

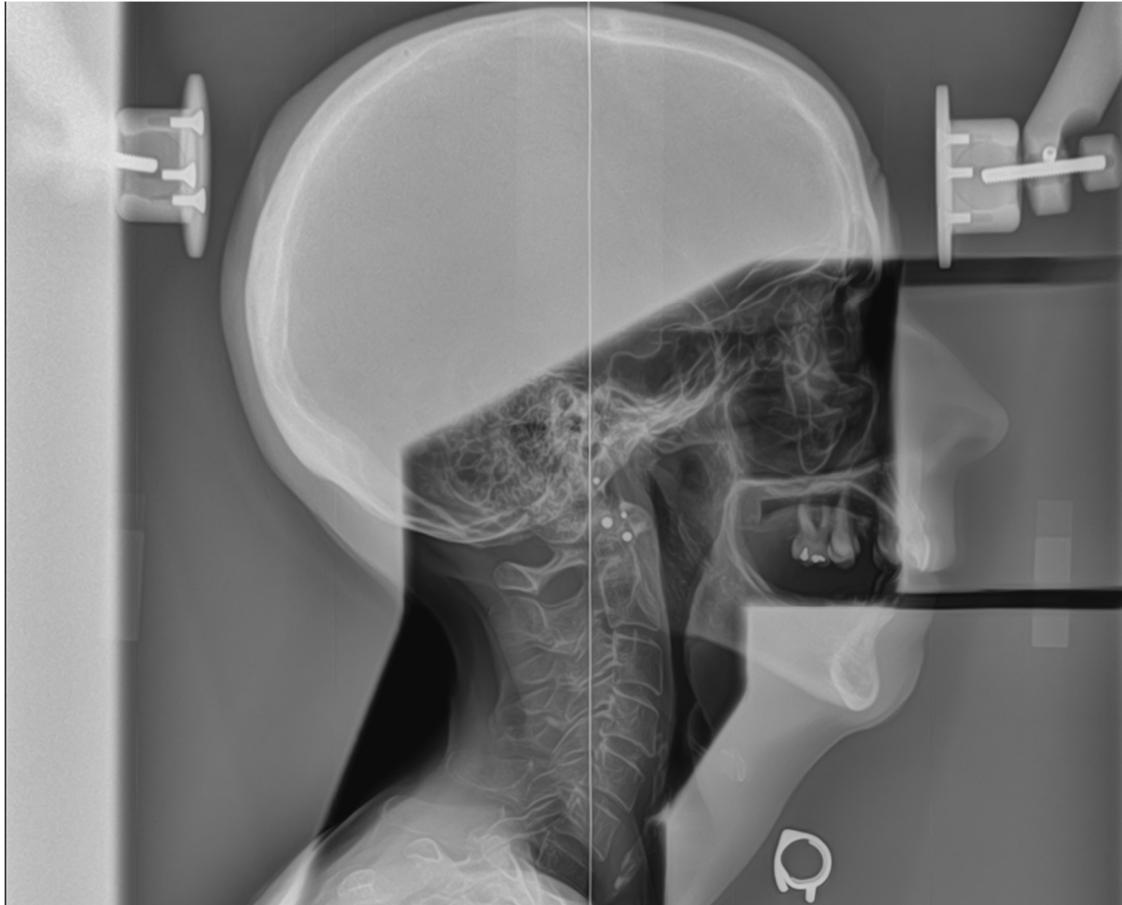
X-Ray Test:

1. What films are involved in a STANDARD New Patient case? Select all that apply:
 - a. AP-T
 - b. Nasium
 - c. A-P Open Mouth
 - d. Shoulder (Weight Bearing)
 - e. AP-B
2. How does our office know the right factors to us per each film?
 - a. Using height and weight of the patient
 - b. Estimating based on how the patient looks
 - c. Each film uses the same factors from patient to patient
 - d. By measuring with the hip caliper
3. How much time should the initial x-ray portion of a STANDARD New Patient take?
 - a. 10 minutes
 - b. 15 minutes
 - c. 25 minutes
 - d. 30 minutes
4. What items must be off a new patient before film is taken? Select all that apply:
 - a. Clothing except underwear
 - b. Hair Tie/Scrunchy
 - c. Any piercings
 - d. Shoes
 - e. Rings
 - f. Watch
 - g. Bra
5. What two areas do we mark with BBs when taking any cervical films?
 - a. Upper & Lower portions of each ear
 - b. Intertragus Notch & Lowest point of ear lobe for the left ear
 - c. Intertragus Notch & Lowest point of ear lobe for both ears
 - d. Glabella
6. What are the BBs used for in terms of the doctor?
 - a. Accuracy Checks
 - b. Shows torque
 - c. Nothing, it is only of use for the technicians
 - d. Shows contact point of Atlas

7. Match the following terms to their definitions:

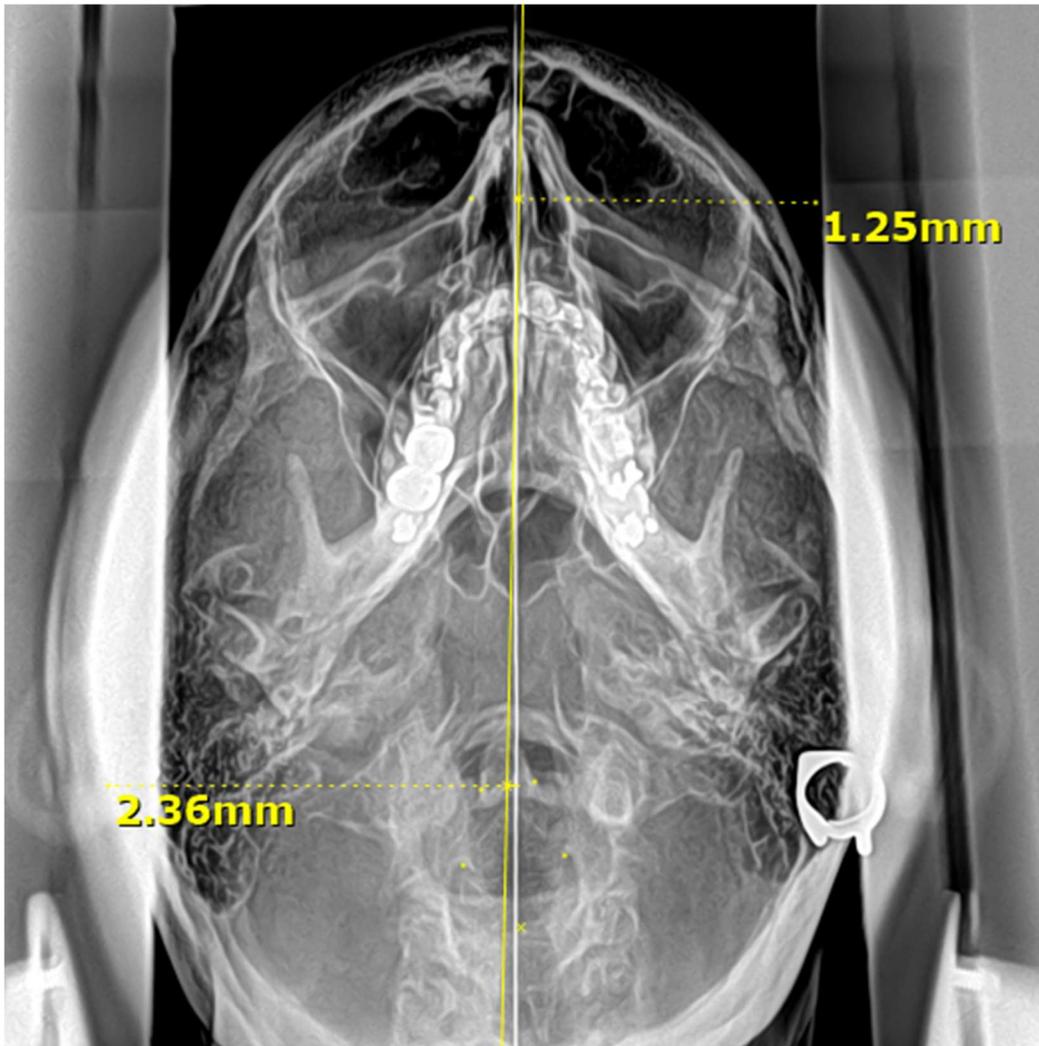
- | | | |
|--------------|-----|---|
| a. Anterior | ___ | . Nearest to the front or the front of a person (a) |
| b. Inferior | ___ | . Farthest to the front or the back of a person (f) |
| c. Medial | ___ | . Anatomy situated to the center of a focal point. (c) |
| d. Lateral | ___ | . Anatomy situated away from the center of a focal point. (g) |
| e. Superior | ___ | . Anatomy situated below the center of a focal point. (b) |
| f. Posterior | ___ | . Anatomy situated above the center of a focal point. (e) |
| g. Distal | ___ | . The side portion of a structure or person. (d) |

8. What is incorrect with the below film?



- BBs are marked wrong
 - Film has rotation
 - Film has lateral flexion
 - Unlevel hard palate
9. When taking a lateral cervical, how close should the patient be to the buckey?
- 2 inches from the buckey
 - 1 inch from the buckey
 - Till their shoulder barely touches
 - Till their ear contacts the board

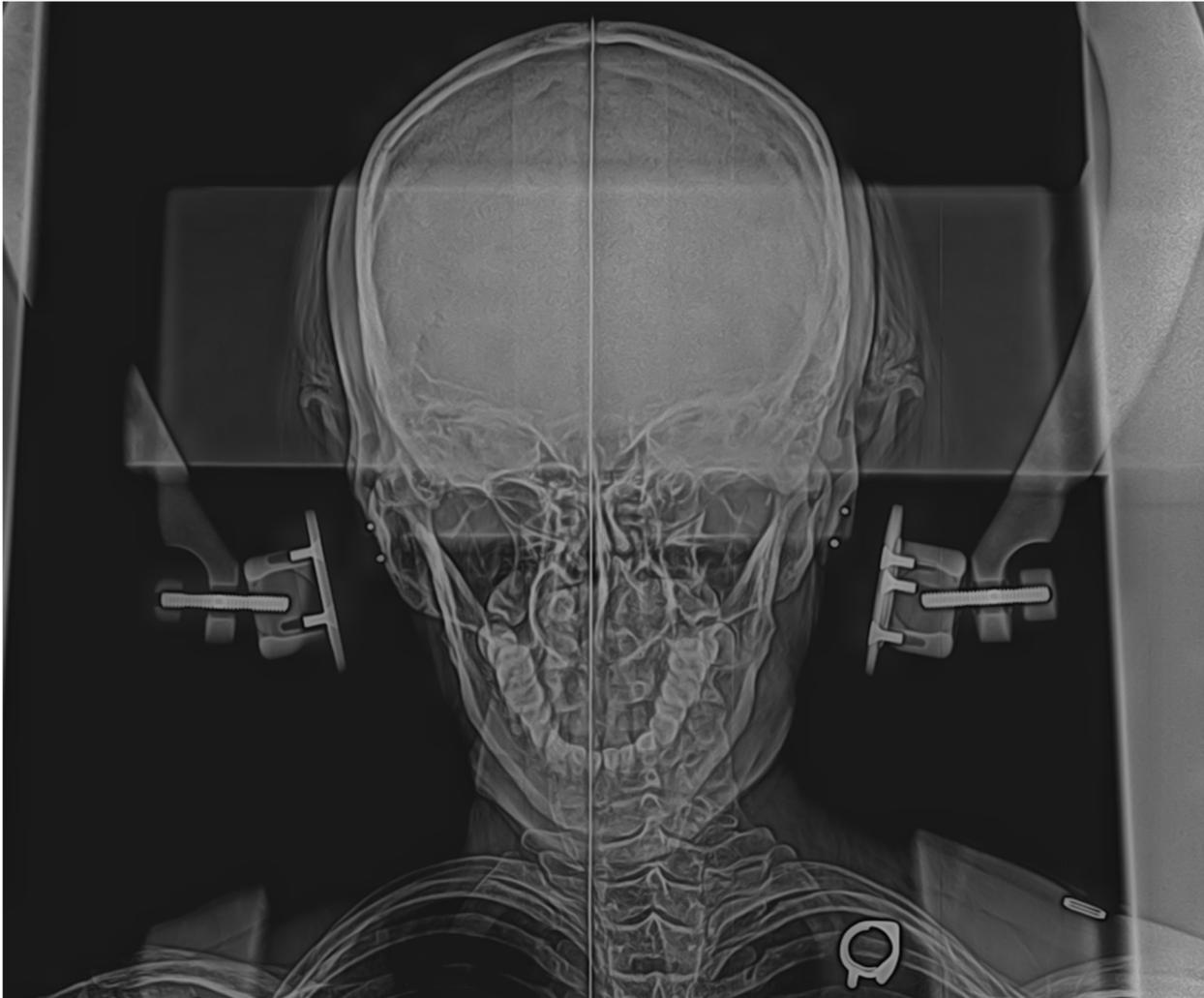
10. Which of the following steps of process is accurate for a lateral cervical?
- a. Correct rotation, bring in headphones evenly to front/back of patient's skull, collimate, place filter
 - b. Bring in headphones evenly to front/back of patient's skull, correct rotation, collimate, place filter
 - c. Bring in headphones evenly to front/back of patient's skull, collimate place filter, correct rotation
 - d. Correct rotation, bring in headphones evenly to front/back of patient's skull, place filter
11. What is incorrect with the below film?



- a. The accuracy checks were marked incorrectly
- b. Film has too much rotation
- c. Film has too much lateral flexion
- d. Incorrect marker placement

12. When taking a vertex, how close should the patient be to the buckey?
- Sternal notch should be 1 inch from buckey
 - Chest should be contacting the buckey
 - Sternal notch should be 2 inches from buckey
 - None of the above
13. Which of the following steps of process is accurate for a vertex?
- Patient sits nice and tall, ensure hard palate is level, bring the buckey to match the level of the patient's chin, assess rotation & lateral flexion, remove rotation/lateral flexion, bring the skull into the chin rest, bring down headphones. (Center of EOP (Occiput) & T1 Spinous need to be line Vertically)
 - Patient sits nice and tall, lower patient's chin to full flexion, bring the buckey down to level of chin, assess rotation & lateral flexion, remove rotation/lateral flexion, bring the skull into the chin rest, bring down headphones. (Center of EOP (Occiput) & T1 Spinous need to be line Horizontally)
 - Patient sits nice and tall, raise patient's chin to full extension, bring the buckey up to level of chin, assess rotation & lateral flexion, remove rotation/lateral flexion, bring the skull into the chin rest, bring down headphones
 - None of the above steps are accurate.
14. What is the acceptable margin of error for rotation in Lateral Cervical, Vertex, and Nasium films?
- 1mm
 - 2cm
 - 4cm
 - 2mm

15. What is incorrect with the below film?



- a. Smiling posterior arch
 - b. Film has too much rotation to the left
 - c. Film has too much lateral flexion
 - d. Incorrect marker placement
 - e. Film has too much rotation to the right
16. When taking a nasium, how close should the patient be to the buckey?
- a. Head and shoulders should be almost touching the buckey
 - b. Head and shoulders should be within 2 inches of the buckey
 - c. Head and shoulders should touch the buckey
 - d. None of the above
17. Which of the following steps of process is accurate for a Nasium?
- a. Patient sits nice and tall, raise patient's chin to full extension, mimic the s-line seen on lateral cervical, bring the buckey to match the vertical line from x-ray tube, bring down headphones so that vertical line hits middle of headphones,

assess lateral flexion, remove lateral flexion, collimate, put in Nasium filter, take film, complete accuracy checks.

- b. Patient sits nice and tall, lower patient's chin to full flexion, mimic the s-line seen on lateral cervical (raise the chin if needed), bring the bucky to match the horizontal line from x-ray tube, bring down headphones so that horizontal line hits middle of headphones, assess rotation, remove rotation, tighten headphones collimate, put in Nasium filter, take film.
 - c. Patient sits nice and tall, ensure hard palate is level to begin, mimic the s-line seen on lateral cervical (Chin retraction if needed), bring the bucky to match the horizontal line from x-ray tube, bring down headphones so that horizontal line hits middle of headphones, assess rotation, remove rotation, tighten headphones, collimate, put in Nasium filter, take film, complete accuracy checks.
 - d. None of the above steps are accurate.
18. What two films are stitched together to create a full-spine film?
- a. AP-T & LT
 - b. AP-L & LL
 - c. AP-T & AP-L
 - d. LT & LL
19. What degree of curvature is considered scoliosis?
- a. 5 degrees
 - b. Any curvature whatsoever
 - c. 10 degrees or higher
 - d. 20 degrees or higher
20. What is the name of the curvature in figure (a)?
- a. Kyphotic curve
 - b. Lordotic Curve
 - c. Backwards Curve
 - d. Superior Curve



figure (a)