest, why are the shoulders rolled forward?

- A. To magnify the heart shadow
- B. To close the costophrenic angles
- C. To rotate the sternum into profile
- D. To move the scapulae away from the lung fields

21. Which finding most strongly suggests a vasovagal reaction?

- A. Hives, wheezing, tachycardia, and edema
- B. Pallor, sweating, bradycardia, and hypotension
- C. Fever, hypertension, flushing, and tremor
- D. Cyanosis, stridor, tachypnea, and urticaria

22. Which tissue is among the most radiosensitive?

- A. Mature muscle
- B. Peripheral nerve
- C. Adipose tissue
- D. Red bone marrow

23. Which histogram error can result from severe collimation or multiple fields on one detector?

- A. Anode overheating
- B. Focal spot blooming only
- C. Incorrect exposure-field recognition
- D. Mechanical tube arcing

24. Which position best demonstrates free intraperitoneal air when the patient cannot stand?

- A. Left lateral decubitus abdomen
- B. Right lateral decubitus abdomen
- C. AP supine abdomen only
- D. Prone abdomen with expiration

25. When transferring a weak patient from wheelchair to table, which practice is safest?

- A. Pull the patient quickly by both arms
- B. Leave the footrests down for support
- C. Lock both devices and use an appropriate transfer aid

D. Ask the patient to hold the radiographer's neck

26. What does the inverse square law describe?

- A. Intensity varies directly with distance squared
- B. Dose remains constant as distance changes
- C. Energy varies inversely with exposure time
- D. Intensity varies inversely with distance squared

27. What does detective quantum efficiency describe?

- A. How quickly a tube rotor reaches speed
- B. How efficiently a detector converts input signal into useful image quality
- C. How accurately a table locks in place
- D. How widely a collimator opens

28. For an AP supine abdomen, the central ray is commonly centered at what landmark?

- A. Level of the iliac crests
- B. Level of the external auditory meatus
- C. Level of the greater trochanter only
- D. Level of the jugular notch

29. A sterile field is considered contaminated when which event occurs?

- A. A sterile item remains above waist level
- B. The field stays continuously within view
- C. A sterile package is opened away from the body
- D. An unsterile object passes over the field

30. Which protection principle is demonstrated by stepping farther from a mobile x-ray tube?

- A. Filtration
- B. Collimation
- C. Distance
- D. Immobilization

31. Which artifact is most likely when a detector is not calibrated properly?

- A. Anatomic foreshortening from positioning
- B. Nonuniform response across the image
- C. Motion blur from respiration
- D. Magnification from increased OID

32. Which projection best demonstrates the sternum with reduced thoracic superimposition?

- A. RAO sternum
- B. AP axial clavicle
- C. Lateral lumbar spine
- D. PA wrist

33. Which documentation entry is most appropriate after an imaging incident?

- A. Objective observations and actions taken
- B. Personal blame assigned to a coworker
- C. Speculation about the patient's motives
- D. Altered charting that omits the event

34. What is the main biological target associated with radiation-induced cell death?

- A. Extracellular fluid
- B. Cell membrane cholesterol
- C. DNA
- D. Stored glycogen

35. What is the purpose of automatic exposure control?

- A. Select the patient's projection automatically
- B. Terminate exposure after sufficient radiation reaches the detector
- C. Eliminate the need for positioning
- D. Prevent all motion during exposure

36. For a lateral knee, how should the femoral epicondyles be positioned?

- A. Parallel to the central ray
- B. Rotated forty-five degrees externally
- C. Superimposed on the tibial tuberosity
- D. Perpendicular to the detector

37. For a patient with suspected spinal trauma, what should guide movement?

- A. Flex the spine to improve comfort
- B. Maintain alignment and use coordinated assistance
- C. Move the patient alone without instructions
- D. Remove immobilization before evaluation

38. An exposure uses 400 mA for 0.025 second. What mAs is produced?

- A. 10 mAs
- B. 16000 mAs
- C. 400.025 mAs

D. 100 mAs

39. If the anatomy of interest does not cover the selected AEC chamber, what may occur?

- A. Automatic correction of patient rotation
- B. Guaranteed optimal collimation
- C. Incorrect exposure termination
- D. Elimination of detector lag

40. Which projection best demonstrates the radial head free of ulnar superimposition?

- A. Internal oblique elbow
- B. AP axial clavicle
- C. Lateral forearm only
- D. External oblique elbow

41. Which method best reduces transmission from contaminated radiographic equipment?

- A. Cover visible soil with a clean sheet
- B. Clean and disinfect surfaces according to policy
- C. Wait until the end of the week to clean
- D. Use hand hygiene instead of surface disinfection

42. A deterministic tissue reaction is characterized by what feature?

- A. No threshold and random severity
- B. Probability independent of dose
- C. A threshold with severity increasing above it
- D. Occurrence limited to inherited effects

43. Which change reduces shape distortion?

- A. Increase object-to-image distance
- B. Angle the part without indication
- C. Use the largest available focal spot
- D. Align the part, detector, and central ray correctly

44. For an AP shoulder in external rotation, which structure is seen in profile laterally?

- A. Greater tubercle
- B. Lesser tubercle medially
- C. Coronoid process
- D. Radial tuberosity

45. A patient asks what an unfamiliar procedure involves. The radiographer should first do what?

- A. Provide a definitive medical diagnosis
- B. Guarantee that no complication can occur
- C. Explain the procedure within the radiographer's scope
- D. Refuse to answer any procedural question

46. Which action is appropriate when a patient may be pregnant?

- A. Cancel every examination without review
- B. Proceed without documenting the concern
- C. Ask another patient to decide
- D. Follow the facility's screening and consultation procedure

47. What does window width primarily control on a displayed digital image?

- A. Patient entrance exposure
- B. Displayed contrast
- C. Actual spatial resolution
- D. X-ray tube heat capacity

48. Which wrist projection best demonstrates the scaphoid with reduced foreshortening?

- A. PA wrist with ulnar deviation
- B. PA wrist with radial deviation
- C. AP elbow in flexion
- D. Lateral hand with fingers extended

49. During a routine examination, before beginning an examination, which action best verifies the patient's identity?

- A. Ask the room number and confirm the modality
- B. Match the diagnosis to the scheduled procedure
- C. Compare two identifiers with the order and wristband
- D. Confirm identity only with an accompanying relative

50. Why should repeat analysis be part of quality assurance?

- A. It establishes individual patient diagnoses
- B. It identifies correctable causes of unnecessary exposure
- C. It replaces detector calibration testing
- D. It permits deletion of all rejected images

51. What does window level primarily control?

- A. Grid ratio
- B. Focal spot size

- C. Generator frequency
- D. Displayed brightness

52. For an AP pelvis, internally rotating the legs fifteen to twenty degrees accomplishes what?

- A. Places the femoral necks parallel to the detector
- B. Places the lesser trochanters fully in profile
- C. Rotates the iliac wings asymmetrically
- D. Closes both hip joint spaces

53. During a routine examination, a competent adult withdraws consent immediately before imaging. What should the radiographer do?

- A. Proceed because the order remains active
- B. Ask a family member to authorize the study
- C. Stop and notify the responsible provider
- D. Restrain the patient to complete the image

54. During fluoroscopy, which action best reduces operator exposure?

- A. Use shielding and maximize distance when practical
- B. Stand beside the patient without an apron
- C. Place hands in the primary beam
- D. Increase beam-on time for convenience

55. Why is tight collimation valuable for digital imaging?

- A. It guarantees correct positioning
- B. It increases anatomy cutoff
- C. It removes the need for exposure selection
- D. It reduces scatter and improves contrast-to-noise performance

56. Which projection demonstrates the patellofemoral joint tangentially?

- A. AP tibia and fibula
- B. Tangential patella projection
- C. Lateral ankle projection
- D. PA forearm projection

57. During a routine examination, which communication technique is most appropriate for a patient with limited English proficiency?

- A. Use a qualified medical interpreter
- B. Rely on a young family member to translate
- C. Speak loudly and repeat technical terminology
- D. Obtain consent through gestures alone

58. A technique uses 5 mAs at 100 cm SID. What mAs maintains receptor exposure at 180 cm SID?

- A. 2.777778 mAs
- B. 1.54321 mAs
- C. 5 mAs
- D. 16.2 mAs

59. During a routine examination, which exposure factor primarily controls x-ray photon quantity?

- A. Focal spot size
- B. Source-to-image distance alone
- C. mAs
- D. Display monitor brightness

60. For a mortise ankle, how is the leg positioned?

- A. Externally rotated forty-five degrees
- B. Internally rotated about fifteen to twenty degrees
- C. Flexed until the heel touches the thigh
- D. Rotated until the foot is fully lateral

61. During a routine examination, a patient becomes pale and reports dizziness after standing. What is the priority response?

- A. Leave to locate the ordering physician
- B. Continue positioning to finish quickly
- C. Offer contrast media to restore circulation
- D. Assist the patient to a safe position and assess

62. Which statement best describes stochastic radiation effects?

- A. Severity increases only after a threshold
- B. Probability increases with dose without predictable severity
- C. They occur immediately in every exposed person
- D. They affect only the irradiated skin

63. During a routine examination, increasing kVp while holding other factors constant generally causes what change?

- A. Lower photon energy and less penetration
- B. No change in beam quality
- C. Greater penetration and receptor exposure
- D. Complete elimination of scatter

64. Which projection best demonstrates the intercondylar fossa of the knee?

- A. PA axial tunnel projection
- B. AP foot projection
- C. Lateral shoulder projection
- D. PA chest projection

65. During a routine examination, which action follows standard precautions during venipuncture cleanup?

- A. Recap the needle using both hands
- B. Place the needle on the tray for later disposal
- C. Discard the needle immediately in a sharps container
- D. Break the needle before discarding it

66. What is the benefit of using the highest practical SID for mobile chest imaging?

- A. It reduces magnification and improves geometric accuracy
- B. It increases magnification of the heart
- C. It eliminates all scattered radiation
- D. It permits unlimited field size

67. During a routine examination, which factor most directly improves spatial resolution?

- A. Increasing object-to-image distance
- B. Using a small focal spot
- C. Allowing voluntary motion
- D. Using a larger field size

68. For a lateral humerus, what is required when trauma is not suspected?

- A. Keep the epicondyles parallel to the detector
- B. Pronate the hand and fully flex the elbow
- C. Angle the central ray through the wrist
- D. Rotate the arm to place epicondyles perpendicular to the detector

69. During a routine examination, which finding most strongly suggests a vasovagal reaction?

- A. Hives, wheezing, tachycardia, and edema
- B. Fever, hypertension, flushing, and tremor
- C. Pallor, sweating, bradycardia, and hypotension
- D. Cyanosis, stridor, tachypnea, and urticaria

70. During a routine examination, which interaction is responsible for most occupational scatter during diagnostic radiography?

- A. Photoelectric absorption
- B. Pair production
- C. Photodisintegration
- D. Compton scattering

71. During a routine examination, what is the primary purpose of a radiographic grid?

- A. Absorb scatter before it reaches the detector
- B. Increase scatter reaching the detector
- C. Reduce beam energy at the tube target
- D. Magnify anatomy uniformly

72. Which projection is commonly used to demonstrate the zygomatic arches bilaterally?

- A. AP axial Towne pelvis
- B. Submentovertex projection

- C. PA axial hand
- D. Lateral calcaneus

73. During a routine examination, when transferring a weak patient from wheelchair to table, which practice is safest?

- A. Pull the patient quickly by both arms
- B. Lock both devices and use an appropriate transfer aid
- C. Leave the footrests down for support
- D. Ask the patient to hold the radiographer's neck

74. During a routine examination, which change most directly reduces patient dose while preserving necessary anatomy?

- A. Increase field size beyond the anatomy
- B. Repeat images for minor cosmetic variation
- C. Place the patient farther from the detector
- D. Collimate closely to the area of interest

75. During a routine examination, a digital image appears grainy because receptor exposure was too low. This is called what?

- A. Quantum noise
- B. Geometric magnification
- C. Shape distortion
- D. Aliasing from excessive sampling

76. During a routine examination, for an AP axial cervical spine, the central ray is typically directed how?

- A. Caudad through the thoracic inlet

- B. Perpendicular through the iliac crest
- C. Cephalad through the midcervical region
- D. Horizontally through the greater trochanter

77. During a routine examination, a sterile field is considered contaminated when which event occurs?

- A. A sterile item remains above waist level
- B. The field stays continuously within view
- C. An unsterile object passes over the field
- D. A sterile package is opened away from the body

78. Radiation intensity is 9 mGy at 1 m. What is the intensity at 3 m?

- A. 2 mGy
- B. 1 mGy
- C. 0.5 mGy
- D. 3 mGy

79. During a routine examination, which histogram error can result from severe collimation or multiple fields on one detector?

- A. Anode overheating
- B. Focal spot blooming only
- C. Mechanical tube arcing
- D. Incorrect exposure-field recognition

80. During a routine examination, which projection best demonstrates the odontoid through the open mouth?

- A. AP open-mouth projection
- B. PA axial Caldwell projection

- C. Lateral lumbar projection
- D. AP axial sacrum projection

81. During a routine examination, which documentation entry is most appropriate after an imaging incident?

- A. Personal blame assigned to a coworker
- B. Speculation about the patient's motives
- C. Objective observations and actions taken
- D. Altered charting that omits the event

82. During a routine examination, what is the primary purpose of added filtration in an x-ray beam?

- A. Increase the number of low-energy photons
- B. Create more scattered radiation in the patient
- C. Shorten source-to-image distance
- D. Remove low-energy photons unlikely to reach the detector

83. During a routine examination, what does detective quantum efficiency describe?

- A. How quickly a tube rotor reaches speed
- B. How efficiently a detector converts input signal into useful image quality
- C. How accurately a table locks in place
- D. How widely a collimator opens

84. During a routine examination, a lateral cervical spine for trauma should first be performed using what beam orientation?

- A. Horizontal beam without moving the neck
- B. Vertical beam after forced flexion
- C. Oblique beam after removing immobilization

D. Tangential beam with neck rotation

85. During a routine examination, for a patient with suspected spinal trauma, what should guide movement?

- A. Flex the spine to improve comfort
- B. Maintain alignment and use coordinated assistance
- C. Move the patient alone without instructions
- D. Remove immobilization before evaluation

86. During a routine examination, which personnel-monitoring practice is correct for a single whole-body dosimeter?

- A. Wear it at the collar outside the apron
- B. Store it inside the examination room
- C. Share it among staff on the same shift
- D. Wear it at the waist beneath every apron

87. During a routine examination, which artifact is most likely when a detector is not calibrated properly?

- A. Anatomic foreshortening from positioning
- B. Motion blur from respiration
- C. Nonuniform response across the image
- D. Magnification from increased OID

88. During a routine examination, which projection demonstrates the intervertebral foramina of the cervical spine?

- A. AP abdomen projection
- B. Lateral knee projection

- C. PA hand projection
- D. Oblique cervical projection

89. During a routine examination, which method best reduces transmission from contaminated radiographic equipment?

- A. Cover visible soil with a clean sheet
- B. Wait until the end of the week to clean
- C. Clean and disinfect surfaces according to policy
- D. Use hand hygiene instead of surface disinfection

90. During a routine examination, which tissue is among the most radiosensitive?

- A. Red bone marrow
- B. Mature muscle
- C. Peripheral nerve
- D. Adipose tissue

91. During a routine examination, what is the purpose of automatic exposure control?

- A. Select the patient's projection automatically
- B. Terminate exposure after sufficient radiation reaches the detector
- C. Eliminate the need for positioning
- D. Prevent all motion during exposure

92. During a routine examination, for a PA chest, why are the shoulders rolled forward?

- A. To magnify the heart shadow
- B. To close the costophrenic angles
- C. To rotate the sternum into profile
- D. To move the scapulae away from the lung fields

93. During a routine examination, a patient asks what an unfamiliar procedure involves. The radiographer should first do what?

- A. Provide a definitive medical diagnosis
- B. Explain the procedure within the radiographer's scope
- C. Guarantee that no complication can occur
- D. Refuse to answer any procedural question

94. During a routine examination, what does the inverse square law describe?

- A. Intensity varies inversely with distance squared
- B. Intensity varies directly with distance squared
- C. Dose remains constant as distance changes
- D. Energy varies inversely with exposure time

95. During a routine examination, if the anatomy of interest does not cover the selected AEC chamber, what may occur?

- A. Automatic correction of patient rotation
- B. Guaranteed optimal collimation
- C. Incorrect exposure termination
- D. Elimination of detector lag

96. During a routine examination, which position best demonstrates free intraperitoneal air when the patient cannot stand?

- A. Right lateral decubitus abdomen
- B. AP supine abdomen only
- C. Prone abdomen with expiration
- D. Left lateral decubitus abdomen

97. While preparing an ambulatory adult, before beginning an examination, which action best verifies the patient's identity?

- A. Compare two identifiers with the order and wristband
- B. Ask the room number and confirm the modality
- C. Match the diagnosis to the scheduled procedure
- D. Confirm identity only with an accompanying relative

98. An exposure uses 250 mA for 0.04 second. What mAs is produced?

- A. 6250 mAs
- B. 10 mAs
- C. 250.04 mAs
- D. 100 mAs

99. During a routine examination, which change reduces shape distortion?

- A. Increase object-to-image distance
- B. Angle the part without indication
- C. Align the part, detector, and central ray correctly
- D. Use the largest available focal spot

100. During a routine examination, for an AP supine abdomen, the central ray is commonly centered at what landmark?

- A. Level of the external auditory meatus
- B. Level of the greater trochanter only
- C. Level of the jugular notch
- D. Level of the iliac crests

101. While preparing an ambulatory adult, a competent adult withdraws consent immediately before imaging. What should the radiographer do?

- A. Proceed because the order remains active
- B. Stop and notify the responsible provider
- C. Ask a family member to authorize the study
- D. Restrain the patient to complete the image

102. During a routine examination, which protection principle is demonstrated by stepping farther from a mobile x-ray tube?

- A. Filtration
- B. Collimation
- C. Immobilization
- D. Distance

103. During a routine examination, what does window width primarily control on a displayed digital image?

- A. Patient entrance exposure
- B. Actual spatial resolution
- C. Displayed contrast
- D. X-ray tube heat capacity

104. During a routine examination, which projection best demonstrates the sternum with reduced thoracic superimposition?

- A. RAO sternum
- B. AP axial clavicle
- C. Lateral lumbar spine
- D. PA wrist

105. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which communication technique is most appropriate for a patient with limited English proficiency?

- A. Rely on a young family member to translate
- B. Speak loudly and repeat technical terminology
- C. Use a qualified medical interpreter
- D. Obtain consent through gestures alone

106. During a routine examination, what is the main biological target associated with radiation-induced cell death?

- A. DNA
- B. Extracellular fluid
- C. Cell membrane cholesterol
- D. Stored glycogen

107. During a routine examination, what does window level primarily control?

- A. Grid ratio
- B. Displayed brightness
- C. Focal spot size
- D. Generator frequency

108. During a routine examination, for a lateral knee, how should the femoral epicondyles be positioned?

- A. Parallel to the central ray
- B. Rotated forty-five degrees externally
- C. Superimposed on the tibial tuberosity
- D. Perpendicular to the detector

109. While preparing an ambulatory adult, a patient becomes pale and reports dizziness after standing. What is the priority response?

- A. Leave to locate the ordering physician
- B. Continue positioning to finish quickly
- C. Assist the patient to a safe position and assess
- D. Offer contrast media to restore circulation

110. During a routine examination, a deterministic tissue reaction is characterized by what feature?

- A. No threshold and random severity
- B. A threshold with severity increasing above it
- C. Probability independent of dose
- D. Occurrence limited to inherited effects

111. During a routine examination, why is tight collimation valuable for digital imaging?

- A. It guarantees correct positioning
- B. It increases anatomy cutoff
- C. It removes the need for exposure selection
- D. It reduces scatter and improves contrast-to-noise performance

112. During a routine examination, which projection best demonstrates the radial head free of ulnar superimposition?

- A. External oblique elbow
- B. Internal oblique elbow
- C. AP axial clavicle
- D. Lateral forearm only

113. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which action follows standard precautions during venipuncture cleanup?

- A. Recap the needle using both hands
- B. Place the needle on the tray for later disposal
- C. Break the needle before discarding it
- D. Discard the needle immediately in a sharps container

114. During a routine examination, which action is appropriate when a patient may be pregnant?

- A. Follow the facility's screening and consultation procedure
- B. Cancel every examination without review
- C. Proceed without documenting the concern
- D. Ask another patient to decide

115. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which exposure factor primarily controls x-ray photon quantity?

- A. Focal spot size
- B. mAs
- C. Source-to-image distance alone
- D. Display monitor brightness

116. During a routine examination, for an AP shoulder in external rotation, which structure is seen in profile laterally?

- A. Lesser tubercle medially
- B. Coronoid process
- C. Greater tubercle
- D. Radial tuberosity

117. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which finding most strongly suggests a vasovagal reaction?

- A. Hives, wheezing, tachycardia, and edema
- B. Fever, hypertension, flushing, and tremor
- C. Pallor, sweating, bradycardia, and hypotension
- D. Cyanosis, stridor, tachypnea, and urticaria

118. A technique uses 4 mAs at 100 cm SID. What mAs maintains receptor exposure at 150 cm SID?

- A. 9 mAs
- B. 2.666667 mAs
- C. 1.777778 mAs
- D. 4 mAs

119. While preparing an ambulatory adult, increasing kVp while holding other factors constant generally causes what change?

- A. Lower photon energy and less penetration
- B. Greater penetration and receptor exposure
- C. No change in beam quality
- D. Complete elimination of scatter

120. During a routine examination, which wrist projection best demonstrates the scaphoid with reduced foreshortening?

- A. PA wrist with radial deviation
- B. AP elbow in flexion
- C. Lateral hand with fingers extended
- D. PA wrist with ulnar deviation

121. While preparing an ambulatory adult, when transferring a weak patient from wheelchair to table, which practice is safest?

- A. Pull the patient quickly by both arms
- B. Lock both devices and use an appropriate transfer aid
- C. Leave the footrests down for support
- D. Ask the patient to hold the radiographer's neck

122. During a routine examination, why should repeat analysis be part of quality assurance?

- A. It establishes individual patient diagnoses
- B. It replaces detector calibration testing
- C. It identifies correctable causes of unnecessary exposure
- D. It permits deletion of all rejected images

123. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which factor most directly improves spatial resolution?

- A. Increasing object-to-image distance
- B. Allowing voluntary motion
- C. Using a larger field size
- D. Using a small focal spot

124. During a routine examination, for an AP pelvis, internally rotating the legs fifteen to twenty degrees accomplishes what?

- A. Places the femoral necks parallel to the detector
- B. Places the lesser trochanters fully in profile
- C. Rotates the iliac wings asymmetrically
- D. Closes both hip joint spaces

125. While preparing an ambulatory adult, a sterile field is considered contaminated when which event occurs?

- A. An unsterile object passes over the field
- B. A sterile item remains above waist level
- C. The field stays continuously within view
- D. A sterile package is opened away from the body

126. During a routine examination, during fluoroscopy, which action best reduces operator exposure?

- A. Stand beside the patient without an apron
- B. Place hands in the primary beam
- C. Use shielding and maximize distance when practical
- D. Increase beam-on time for convenience

127. While preparing an ambulatory adult, what is the primary purpose of a radiographic grid?

- A. Increase scatter reaching the detector
- B. Reduce beam energy at the tube target
- C. Magnify anatomy uniformly
- D. Absorb scatter before it reaches the detector

128. During a routine examination, which projection demonstrates the patellofemoral joint tangentially?

- A. AP tibia and fibula
- B. Tangential patella projection
- C. Lateral ankle projection
- D. PA forearm projection

129. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which documentation entry is most appropriate after an imaging incident?

- A. Objective observations and actions taken
- B. Personal blame assigned to a coworker
- C. Speculation about the patient's motives
- D. Altered charting that omits the event

130. During a routine examination, which statement best describes stochastic radiation effects?

- A. Severity increases only after a threshold
- B. Probability increases with dose without predictable severity
- C. They occur immediately in every exposed person
- D. They affect only the irradiated skin

131. While preparing an ambulatory adult, a digital image appears grainy because receptor exposure was too low. This is called what?

- A. Geometric magnification
- B. Shape distortion
- C. Aliasing from excessive sampling
- D. Quantum noise

132. During a routine examination, for a mortise ankle, how is the leg positioned?

- A. Externally rotated forty-five degrees
- B. Flexed until the heel touches the thigh
- C. Internally rotated about fifteen to twenty degrees
- D. Rotated until the foot is fully lateral

133. During a routine examination, what is the benefit of using the highest practical SID for mobile chest imaging?

- A. It increases magnification of the heart
- B. It eliminates all scattered radiation
- C. It reduces magnification and improves geometric accuracy
- D. It permits unlimited field size

134. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which histogram error can result from severe collimation or multiple fields on one detector?

- A. Anode overheating
- B. Incorrect exposure-field recognition
- C. Focal spot blooming only
- D. Mechanical tube arcing

135. During a routine examination, which projection best demonstrates the intercondylar fossa of the knee?

- A. PA axial tunnel projection
- B. AP foot projection
- C. Lateral shoulder projection
- D. PA chest projection

136. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which interaction is responsible for most occupational scatter during diagnostic radiography?

- A. Photoelectric absorption
- B. Pair production
- C. Photodisintegration
- D. Compton scattering

137. While preparing an ambulatory adult, what does detective quantum efficiency describe?

- A. How quickly a tube rotor reaches speed
- B. How accurately a table locks in place
- C. How efficiently a detector converts input signal into useful image quality
- D. How widely a collimator opens

138. During a routine examination, for a lateral humerus, what is required when trauma is not suspected?

- A. Keep the epicondyles parallel to the detector
- B. Pronate the hand and fully flex the elbow
- C. Angle the central ray through the wrist
- D. Rotate the arm to place epicondyles perpendicular to the detector

139. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which change most directly reduces patient dose while preserving necessary anatomy?

- A. Collimate closely to the area of interest
- B. Increase field size beyond the anatomy
- C. Repeat images for minor cosmetic variation
- D. Place the patient farther from the detector

140. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which artifact is most likely when a detector is not calibrated properly?

- A. Anatomic foreshortening from positioning
- B. Nonuniform response across the image
- C. Motion blur from respiration
- D. Magnification from increased OID

141. During a routine examination, which projection is commonly used to demonstrate the zygomatic arches bilaterally?

- A. AP axial Towne pelvis
- B. Submentovertex projection
- C. PA axial hand
- D. Lateral calcaneus

142. While preparing an ambulatory adult, what is the primary purpose of added filtration in an x-ray beam?

- A. Increase the number of low-energy photons
- B. Create more scattered radiation in the patient
- C. Remove low-energy photons unlikely to reach the detector
- D. Shorten source-to-image distance

143. While preparing an ambulatory adult, what is the purpose of automatic exposure control?

- A. Select the patient's projection automatically
- B. Eliminate the need for positioning
- C. Prevent all motion during exposure
- D. Terminate exposure after sufficient radiation reaches the detector

144. While preparing an ambulatory adult, for an AP axial cervical spine, the central ray is typically directed how?

- A. Cephalad through the midcervical region
- B. Caudad through the thoracic inlet
- C. Perpendicular through the iliac crest
- D. Horizontally through the greater trochanter

145. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which personnel-monitoring practice is correct for a single whole-body dosimeter?

- A. Store it inside the examination room
- B. Share it among staff on the same shift
- C. Wear it at the collar outside the apron
- D. Wear it at the waist beneath every apron

146. While preparing an ambulatory adult, if the anatomy of interest does not cover the selected AEC chamber, what may occur?

- A. Incorrect exposure termination
- B. Automatic correction of patient rotation
- C. Guaranteed optimal collimation
- D. Elimination of detector lag

147. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which projection best demonstrates the odontoid through the open mouth?

- A. PA axial Caldwell projection
- B. Lateral lumbar projection
- C. AP axial sacrum projection
- D. AP open-mouth projection

148. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which tissue is among the most radiosensitive?

- A. Mature muscle
- B. Red bone marrow
- C. Peripheral nerve
- D. Adipose tissue

149. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which change reduces shape distortion?

- A. Increase object-to-image distance

- B. Angle the part without indication
- C. Use the largest available focal spot
- D. Align the part, detector, and central ray correctly

150. While preparing an ambulatory adult, a lateral cervical spine for trauma should first be performed using what beam orientation?

- A. Vertical beam after forced flexion
- B. Oblique beam after removing immobilization
- C. Horizontal beam without moving the neck
- D. Tangential beam with neck rotation

151. While preparing an ambulatory adult, what does the inverse square law describe?

- A. Intensity varies inversely with distance squared
- B. Intensity varies directly with distance squared
- C. Dose remains constant as distance changes
- D. Energy varies inversely with exposure time

152. While preparing an ambulatory adult, what does window width primarily control on a displayed digital image?

- A. Patient entrance exposure
- B. Displayed contrast
- C. Actual spatial resolution
- D. X-ray tube heat capacity

153. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which projection demonstrates the intervertebral foramina of the cervical spine?

- A. Oblique cervical projection

- B. AP abdomen projection
- C. Lateral knee projection
- D. PA hand projection

154. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which protection principle is demonstrated by stepping farther from a mobile x-ray tube?

- A. Filtration
- B. Collimation
- C. Distance
- D. Immobilization

155. While preparing an ambulatory adult, what does window level primarily control?

- A. Grid ratio
- B. Displayed brightness
- C. Focal spot size
- D. Generator frequency

156. While preparing an ambulatory adult, for a PA chest, why are the shoulders rolled forward?

- A. To magnify the heart shadow
- B. To close the costophrenic angles
- C. To rotate the sternum into profile
- D. To move the scapulae away from the lung fields

157. While preparing an ambulatory adult, what is the main biological target associated with radiation-induced cell death?

- A. Extracellular fluid
- B. DNA

- C. Cell membrane cholesterol
- D. Stored glycogen

158. An exposure uses 300 mA for 0.02 second. What mAs is produced?

- A. 15000 mAs
- B. 300.02 mAs
- C. 60 mAs
- D. 6 mAs

159. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which position best demonstrates free intraperitoneal air when the patient cannot stand?

- A. Right lateral decubitus abdomen
- B. AP supine abdomen only
- C. Left lateral decubitus abdomen
- D. Prone abdomen with expiration

160. While preparing an ambulatory adult, a deterministic tissue reaction is characterized by what feature?

- A. A threshold with severity increasing above it
- B. No threshold and random severity
- C. Probability independent of dose
- D. Occurrence limited to inherited effects

161. While preparing an ambulatory adult, why is tight collimation valuable for digital imaging?

- A. It reduces scatter and improves contrast-to-noise performance
- B. It guarantees correct positioning
- C. It increases anatomy cutoff

D. It removes the need for exposure selection

162. While preparing an ambulatory adult, for an AP supine abdomen, the central ray is commonly centered at what landmark?

- A. Level of the external auditory meatus
- B. Level of the greater trochanter only
- C. Level of the iliac crests
- D. Level of the jugular notch

163. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which action is appropriate when a patient may be pregnant?

- A. Cancel every examination without review
- B. Proceed without documenting the concern
- C. Ask another patient to decide
- D. Follow the facility's screening and consultation procedure

164. During image-quality review, which exposure factor primarily controls x-ray photon quantity?

- A. Focal spot size
- B. mAs
- C. Source-to-image distance alone
- D. Display monitor brightness

165. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which projection best demonstrates the sternum with reduced thoracic superimposition?

- A. AP axial clavicle
- B. Lateral lumbar spine
- C. PA wrist
- D. RAO sternum

166. While preparing an ambulatory adult, why should repeat analysis be part of quality assurance?

- A. It establishes individual patient diagnoses
- B. It identifies correctable causes of unnecessary exposure
- C. It replaces detector calibration testing
- D. It permits deletion of all rejected images

167. During image-quality review, increasing kVp while holding other factors constant generally causes what change?

- A. Lower photon energy and less penetration
- B. No change in beam quality
- C. Greater penetration and receptor exposure
- D. Complete elimination of scatter

168. While preparing an ambulatory adult, for a lateral knee, how should the femoral epicondyles be positioned?

- A. Perpendicular to the detector
- B. Parallel to the central ray
- C. Rotated forty-five degrees externally
- D. Superimposed on the tibial tuberosity

169. While preparing an ambulatory adult, during fluoroscopy, which action best reduces operator exposure?

- A. Stand beside the patient without an apron
- B. Use shielding and maximize distance when practical
- C. Place hands in the primary beam
- D. Increase beam-on time for convenience

170. During image-quality review, which factor most directly improves spatial resolution?

- A. Using a small focal spot
- B. Increasing object-to-image distance
- C. Allowing voluntary motion
- D. Using a larger field size

171. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which projection best demonstrates the radial head free of ulnar superimposition?

- A. Internal oblique elbow
- B. AP axial clavicle
- C. Lateral forearm only
- D. External oblique elbow

172. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which statement best describes stochastic radiation effects?

- A. Severity increases only after a threshold
- B. They occur immediately in every exposed person
- C. Probability increases with dose without predictable severity
- D. They affect only the irradiated skin

173. During image-quality review, what is the primary purpose of a radiographic grid?

- A. Increase scatter reaching the detector
- B. Reduce beam energy at the tube target
- C. Magnify anatomy uniformly
- D. Absorb scatter before it reaches the detector

174. While preparing an ambulatory adult, for an AP shoulder in external rotation, which structure is seen in profile laterally?

- A. Lesser tubercle medially
- B. Coronoid process
- C. Greater tubercle
- D. Radial tuberosity

175. While preparing an ambulatory adult, what is the benefit of using the highest practical SID for mobile chest imaging?

- A. It reduces magnification and improves geometric accuracy
- B. It increases magnification of the heart
- C. It eliminates all scattered radiation
- D. It permits unlimited field size

176. During image-quality review, a digital image appears grainy because receptor exposure was too low. This is called what?

- A. Geometric magnification
- B. Quantum noise
- C. Shape distortion
- D. Aliasing from excessive sampling

177. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which wrist projection best demonstrates the scaphoid with reduced foreshortening?

- A. PA wrist with radial deviation
- B. PA wrist with ulnar deviation
- C. AP elbow in flexion
- D. Lateral hand with fingers extended

178. A technique uses 6 mAs at 90 cm SID. What mAs maintains receptor exposure at 120 cm SID?

- A. 10.666667 mAs
- B. 4.5 mAs
- C. 3.375 mAs
- D. 6 mAs

179. During image-quality review, which histogram error can result from severe collimation or multiple fields on one detector?

- A. Anode overheating
- B. Focal spot blooming only
- C. Mechanical tube arcing
- D. Incorrect exposure-field recognition

180. While preparing an ambulatory adult, for an AP pelvis, internally rotating the legs fifteen to twenty degrees accomplishes what?

- A. Places the lesser trochanters fully in profile
- B. Rotates the iliac wings asymmetrically
- C. Places the femoral necks parallel to the detector
- D. Closes both hip joint spaces

181. During image-quality review, which interaction is responsible for most occupational scatter during diagnostic radiography?

- A. Photoelectric absorption
- B. Compton scattering
- C. Pair production
- D. Photodisintegration

182. During image-quality review, what does detective quantum efficiency describe?

- A. How quickly a tube rotor reaches speed
- B. How accurately a table locks in place
- C. How widely a collimator opens
- D. How efficiently a detector converts input signal into useful image quality

183. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which projection demonstrates the patellofemoral joint tangentially?

- A. Tangential patella projection
- B. AP tibia and fibula
- C. Lateral ankle projection
- D. PA forearm projection

184. During image-quality review, which artifact is most likely when a detector is not calibrated properly?

- A. Anatomic foreshortening from positioning
- B. Motion blur from respiration
- C. Nonuniform response across the image
- D. Magnification from increased OID

185. While preparing an ambulatory adult, for a mortise ankle, how is the leg positioned?

- A. Externally rotated forty-five degrees
- B. Flexed until the heel touches the thigh
- C. Internally rotated about fifteen to twenty degrees
- D. Rotated until the foot is fully lateral

186. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which projection best demonstrates the intercondylar fossa of the knee?

- A. AP foot projection
- B. PA axial tunnel projection
- C. Lateral shoulder projection
- D. PA chest projection

187. While preparing an ambulatory adult, for a lateral humerus, what is required when trauma is not suspected?

- A. Keep the epicondyles parallel to the detector
- B. Pronate the hand and fully flex the elbow
- C. Angle the central ray through the wrist
- D. Rotate the arm to place epicondyles perpendicular to the detector

188. While preparing an ambulatory adult, which projection is commonly used to demonstrate the zygomatic arches bilaterally?

- A. Submentovertex projection
- B. AP axial Towne pelvis
- C. PA axial hand
- D. Lateral calcaneus

189. During image-quality review, for an AP axial cervical spine, the central ray is typically directed how?

- A. Caudad through the thoracic inlet
- B. Perpendicular through the iliac crest
- C. Cephalad through the midcervical region
- D. Horizontally through the greater trochanter

190. During image-quality review, which projection best demonstrates the odontoid through the open mouth?

- A. PA axial Caldwell projection
- B. AP open-mouth projection
- C. Lateral lumbar projection
- D. AP axial sacrum projection

191. During image-quality review, a lateral cervical spine for trauma should first be performed using what beam orientation?

- A. Vertical beam after forced flexion
- B. Oblique beam after removing immobilization
- C. Tangential beam with neck rotation
- D. Horizontal beam without moving the neck

192. During image-quality review, which projection demonstrates the intervertebral foramina of the cervical spine?

- A. AP abdomen projection
- B. Lateral knee projection
- C. Oblique cervical projection
- D. PA hand projection

193. During image-quality review, for a PA chest, why are the shoulders rolled forward?

- A. To move the scapulae away from the lung fields
- B. To magnify the heart shadow
- C. To close the costophrenic angles
- D. To rotate the sternum into profile

194. During image-quality review, which position best demonstrates free intraperitoneal air when the patient cannot stand?

- A. Right lateral decubitus abdomen
- B. Left lateral decubitus abdomen
- C. AP supine abdomen only
- D. Prone abdomen with expiration

195. During image-quality review, for an AP supine abdomen, the central ray is commonly centered at what landmark?

- A. Level of the external auditory meatus
- B. Level of the greater trochanter only
- C. Level of the jugular notch
- D. Level of the iliac crests

196. During image-quality review, which projection best demonstrates the sternum with reduced thoracic superimposition?

- A. RAO sternum
- B. AP axial clavicle
- C. Lateral lumbar spine
- D. PA wrist

197. During image-quality review, for a lateral knee, how should the femoral epicondyles be positioned?

- A. Perpendicular to the detector
- B. Parallel to the central ray
- C. Rotated forty-five degrees externally
- D. Superimposed on the tibial tuberosity

198. During image-quality review, which projection best demonstrates the radial head free of ulnar superimposition?

- A. Internal oblique elbow
- B. AP axial clavicle
- C. Lateral forearm only
- D. External oblique elbow

199. During image-quality review, for an AP shoulder in external rotation, which structure is seen in profile laterally?

- A. Lesser tubercle medially
- B. Greater tubercle
- C. Coronoid process
- D. Radial tuberosity

200. During image-quality review, which wrist projection best demonstrates the scaphoid with reduced foreshortening?

- A. PA wrist with radial deviation
- B. AP elbow in flexion
- C. PA wrist with ulnar deviation
- D. Lateral hand with fingers extended

Practice Exam 5: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D — Two independent identifiers reduce wrong-patient errors; room location, diagnosis, or another person's assurance is not a reliable identifier. Therefore, compare two identifiers with the order and wristband is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

2. A — Compton interactions redirect photons and dominate scatter reaching personnel at diagnostic energies; the other interactions either absorb photons or require much higher energies. Therefore, Compton scattering is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

3. B — Tube current-time product primarily controls photon quantity. Focal spot affects resolution, distance affects intensity, and monitor brightness affects display rather than exposure. Therefore, mA is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

4. C — Cephalad angulation helps demonstrate cervical interspaces by matching their orientation; the other directions correspond to unrelated anatomy. Therefore, cephalad through the midcervical region is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

5. B — A competent patient may withdraw consent. Continuing would violate autonomy and could constitute battery, while relatives cannot override the patient's decision. Therefore, stop and notify the responsible provider is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

6. C — Tight collimation reduces irradiated tissue and scatter. Larger fields, unnecessary repeats, and avoidable separation can increase exposure or degrade quality. Therefore, collimate closely to the area of interest is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

7. A — Higher kVp increases average and maximum photon energy, improving penetration and commonly increasing receptor exposure and scatter. Therefore, greater penetration and receptor exposure is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

8. D — The AP open-mouth position aligns the upper incisors and skull base to display C1 and C2, including the dens. Therefore, AP open-mouth projection is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

9. A — A qualified interpreter supports accurate, confidential communication. Children, gestures, and louder speech can introduce errors and do not establish informed understanding. Therefore, use a qualified medical interpreter is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the

stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

10. B — Filtration hardens the beam by removing low-energy photons that add skin dose without contributing meaningfully to image formation. Therefore, remove low-energy photons unlikely to reach the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

11. D — A small focal spot reduces geometric unsharpness. Increased OID, motion, and larger fields generally worsen recorded detail or scatter. Therefore, using a small focal spot is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

12. C — A horizontal-beam lateral can evaluate the cervical spine while maintaining immobilization and avoiding potentially harmful movement. Therefore, horizontal beam without moving the neck is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

13. C — Preventing a fall and assessing airway, breathing, circulation, and vital signs come before continuing the examination or leaving the patient. Therefore, assist the patient to a safe position and assess is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

14. D — A single badge is generally worn at the collar outside protective apparel to monitor head and neck exposure. Therefore, wear it at the collar outside the apron is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

15. A — A grid preferentially absorbs oblique scattered photons before they reach the detector, improving contrast at the cost of additional exposure. Therefore, absorb scatter before it reaches the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

16. B — Cervical obliques open the intervertebral foramina through controlled body rotation and tube angulation. Therefore, oblique cervical projection is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment. Patient condition, clinical indication, and facility protocol should guide final application.

17. A — Immediate sharps disposal limits needlestick exposure. Recapping, staging, bending, or breaking a contaminated needle creates avoidable injury risk. Therefore, discard the needle immediately

in a sharps container is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

18. B — The inverse square law uses $I_1d_1^2 = I_2d_2^2$, so distance must be squared rather than treated as a simple proportion. Therefore, 1 mgy is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

19. C — Too few detected photons produce statistical fluctuation called quantum noise or quantum mottle, degrading signal-to-noise ratio. Therefore, quantum noise is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment. Patient condition, clinical indication, and facility protocol should guide final application.

20. D — Rolling the shoulders forward abducts the scapulae, reducing superimposition over the lungs and improving evaluation. Therefore, to move the scapulae away from the lung fields is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

21. B — A vasovagal episode commonly produces parasympathetic signs such as pallor, diaphoresis, slow pulse, and low blood pressure; respiratory or urticarial findings suggest allergic reaction. Therefore, pallor, sweating, bradycardia, and hypotension is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

22. D — Rapidly dividing, less differentiated cells are generally more radiosensitive. Hematopoietic marrow is therefore more sensitive than mature muscle, nerve, or fat. Therefore, red bone marrow is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

23. C — Improper field recognition can distort histogram analysis and rescaling, causing unexpected brightness or contrast even when technique was reasonable. Therefore, incorrect exposure-field recognition is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

24. A — The left lateral decubitus position allows free air to rise beside the liver, where it is less likely to be confused with gastric gas. Therefore, left lateral decubitus abdomen is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

25. C — Locked equipment and a suitable aid create a stable transfer. Pulling arms, leaving obstacles, or using the neck. Therefore, lock both devices and use an appropriate transfer aid is the single best

response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

26. D — For a point source, radiation spreads over increasing area, so intensity decreases in proportion to the square of distance. Therefore, intensity varies inversely with distance squared is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

27. B — DQE reflects how well a detector preserves signal-to-noise performance for the radiation input; it is not a mechanical. Therefore, how efficiently a detector converts input signal into useful image quality is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

28. A — Centering at the iliac crests generally includes the kidneys, ureters, and bladder on an appropriately sized detector. Therefore, level of the iliac crests is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

29. D — Anything unsterile crossing over a sterile field can shed organisms onto it. Visibility, proper height, and opening away help preserve sterility. Therefore, an unsterile object passes over the field is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

30. C — Increasing distance from the source substantially reduces exposure according to the inverse square relationship; the other choices affect beam quality, field size, or motion. Therefore, distance is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

31. B — Detector calibration corrects pixel-response differences. Poor calibration can produce fixed nonuniformity unrelated to positioning, motion, or geometry. Therefore, nonuniform response across the image is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

32. A — The RAO places the sternum over the relatively uniform heart shadow and away from the thoracic spine. Therefore, rao sternum is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

33. A — Incident documentation should be timely, factual, objective, and complete. Blame, speculation, and omission undermine the medical and legal record. Therefore, objective observations and actions taken is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or

introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

34. C — Critical DNA damage can prevent successful division or cause mutations. Other cellular materials may be affected but are not the principal target for reproductive death. Therefore, dna is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

35. B — AEC measures radiation reaching selected chambers and ends the exposure at the programmed level; it cannot correct positioning or motion. Therefore, terminate exposure after sufficient radiation reaches the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

36. D — A true lateral knee requires the femoral epicondyles perpendicular to the detector, allowing near-superimposition of the condyles. Therefore, perpendicular to the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

37. B — Spinal alignment and coordinated movement minimize secondary injury. Unnecessary flexion, solo movement, or premature device removal can worsen instability. Therefore, maintain alignment and use coordinated assistance is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

38. A — mAs equals tube current multiplied by exposure time, so the stated milliampere value is multiplied directly by seconds. Therefore, 10 mas is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

39. C — AEC depends on proper chamber selection and coverage. Misalignment can cause premature or delayed termination and inappropriate receptor exposure. Therefore, incorrect exposure termination is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

40. D — External rotation places the radial head, neck, and tuberosity with less superimposition by the ulna. Therefore, external oblique elbow is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment. Patient condition, clinical indication, and facility protocol should guide final application.

41. B — Appropriate cleaning followed by disinfection interrupts environmental transmission. Covering soil, delaying cleaning, or relying only on hand hygiene leaves pathogens present. Therefore, clean and

disinfect surfaces according to policy is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

42. C — Tissue reactions generally require a threshold dose; once exceeded, severity tends to rise with dose, unlike stochastic effects. Therefore, a threshold with severity increasing above it is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

43. D — Accurate alignment minimizes elongation and foreshortening. OID and unjustified angulation increase distortion; focal spot mainly affects sharpness. Therefore, align the part, detector, and central ray correctly is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

44. A — External rotation places the greater tubercle in lateral profile and aligns the humeral epicondyles parallel to the detector. Therefore, greater tubercle is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

45. C — Radiographers should provide understandable procedural information within scope, while avoiding diagnosis, guarantees, or unnecessary refusal that prevents informed cooperation. Therefore, explain the procedure within the radiographer's scope is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

46. D — Pregnancy concerns require standardized screening, clinical justification, and appropriate consultation, not automatic cancellation or undocumented exposure. Therefore, follow the facility's screening and consultation procedure is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

47. B — Window width changes the range of values displayed as gray shades and therefore perceived contrast, without changing the original patient exposure. Therefore, displayed contrast is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

48. A — Ulnar deviation elongates the scaphoid and reduces superimposition, improving visualization of suspected fracture. Therefore, pa wrist with ulnar deviation is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment. Patient condition, clinical indication, and facility protocol should guide final application.

49. C — Two independent identifiers reduce wrong-patient errors; room location, diagnosis, or another person's assurance is not a reliable identifier. Therefore, compare two identifiers with the order and

wristband is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

50. B — Repeat analysis reveals patterns involving positioning, technique, motion, or equipment and supports targeted improvement that reduces unnecessary exposure. Therefore, it identifies correctable causes of unnecessary exposure is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

51. D — Window level sets the center of the displayed value range and mainly alters perceived brightness, not acquisition geometry or generator design. Therefore, displayed brightness is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

52. A — Internal rotation corrects normal femoral anteversion, elongating the femoral necks unless trauma or fracture contraindicates movement. Therefore, places the femoral necks parallel to the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

53. C — A competent patient may withdraw consent. Continuing would violate autonomy and could constitute battery, while relatives cannot override the patient's decision. Therefore, stop and notify the responsible provider is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

54. A — Shielding, distance, and minimized beam time reduce occupational exposure. Direct beam placement and unnecessary fluoroscopy increase dose. Therefore, use shielding and maximize distance when practical is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

55. D — Collimation reduces irradiated volume and scatter, improving image quality and dose management even though digital processing can adjust brightness. Therefore, it reduces scatter and improves contrast-to-noise performance is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

56. B — A tangential patellar projection profiles the patellofemoral articulation; positioning must be adapted to patient condition and equipment. Therefore, tangential patella projection is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

57. A — A qualified interpreter supports accurate, confidential communication. Children, gestures, and louder speech can introduce errors and do not establish informed understanding. Therefore, use a qualified medical interpreter is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

58. D — The exposure maintenance formula changes mAs in proportion to the square of SID, compensating for the inverse square change in beam intensity. Therefore, 16.2 mas is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

59. C — Tube current-time product primarily controls photon quantity. Focal spot affects resolution, distance affects intensity, and monitor brightness affects display rather than exposure. Therefore, mas is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

60. B — Slight internal rotation aligns the intermalleolar line with the detector and opens the ankle mortise uniformly. Therefore, internally rotated about fifteen to twenty degrees is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

61. D — Preventing a fall and assessing airway, breathing, circulation, and vital signs come before continuing the examination or leaving the patient. Therefore, assist the patient to a safe position and assess is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

62. B — Stochastic effects such as cancer are modeled as increasing in probability with dose, while severity is not dose-dependent. Therefore, probability increases with dose without predictable severity is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

63. C — Higher kVp increases average and maximum photon energy, improving penetration and commonly increasing receptor exposure and scatter. Therefore, greater penetration and receptor exposure is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

64. A — A tunnel projection directs the beam through the flexed knee to profile the intercondylar fossa and related structures. Therefore, pa axial tunnel projection is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

65. C — Immediate sharps disposal limits needlestick exposure. Recapping, staging, bending, or breaking a contaminated needle creates avoidable injury risk. Therefore, discard the needle immediately in a sharps container is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

66. A — A longer source-to-image distance reduces beam divergence and magnification, particularly important for cardiac silhouette assessment. Therefore, it reduces magnification and improves geometric accuracy is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

67. B — A small focal spot reduces geometric unsharpness. Increased OID, motion, and larger fields generally worsen recorded detail or scatter. Therefore, using a small focal spot is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

68. D — A true lateral humerus requires epicondyles perpendicular to the detector, while trauma may require modified horizontal-beam positioning. Therefore, rotate the arm to place epicondyles perpendicular to the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

69. C — A vasovagal episode commonly produces parasympathetic signs such as pallor, diaphoresis, slow pulse, and low blood pressure; respiratory or urticarial findings suggest allergic reaction. Therefore, pallor, sweating, bradycardia, and hypotension is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

70. D — Compton interactions redirect photons and dominate scatter reaching personnel at diagnostic energies; the other interactions either absorb photons or require much higher energies. Therefore, Compton scattering is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

71. A — A grid preferentially absorbs oblique scattered photons before they reach the detector, improving contrast at the cost of additional exposure. Therefore, absorb scatter before it reaches the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

72. B — The submentovertex position projects the zygomatic arches free of much cranial superimposition when neck extension is safe. Therefore, submentovertex projection is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

73. B — Locked equipment and a suitable aid create a stable transfer. Pulling arms, leaving obstacles, or using the neck. Therefore, lock both devices and use an appropriate transfer aid is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

74. D — Tight collimation reduces irradiated tissue and scatter. Larger fields, unnecessary repeats, and avoidable separation can increase exposure or degrade quality. Therefore, collimate closely to the area of interest is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

75. A — Too few detected photons produce statistical fluctuation called quantum noise or quantum mottle, degrading signal-to-noise ratio. Therefore, quantum noise is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment. Patient condition, clinical indication, and facility protocol should guide final application.

76. C — Cephalad angulation helps demonstrate cervical interspaces by matching their orientation; the other directions correspond to unrelated anatomy. Therefore, cephalad through the midcervical region is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

77. C — Anything unsterile crossing over a sterile field can shed organisms onto it. Visibility, proper height, and opening away help preserve sterility. Therefore, an unsterile object passes over the field is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

78. B — The inverse square law uses $I_1d_1^2 = I_2d_2^2$, so distance must be squared rather than treated as a simple proportion. Therefore, 1 mgy is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

79. D — Improper field recognition can distort histogram analysis and rescaling, causing unexpected brightness or contrast even when technique was reasonable. Therefore, incorrect exposure-field recognition is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

80. A — The AP open-mouth position aligns the upper incisors and skull base to display C1 and C2, including the dens. Therefore, ap open-mouth projection is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

81. C — Incident documentation should be timely, factual, objective, and complete. Blame, speculation, and omission undermine the medical and legal record. Therefore, objective observations and actions taken is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

82. D — Filtration hardens the beam by removing low-energy photons that add skin dose without contributing meaningfully to image formation. Therefore, remove low-energy photons unlikely to reach the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

83. B — DQE reflects how well a detector preserves signal-to-noise performance for the radiation input; it is not a mechanical. Therefore, how efficiently a detector converts input signal into useful image quality is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

84. A — A horizontal-beam lateral can evaluate the cervical spine while maintaining immobilization and avoiding potentially harmful movement. Therefore, horizontal beam without moving the neck is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

85. B — Spinal alignment and coordinated movement minimize secondary injury. Unnecessary flexion, solo movement, or premature device removal can worsen instability. Therefore, maintain alignment and use coordinated assistance is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

86. A — A single badge is generally worn at the collar outside protective apparel to monitor head and neck exposure;. Therefore, wear it at the collar outside the apron is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

87. C — Detector calibration corrects pixel-response differences. Poor calibration can produce fixed nonuniformity unrelated to positioning, motion, or geometry. Therefore, nonuniform response across the image is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

88. D — Cervical obliques open the intervertebral foramina through controlled body rotation and tube angulation. Therefore, oblique cervical projection is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction

supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment. Patient condition, clinical indication, and facility protocol should guide final application.

89. C — Appropriate cleaning followed by disinfection interrupts environmental transmission. Covering soil, delaying cleaning, or relying only on hand hygiene leaves pathogens present. Therefore, clean and disinfect surfaces according to policy is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

90. A — Rapidly dividing, less differentiated cells are generally more radiosensitive. Hematopoietic marrow is therefore more sensitive than mature muscle, nerve, or fat. Therefore, red bone marrow is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

91. B — AEC measures radiation reaching selected chambers and ends the exposure at the programmed level; it cannot correct positioning or motion. Therefore, terminate exposure after sufficient radiation reaches the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

92. D — Rolling the shoulders forward abducts the scapulae, reducing superimposition over the lungs and improving evaluation. Therefore, to move the scapulae away from the lung fields is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

93. B — Radiographers should provide understandable procedural information within scope, while avoiding diagnosis, guarantees, or unnecessary refusal that prevents informed cooperation. Therefore, explain the procedure within the radiographer's scope is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

94. A — For a point source, radiation spreads over increasing area, so intensity decreases in proportion to the square of distance. Therefore, intensity varies inversely with distance squared is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

95. C — AEC depends on proper chamber selection and coverage. Misalignment can cause premature or delayed termination and inappropriate receptor exposure. Therefore, incorrect exposure termination is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

96. D — The left lateral decubitus position allows free air to rise beside the liver, where it is less likely to be confused with gastric gas. Therefore, left lateral decubitus abdomen is the single best response.

The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

97. A — Two independent identifiers reduce wrong-patient errors; room location, diagnosis, or another person's assurance is not a reliable identifier. Therefore, compare two identifiers with the order and wristband is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

98. B — mAs equals tube current multiplied by exposure time, so the stated milliamperere value is multiplied directly by seconds. Therefore, 10 mas is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

99. C — Accurate alignment minimizes elongation and foreshortening. OID and unjustified angulation increase distortion; focal spot mainly affects sharpness. Therefore, align the part, detector, and central ray correctly is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

100. D — Centering at the iliac crests generally includes the kidneys, ureters, and bladder on an appropriately sized detector. Therefore, level of the iliac crests is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

101. B — A competent patient may withdraw consent. Continuing would violate autonomy and could constitute battery, while relatives cannot override the patient's decision. Therefore, stop and notify the responsible provider is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

102. D — Increasing distance from the source substantially reduces exposure according to the inverse square relationship; the other choices affect beam quality, field size, or motion. Therefore, distance is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

103. C — Window width changes the range of values displayed as gray shades and therefore perceived contrast, without changing the original patient exposure. Therefore, displayed contrast is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

104. A — The RAO places the sternum over the relatively uniform heart shadow and away from the thoracic spine. Therefore, rao sternum is the single best response. The distractors describe other

principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

105. C — A qualified interpreter supports accurate, confidential communication. Children, gestures, and louder speech can introduce errors and do not establish informed understanding. Therefore, use a qualified medical interpreter is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

106. A — Critical DNA damage can prevent successful division or cause mutations. Other cellular materials may be affected but are not the principal target for reproductive death. Therefore, dna is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

107. B — Window level sets the center of the displayed value range and mainly alters perceived brightness, not acquisition geometry or generator design. Therefore, displayed brightness is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

108. D — A true lateral knee requires the femoral epicondyles perpendicular to the detector, allowing near-superimposition of the condyles. Therefore, perpendicular to the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

109. C — Preventing a fall and assessing airway, breathing, circulation, and vital signs come before continuing the examination or leaving the patient. Therefore, assist the patient to a safe position and assess is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

110. B — Tissue reactions generally require a threshold dose; once exceeded, severity tends to rise with dose, unlike stochastic effects. Therefore, a threshold with severity increasing above it is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

111. D — Collimation reduces irradiated volume and scatter, improving image quality and dose management even though digital processing can adjust brightness. Therefore, it reduces scatter and improves contrast-to-noise performance is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

112. A — External rotation places the radial head, neck, and tuberosity with less superimposition by the ulna. Therefore, external oblique elbow is the single best response. The distractors describe other

principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment. Patient condition, clinical indication, and facility protocol should guide final application.

113. D — Immediate sharps disposal limits needlestick exposure. Recapping, staging, bending, or breaking a contaminated needle creates avoidable injury risk. Therefore, discard the needle immediately in a sharps container is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

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115. B — Tube current-time product primarily controls photon quantity. Focal spot affects resolution, distance affects intensity, and monitor brightness affects display rather than exposure. Therefore, mas is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

116. C — External rotation places the greater tubercle in lateral profile and aligns the humeral epicondyles parallel to the detector. Therefore, greater tubercle is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

117. C — A vasovagal episode commonly produces parasympathetic signs such as pallor, diaphoresis, slow pulse, and low blood pressure; respiratory or urticarial findings suggest allergic reaction. Therefore, pallor, sweating, bradycardia, and hypotension is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

118. A — The exposure maintenance formula changes mAs in proportion to the square of SID, compensating for the inverse square change in beam intensity. Therefore, 9 mas is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

119. B — Higher kVp increases average and maximum photon energy, improving penetration and commonly increasing receptor exposure and scatter. Therefore, greater penetration and receptor exposure is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

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130. B — Stochastic effects such as cancer are modeled as increasing in probability with dose, while severity is not dose-dependent. Therefore, probability increases with dose without predictable severity is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

131. D — Too few detected photons produce statistical fluctuation called quantum noise or quantum mottle, degrading signal-to-noise ratio. Therefore, quantum noise is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment. Patient condition, clinical indication, and facility protocol should guide final application.

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137. C — DQE reflects how well a detector preserves signal-to-noise performance for the radiation input; it is not a mechanical. Therefore, how efficiently a detector converts input signal into useful image quality is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

138. D — A true lateral humerus requires epicondyles perpendicular to the detector, while trauma may require modified horizontal-beam positioning. Therefore, rotate the arm to place epicondyles perpendicular to the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

139. A — Tight collimation reduces irradiated tissue and scatter. Larger fields, unnecessary repeats, and avoidable separation can increase exposure or degrade quality. Therefore, collimate closely to the area of interest is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

140. B — Detector calibration corrects pixel-response differences. Poor calibration can produce fixed nonuniformity unrelated to positioning, motion, or geometry. Therefore, nonuniform response across the image is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

141. B — The submentovertex position projects the zygomatic arches free of much cranial superimposition when neck extension is safe. Therefore, submentovertex projection is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

142. C — Filtration hardens the beam by removing low-energy photons that add skin dose without contributing meaningfully to image formation. Therefore, remove low-energy photons unlikely to reach the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

143. D — AEC measures radiation reaching selected chambers and ends the exposure at the programmed level; it cannot correct positioning or motion. Therefore, terminate exposure after sufficient radiation reaches the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail

the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

144. A — Cephalad angulation helps demonstrate cervical interspaces by matching their orientation; the other directions correspond to unrelated anatomy. Therefore, cephalad through the midcervical region is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

145. C — A single badge is generally worn at the collar outside protective apparel to monitor head and neck exposure;. Therefore, wear it at the collar outside the apron is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

146. A — AEC depends on proper chamber selection and coverage. Misalignment can cause premature or delayed termination and inappropriate receptor exposure. Therefore, incorrect exposure termination is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

147. D — The AP open-mouth position aligns the upper incisors and skull base to display C1 and C2, including the dens. Therefore, ap open-mouth projection is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

148. B — Rapidly dividing, less differentiated cells are generally more radiosensitive. Hematopoietic marrow is therefore more sensitive than mature muscle, nerve, or fat. Therefore, red bone marrow is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

149. D — Accurate alignment minimizes elongation and foreshortening. OID and unjustified angulation increase distortion; focal spot mainly affects sharpness. Therefore, align the part, detector, and central ray correctly is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

150. C — A horizontal-beam lateral can evaluate the cervical spine while maintaining immobilization and avoiding potentially harmful movement. Therefore, horizontal beam without moving the neck is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

151. A — For a point source, radiation spreads over increasing area, so intensity decreases in proportion to the square of distance. Therefore, intensity varies inversely with distance squared is the single best

response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

152. B — Window width changes the range of values displayed as gray shades and therefore perceived contrast, without changing the original patient exposure. Therefore, displayed contrast is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

153. A — Cervical obliques open the intervertebral foramina through controlled body rotation and tube angulation. Therefore, oblique cervical projection is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment. Patient condition, clinical indication, and facility protocol should guide final application.

154. C — Increasing distance from the source substantially reduces exposure according to the inverse square relationship; the other choices affect beam quality, field size, or motion. Therefore, distance is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

155. B — Window level sets the center of the displayed value range and mainly alters perceived brightness, not acquisition geometry or generator design. Therefore, displayed brightness is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

156. D — Rolling the shoulders forward abducts the scapulae, reducing superimposition over the lungs and improving evaluation. Therefore, to move the scapulae away from the lung fields is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

157. B — Critical DNA damage can prevent successful division or cause mutations. Other cellular materials may be affected but are not the principal target for reproductive death. Therefore, dna is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

158. D — mAs equals tube current multiplied by exposure time, so the stated milliamperere value is multiplied directly by seconds. Therefore, 6 mas is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

159. C — The left lateral decubitus position allows free air to rise beside the liver, where it is less likely to be confused with gastric gas. Therefore, left lateral decubitus abdomen is the single best response.

The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

160. A — Tissue reactions generally require a threshold dose; once exceeded, severity tends to rise with dose, unlike stochastic effects. Therefore, a threshold with severity increasing above it is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

161. A — Collimation reduces irradiated volume and scatter, improving image quality and dose management even though digital processing can adjust brightness. Therefore, it reduces scatter and improves contrast-to-noise performance is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

162. C — Centering at the iliac crests generally includes the kidneys, ureters, and bladder on an appropriately sized detector. Therefore, level of the iliac crests is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

163. D — Pregnancy concerns require standardized screening, clinical justification, and appropriate consultation, not automatic cancellation or undocumented exposure. Therefore, follow the facility's screening and consultation procedure is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

164. B — Tube current-time product primarily controls photon quantity. Focal spot affects resolution, distance affects intensity, and monitor brightness affects display rather than exposure. Therefore, mas is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

165. D — The RAO places the sternum over the relatively uniform heart shadow and away from the thoracic spine. Therefore, rao sternum is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

166. B — Repeat analysis reveals patterns involving positioning, technique, motion, or equipment and supports targeted improvement that reduces unnecessary exposure. Therefore, it identifies correctable causes of unnecessary exposure is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

167. C — Higher kVp increases average and maximum photon energy, improving penetration and commonly increasing receptor exposure and scatter. Therefore, greater penetration and receptor exposure is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or

introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

168. A — A true lateral knee requires the femoral epicondyles perpendicular to the detector, allowing near-superimposition of the condyles. Therefore, perpendicular to the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

169. B — Shielding, distance, and minimized beam time reduce occupational exposure. Direct beam placement and unnecessary fluoroscopy increase dose. Therefore, use shielding and maximize distance when practical is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

170. A — A small focal spot reduces geometric unsharpness. Increased OID, motion, and larger fields generally worsen recorded detail or scatter. Therefore, using a small focal spot is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

171. D — External rotation places the radial head, neck, and tuberosity with less superimposition by the ulna. Therefore, external oblique elbow is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment. Patient condition, clinical indication, and facility protocol should guide final application.

172. C — Stochastic effects such as cancer are modeled as increasing in probability with dose, while severity is not dose-dependent. Therefore, probability increases with dose without predictable severity is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

173. D — A grid preferentially absorbs oblique scattered photons before they reach the detector, improving contrast at the cost of additional exposure. Therefore, absorb scatter before it reaches the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

174. C — External rotation places the greater tubercle in lateral profile and aligns the humeral epicondyles parallel to the detector. Therefore, greater tubercle is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

175. A — A longer source-to-image distance reduces beam divergence and magnification, particularly important for cardiac silhouette assessment. Therefore, it reduces magnification and improves geometric accuracy is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or

introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

176. B — Too few detected photons produce statistical fluctuation called quantum noise or quantum mottle, degrading signal-to-noise ratio. Therefore, quantum noise is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment. Patient condition, clinical indication, and facility protocol should guide final application.

177. B — Ulnar deviation elongates the scaphoid and reduces superimposition, improving visualization of suspected fracture. Therefore, pa wrist with ulnar deviation is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment. Patient condition, clinical indication, and facility protocol should guide final application.

178. A — The exposure maintenance formula changes mAs in proportion to the square of SID, compensating for the inverse square change in beam intensity. Therefore, 10.666667 mas is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

179. D — Improper field recognition can distort histogram analysis and rescaling, causing unexpected brightness or contrast even when technique was reasonable. Therefore, incorrect exposure-field recognition is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

180. C — Internal rotation corrects normal femoral anteversion, elongating the femoral necks unless trauma or fracture contraindicates movement. Therefore, places the femoral necks parallel to the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

181. B — Compton interactions redirect photons and dominate scatter reaching personnel at diagnostic energies; the other interactions either absorb photons or require much higher energies. Therefore, compton scattering is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

182. D — DQE reflects how well a detector preserves signal-to-noise performance for the radiation input; it is not a mechanical. Therefore, how efficiently a detector converts input signal into useful image quality is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

183. A — A tangential patellar projection profiles the patellofemoral articulation; positioning must be adapted to patient condition and equipment. Therefore, tangential patella projection is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

184. C — Detector calibration corrects pixel-response differences. Poor calibration can produce fixed nonuniformity unrelated to positioning, motion, or geometry. Therefore, nonuniform response across the image is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

185. C — Slight internal rotation aligns the intermalleolar line with the detector and opens the ankle mortise uniformly. Therefore, internally rotated about fifteen to twenty degrees is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

186. B — A tunnel projection directs the beam through the flexed knee to profile the intercondylar fossa and related structures. Therefore, pa axial tunnel projection is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

187. D — A true lateral humerus requires epicondyles perpendicular to the detector, while trauma may require modified horizontal-beam positioning. Therefore, rotate the arm to place epicondyles perpendicular to the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

188. A — The submentovertex position projects the zygomatic arches free of much cranial superimposition when neck extension is safe. Therefore, submentovertex projection is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

189. C — Cephalad angulation helps demonstrate cervical interspaces by matching their orientation; the other directions correspond to unrelated anatomy. Therefore, cephalad through the midcervical region is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

190. B — The AP open-mouth position aligns the upper incisors and skull base to display C1 and C2, including the dens. Therefore, ap open-mouth projection is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

191. D — A horizontal-beam lateral can evaluate the cervical spine while maintaining immobilization and avoiding potentially harmful movement. Therefore, horizontal beam without moving the neck is the

single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

192. C — Cervical obliques open the intervertebral foramina through controlled body rotation and tube angulation. Therefore, oblique cervical projection is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment. Patient condition, clinical indication, and facility protocol should guide final application.

193. A — Rolling the shoulders forward abducts the scapulae, reducing superimposition over the lungs and improving evaluation. Therefore, to move the scapulae away from the lung fields is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

194. B — The left lateral decubitus position allows free air to rise beside the liver, where it is less likely to be confused with gastric gas. Therefore, left lateral decubitus abdomen is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

195. D — Centering at the iliac crests generally includes the kidneys, ureters, and bladder on an appropriately sized detector. Therefore, level of the iliac crests is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

196. A — The RAO places the sternum over the relatively uniform heart shadow and away from the thoracic spine. Therefore, rao sternum is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

197. A — A true lateral knee requires the femoral epicondyles perpendicular to the detector, allowing near-superimposition of the condyles. Therefore, perpendicular to the detector is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

198. D — External rotation places the radial head, neck, and tuberosity with less superimposition by the ulna. Therefore, external oblique elbow is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment. Patient condition, clinical indication, and facility protocol should guide final application.

199. B — External rotation places the greater tubercle in lateral profile and aligns the humeral epicondyles parallel to the detector. Therefore, greater tubercle is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment.

200. C — Ulnar deviation elongates the scaphoid and reduces superimposition, improving visualization of suspected fracture. Therefore, pa wrist with ulnar deviation is the single best response. The distractors describe other principles, fail the stated objective, or introduce avoidable risk. Recognizing this distinction supports safe, accurate radiographic practice and sound clinical judgment. Patient condition, clinical indication, and facility protocol should guide final application.