

Specialized Topics in Areas of Radiologic Sciences
P.O. Box 2931 Toledo, Ohio 43606
Phone: 419-471-1973
Website: www.xrayhomestudies.com

Unit 35

Radiographic Pathology for Technologists

by

James D. Mace & Nina Kowalczyk

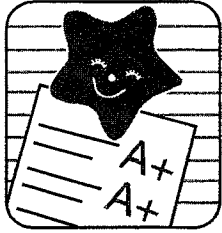
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**Prepared by: Carolyn J. Frigmanski, M.A., B.S.R.T. ®
Founder, S.T.A.R.S.**

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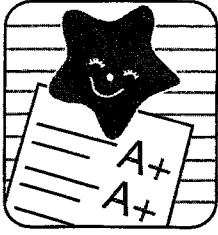
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Founder, S.T.A.R.S.**

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Unit 35

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Please complete the answer sheet at the conclusion of this post test and return to the S.T.A.R.S. office.

Chapter 1

1. The term used to describe a patient's perception of a disease is called a
 - a. sign
 - b. syndrome
 - c. symptom
 - d. manifestation

2. The term used to describe diseases that have no identifiable causative factor is
 - a. idiopathic
 - b. iatrogenic
 - c. nosocomial
 - d. asymptomatic

3. The number of deaths caused by a particular disease averaged over a population is called
 - a. morbidity
 - b. mortality
 - c. etiology
 - d. lethality

4. The most frequent cause for hospitalization in the United States is
 - a. trauma
 - b. cancer
 - c. lung disorders
 - d. heart disease

5. Avoiding radiation exposure particularly during the early terms of pregnancy can reduce the likelihood of
 - a. hereditary disease
 - b. congenital defects
 - c. metabolic disease
 - d. degenerative disease

6. An example of an autoimmune disorder is
 - a. leukemia
 - b. tuberculosis
 - c. rheumatoid arthritis
 - d. cystic fibrosis

7. One of the resultant reactions to cell necrosis is
 - a. capillary constriction
 - b. attraction of leukocytes
 - c. decreased capillary permeability
 - d. leukopenia

8. The removal of dead cells and materials in the healing process is called
 - a. debridement
 - b. tissue regeneration
 - c. virulence
 - d. cellular necrosis

9. The most common disturbance of fluid balance is
- a. homeostasis
 - b. hypersecretion
 - c. dehydration
 - d. glandular underactivity

10. The type of tumor that remains localized and is generally noninvasive is a
- a. sarcoma
 - b. malignant neoplasm
 - c. carcinoma
 - d. benign neoplasm

11. In the TNM system of cancer staging, the N represents
- a. noninvasive
 - b. lymph node involvement
 - c. nonmalignant
 - d. new neoplastic tissue

Chapter 2

12. The bone cell responsible for bone formation is the

- a. osteocyte
- b. osteoclast
- c. osteoblast
- d. trabeculae

13. The type of joint located between the vertebral bodies is classified as

- a. amphiarthrodial
- b. synarthrodial
- c. diarthrodial
- d. fibrous

14. The imaging modality that provides superior contrast resolution in soft tissue detail is

- a. conventional radiographs
- b. computerized tomography (CT)
- c. magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- d. bone mineral densitometry

15. The imaging modality that provides excellent display of bony margins or trabecular patterns in tumors is

- a. conventional radiographs
- b. bone mineral densitometry
- c. magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- d. spiral or helical computerized tomography (CT)

16. Peak bone mass occurs at the age of

- a. 21
- b. 30
- c. 50
- d. 18

17. Brittle bone disease is a synonym for

- a. osteogenesis imperfecta
- b. rickets
- c. osteoporosis
- d. achondroplasia

18. Incomplete closure of the vertebral canal is called

- a. spinal stenosis
- b. scoliosis
- c. spina bifida
- d. spinal subluxation

19. In osteomyelitis, bone necrosis occurs within

- a. 10 - 14 days
- b. minutes of the infection
- c. 2 - 3 weeks
- d. 24 - 48 hours

20. Radiographic demonstration of a “worm-eaten” appearance in bone is indicative of

- a. tuberculosis
- b. osteomyelitis
- c. severe arthritis
- d. osteopetrosis

21. Rheumatoid arthritis occurs most commonly in

- a. men ages 30 - 40 years
- b. women ages 50 - 60 years
- c. women ages 30 - 40 years
- d. men ages 50 - 60 years

22. “Bamboo spine” is a descriptive term used in the radiographic demonstration of

- a. scoliosis
- b. ankylosing spondylitis
- c. pyogenic arthritis
- d. spina bifida

23. A cystic swelling that develops in connection with a tendon sheath is commonly called a

- a. bursa
- b. gout
- c. tenosynovitis
- d. ganglion

24. The most common form of osteoporosis is

- a. postmenopausal
- b. idiopathic
- c. juvenile
- d. premenopausal

25. Conventional radiographs can identify osteoporosis when bone loss involves

- a. 60 - 80% of its original mass
- b. 10 - 30% of its original mass
- c. 30 - 50% of its original mass
- d. 40 - 60% of its original mass

26. Rickets results in children who experience a deficiency in vitamin

- a. C
- b. D
- c. E
- d. A

27. A fairly common metabolic disorder of unknown etiology in the elderly is

- a. arthritis
- b. hyperthyroidism
- c. osteoporosis
- d. Paget's disease

28. The most common imaging modality utilized to assess low back pain is

- a. conventional radiographs
- b. bone mineral densitometry
- c. magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- d. spiral or helical computerized tomography (CT)

29. Spondylolisthesis occurs most frequently at the vertebral junction of
- a. C1 - C2
 - b. L5 - S1
 - c. T12 - L1
 - d. L3 - L4
30. The anatomic component of the Scotty dog called the "ear" is the
- a. inferior articular process
 - b. pedicle
 - c. lamina
 - d. superior articular process
31. Half of all osteosarcomas appear in the
- a. humerus & shoulder girdle
 - b. vertebral column
 - c. distal femur & proximal tibia
 - d. pelvis & proximal femur
32. A benign bone tumor that affects men more so than women is called a(an)
- a. osteochondroma
 - b. endochondroma
 - c. osteoma
 - d. chondrosarcoma
33. An area of radiolucency with well-defined margins occurring in children ages 3 - 14 years is a
- a. osteochondroma
 - b. simple bone cyst
 - c. chondrosarcoma
 - d. osteosarcoma
34. The type of tumor that radiographically demonstrates a lytic lesion called a nidus is the
- a. osteochondroma
 - b. endochondroma
 - c. chondrosarcoma
 - d. osteoid osteoma
35. One of the malignancies of the skeletal system that may be radiation induced is the
- a. osteochondroma
 - b. endochondroma
 - c. osteosarcoma
 - d. osteoid osteoma
36. The tumor that arises from the medullary canal in children ages 5 - 15 years is called
- a. Ewing's tumor
 - b. chondrosarcoma
 - c. osteoma
 - d. endochondroma
37. The principal signs of skeletal metastasis are
- a. fever & pain
 - b. pain & pathologic fractures
 - c. fractures & swelling
 - d. swelling & painful joints
38. An example of an additive pathology is
- a. osteoblastoma
 - b. osteoporosis
 - c. osteomyelitis
 - d. acromegaly

Chapter 3

39. Organs located in the middle mediastinum include the

- a. heart, esophagus & trachea
- b. trachea, thymus & thyroid glands
- c. heart, spine & abdominal aorta
- d. great vessels & left ventricle

40. Any condition in the chest which increases aeration requires

- a. an increase in exposure factors
- b. no change in exposure factors
- c. a decrease in exposure factors
- d. an additional expiration film

41. A "sail sign" on pediatric chest radiographs is indicative of

- a. an enlarged thymus gland
- b. airway obstruction
- c. a mediastinal mass
- d. an enlarged thyroid gland

42. Lymph nodes measuring more than 1 cm in size on a CT image may be considered

- a. benign
- b. malignant
- c. normal
- d. below average size

43. A properly positioned endotracheal tube (ET) is located

- a. above the carina
- b. below the carina
- c. above the vocal cords
- d. in the right main stem bronchus

44. Improper position of a central venous pressure (CVP) line can induce

- a. a pneumothorax
- b. respiratory hemorrhage
- c. a stroke
- d. respiratory failure

45. The "ground glass" appearance of the lungs in a pre-term infant is indicative of

- a. a pneumothorax
- b. congestive heart failure
- c. subcutaneous emphysema
- d. respiratory distress syndrome

46. Tuberculous scars may be demonstrated radiographically in the

- a. apex of one or both lungs
- b. costophrenic angles
- c. anterior mediastinum
- d. posterior mediastinum

47. One of the top 5 most common causes of death in the United States is

- a. tuberculosis
- b. emphysema
- c. chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- d. pulmonary embolism

48. The disease classification for the inhalation of foreign inorganic dust particles is called

- a. inflammatory
- b. pneumonconiosis
- c. degenerative
- d. neoplastic

49. Pleural effusion is best demonstrated radiographically on

- a. an upright PA view
- b. an apical AP projection
- c. supine AP projection
- d. an upright lateral projection

50. The most common fatal primary malignancy in the United States for people aged 45 to 70 years is

- a. bronchogenic carcinoma
- b. squamous cell carcinoma
- c. pulmonary metastasis
- d. melanoma

Chapter 4

51. The double fold of peritoneum that attaches the duodenum, stomach and transverse colon is called

- a. the lesser omentum
- b. the mesentery
- c. the greater omentum
- d. the fascia

52. The C-loop is part of the

- a. jejunum
- b. ileum
- c. duodenum
- d. ascending colon

53. In an adult, the kidneys are about the length of

- a. three vertebrae
- b. two and a half vertebrae
- c. one and a half vertebrae
- d. four vertebrae

54. The contrast medium of choice when a perforated bowel is suspected is

- a. water-soluble
- b. air
- c. barium sulfate
- d. radiolucent

55. The drug used to reduce peristaltic activity is

- a. Motrin
- b. epinephrine
- c. benadryl
- d. glucagon

56. A small bowel study is typically completed in

- a. 1 to 2 hours
- b. 2 to 3 hours
- c. 4 to 5 hours
- d. 3 to 6 hours

57. The accepted imaging modality for following the progress of GI malignancies is

- a. upper GI series
- b. conventional abdomen series
- c. computerized tomography (CT)
- d. magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

58. Radioactive urea is used in nuclear medicine imaging in the evaluation of

- a. gastric ulcers
- b. perforation
- c. hiatal hernias
- d. obstruction

59. The most common type of double-lumen decompression tube is the

- a. Levin
- b. Dobhoff
- c. Miller-Abbott
- d. Cantor

60. Infants with esophageal atresia are at risk for

- a. gastric ulcers
- b. aspiration pneumonia
- c. obstruction
- d. perforation

61. A frequent complication for infants with colonic atresia is

- a. obstruction
- b. diarrhea
- c. perforation
- d. fistula formation

62. Hirschsprung's disease is also known as

- a. congenital megacolon
- b. imperforate anus
- c. malrotation
- d. pyloric stenosis

63. Chocolate, alcohol and coffee consumption should be avoided by patients experiencing

- a. gastric ulcers
- b. gastroenteritis
- c. gastroesophageal reflux (GERD)
- d. peptic ulcers

64. Gastroenteritis may result from consuming foods contaminated with

- a. Salmonella
- b. Helicobacter pylori
- c. insecticides
- d. Escherichia coli

65. The best-known small bowel malabsorption disorder is

- a. hypermobility
- b. celiac disease
- c. ileitis
- d. regional enteritis

66. A "cobble-stone" radiographic appearance and string sign are classic findings of

- a. esophageal stricture
- b. ulcerative colitis
- c. megacolon
- d. regional enteritis (Chron's disease)

67. A bowel disorder of unknown etiology occurring more commonly in Jewish persons is

- a. ulcerative colitis
- b. ruptured appendix
- c. gastroesophageal reflux (GERD)
- d. diverticulosis

68. A worm-like defect in a column of barium in the esophagus is indicative of

- a. reflux
- b. polyps
- c. varices
- d. esophagitis

69. A telescoping of a bowel loop into a distal segment by peristalsis is called

- a. intussusception
- b. ileus
- c. volvulus
- d. malrotation

70. The type of diverticulum found at the pharyngoesophageal junction is called

- a. Meckel's
- b. Zenker's
- c. traction
- d. mechanical

71. The malignancy that commonly arises at the gastroesophageal junction is

- a. an adenocarcinoma
- b. a leiomyoma
- c. a sarcoma
- d. a squamous cell carcinoma

72. Most gastric cancers develop in the

- a. body
- b. fundus
- c. pylorus
- d. cardiac orifice

73. The second most common cause of cancer mortality in the United States is found in the

- a. stomach
- b. small bowel
- c. esophagus
- d. colon

Chapter 5

74. The hepatobiliary organ that functions as both an exocrine and endocrine gland is the

- a. liver
- b. pancreas
- c. gall bladder
- d. spleen

75. The radiologic study performed by a gastroenterologist visualizing the hepatobiliary system and main pancreatic duct is called

- a. a percutaneous transhepatic cholangiogram
- b. an operative cholangiogram
- c. an endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatogram
- d. T-tube cholangiogram

76. The third leading cause of death in the United States in individuals between the ages of 45 to 65 is

- a. cirrhosis
- b. pancreatic tumors
- c. gastric cancer
- d. ulcerative colitis

77. The type of hepatitis that accounts for 80% of the infections after blood transfusions is

- a. A
- b. D
- c. B
- d. C

78. Cholelithiasis can be identified by ultrasound by the presence of

- a. a radiopacity
- b. an echogenic focus
- c. a radiolucency
- d. a lack of transmission

79. The medical term for a port-wine superficial birthmark is

- a. hepatoma
- b. adenoma
- c. hemangioma
- d. hematoma

80. A common site for metastasis in the hepatobiliary system is the

- a. liver
- b. pancreas
- c. gall bladder
- d. biliary ducts

81. A rapidly growing, fatal carcinoma that occurs more often in black men than white men is

- a. located in the liver
- b. found in the gall bladder
- c. found in the biliary ducts
- d. located in the pancreas

Chapter 6

82. The volume of blood the kidneys filter and reabsorb daily is

- a. 50 to 75 liters
- b. 180 liters
- c. 2 to 3 liters
- d. 100 to 150 liters

83. The statistical rate of death for patients experiencing an allergic reaction to contrast agents is

- a. 1 of 40,000
- b. 1 of 100,000
- c. 1 of 20,000
- d. 1 of 400,000

84. The majority of all urinary tract calculi are found at the

- a. major calyces
- b. orifice of the urinary bladder
- c. vesicoureteral junction
- d. proximal ureters

85. The imaging modality of choice in following kidney transplantation patients is

- a. conventional radiography
- b. computerized tomography (CT)
- c. magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- d. ultrasound

86. Urine collection bags must remain lower than the patient's bladder to prevent

- a. spillage
- b. antegrade flow
- c. reflux
- d. the formation of a calculus

87. The most commonly occurring fusion anomaly of the kidney is

- a. a horseshoe
- b. renal agenesis
- c. hypoplasia
- d. crossed ectopy

88. A filling defect described as a "cobra head" appearance is indicative of

- a. a urethrocele
- b. a ureterocele
- c. hydronephrosis
- d. ureteral diverticulum

89. An estimated 50% of patients diagnosed with renal hypertension have

- a. malrotation
- b. hydronephrosis
- c. pyelonephritis
- d. polycystic kidney disease

90. The number of all women who experience a urinary tract infection at least once in their lifetime is

- a. 35%
- b. 75%
- c. 50%
- d. less than 25%

91. The retention of urea in the blood is called

- a. hematuria
- b. renal retention
- c. uremia
- d. hypertension

92. A malignant renal tumor predominately found in children is called

- a. renal carcinoma
- b. Wilm's
- c. adenocarcinoma
- d. renal sarcoma

Chapter 7

93. The transition of glandular breast tissue into adipose tissue in women is called

- a. fat suppression
- b. adipose conversion
- c. tissue transition
- d. involution

94. A disease or condition which predisposes women to have ectopic pregnancies is

- a. pelvic inflammatory disease
- b. ovarian cysts
- c. dysplasia
- d. teratoma

95. The most common benign tumor of the female genital system is called a

- a. teratoma
- b. fibroadenoma
- c. leiomyoma
- d. lipoma

96. Women and men are at increased risk for developing breast cancer if they carry a gene identified as

- a. BRCA1
- b. BRCA2
- c. CA1
- d. BRCA

97. The most common site for an ectopic pregnancy occurs in the

- a. abdominal cavity
- b. cervix
- c. ovary
- d. uterine tube

98. The medical term for undescended testicles is

- a. cryptorchidism
- b. dysplasia
- c. agenesis
- d. testicular torsion

99. A new treatment modality utilized to destroy adenocarcinoma cells in the prostate gland is

- a. external radiation therapy
- b. radioactive seed implants
- c. cryosurgery
- d. genetic engineering

100. At least 40% of malignant testicular tumors are known as

- a. seminomas
- b. teratomas
- c. choriocarcinomas
- d. adenocarcinomas

Chapter 8

101. The anatomic pacemaker of the heart is the

- a. left ventricle
- b. sinoatrial node
- c. atrial-ventricular node
- d. bicuspid valve

102. The minimum kVp for chest radiography is

- a. 120
- b. 80
- c. 100
- d. 150+

103. The procedure in which a patient swallows a flexible probe containing a transducer is called

- a. transesophageal echocardiography
- b. M-mode echocardiography
- c. 2-D echocardiography
- d. Doppler imaging

104. The most widely used nuclear cardiology exam for post bypass and angioplasty patients is a

- a. gated cardiac blood pool scan
- b. ventilation scan
- c. positron emission tomography (PET) scan
- d. myocardial perfusion scan

105. The use of a high-intensity anticoagulant dripped over a period of hours is utilized in

- a. thrombolysis
- b. percutaneous transluminal angioplasty
- c. embolization
- d. cardiac catheterization

106. Approximately 80% of infants born before 28 weeks of gestation may possess

- a. coarctation of the aorta
- b. patent ductus arteriosus
- c. ventricular septal defects
- d. ductus arteriosus

107. The most common cause of chronic valve disease in the heart is

- a. rubella
- b. chicken pox
- c. rheumatic fever
- d. mumps

108. Hypertension in the pulmonary artery and enlargement of the right ventricle is suggestive of

- a. congestive heart failure
- b. valvular stenosis
- c. atrial septal defect
- d. cor pulmonale

109. The medical term for hardening of the arteries is

- a. atherosclerosis
- b. ischemia
- c. thrombosis
- d. plaque formation

110. The majority of aortic aneurysms occur

- a. in the aortic arch
- b. above the celiac axis
- c. below the level of the renal arteries
- d. in the descending aorta

111. Thrombus formation generally occurs in

- a. deep thigh veins
- b. deep calf veins
- c. cerebral veins
- d. pulmonary veins

Chapter 9

112. The life span of an erythrocyte is

- a. 120 days
- b. 10 days
- c. 2 weeks
- d. 3 months

113. The universal blood donor type is

- a. AB
- b. A
- c. O
- d. B

114. The cell type that can adversely affect the success of tissue grafts and organ transplants is the

- a. leukocyte
- b. T cell
- c. erythrocyte
- d. lymphocyte

115. The preferred imaging exam for diagnosing bone marrow diseases is

- a. lymphangiography
- b. magnetic resonance imaging
- c. nuclear medicine perfusion scans
- d. ultrasound

116. The single most important factor in controlling infection is considered to be

- a. wearing total body protective apparel
- b. wearing a gown and mask
- c. proper handwashing
- d. using isolation rooms at all times

117. The reduction of opportunistic infections and deaths among AIDS patients is attributed to

- a. highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART)
- b. frequent testing and screening
- c. genetic engineering
- d. minimizing sexual encounters

118. The most common malignancy in AIDS patients is

- a. bronchial carcinoma
- b. skin cancer
- c. lymphadenoma
- d. Kaposi's sarcoma

119. The neoplastic disease involving the overproduction of white blood cells is called

- a. pernicious anemia
- b. leukemia
- c. leukopenia
- d. myeloma

120. The cells associated with Hodgkin's disease are known as

- a. leukocytes
- b. pneumococcal bacteria
- c. Reed-Sternberg
- d. T-cells

Chapter 10

121. Cerebral spinal fluid is produced by the

- a. choroid plexus
- b. third ventricle
- c. foramen of Magendie
- d. dura mater

122. The imaging modality utilized to confirm brain death is

- a. ultrasound
- b. computed tomography
- c. magnetic resonance imaging
- d. radionuclide brain scan

123. Excessive amounts of cerebral spinal fluid in the ventricles of the brain is identified as

- a. meningocele
- b. hydrocephalus
- c. meningitis
- d. encephalitis

124. The anatomic portion of an intervertebral disc that herniates is called the

- a. annulus fibrosus
- b. dura mater
- c. nucleus pulposus
- d. spinal nerve

125. A chronic and progressive debilitating disease of the central nervous system most commonly affecting individuals 20 to 40 years in age is called

- a. spondylosis
- b. cerebrovascular accident
- c. ischemic stroke
- d. multiple sclerosis

126. A star-shaped neuroglial cell containing many branching extensions is called

- a. an astrocytoma
- b. a meningioma
- c. a medulloblastoma
- d. an ependyoma

127. The most common type of primary spinal neoplasm is

- a. an astrocytoma
- b. a meningioma
- c. a medulloblastoma
- d. an ependyoma

Chapter 11

128. In the United States, trauma is the most common cause of death for people between the ages of

- a. 16 and 35 years
- b. 21 and 45 years
- c. 1 and 34 years
- d. 30 and 50 years

129. The trauma level status that requires 24/7 coverage by versatile radiographers performing a wide variety of procedures is
- a. I
 - b. II
 - c. III
 - d. IV
130. The most frequent vertebral fracture is the _____ fracture.
- a. compound
 - b. compression
 - c. comminuted
 - d. impacted
131. The major neurologic cause of mortality and morbidity in people under 50 years of age is
- a. spinal cord trauma
 - b. cervical spine fractures
 - c. herniation of the meninges
 - d. head trauma
132. A subdural hematoma is located between the
- a. dura mater and the skull
 - b. brain stem and dura mater
 - c. dura mater and the arachnoid layer
 - d. dura mater and pia mater
133. The minimum number of views to be taken to adequately determine fracture alignment is
- a. one survey
 - b. three - AP, Lateral and oblique
 - c. two at right angles
 - d. as many as possible
134. A fracture that does not heal within the normal period of time is referred to as
- a. malunion
 - b. delayed union
 - c. nonunion
 - d. provisional union
135. The fracture which results when a fragment of bone is pulled away from the shaft is called
- a. an avulsion
 - b. an epiphyseal
 - c. a greenstick
 - d. an occult
136. A fracture that results when the fifth and occasionally the fourth metacarpal sustain a blow is
- a. described as a Bennett's fracture
 - b. known as a Monteggia's fracture
 - c. called a Colles' fracture
 - d. described as a boxer's fracture
137. The best radiographic projection to utilize for demonstration of a blow out fracture is the
- a. AP
 - b. parieto-acanthal (modified Water's method)
 - c. lateral
 - d. verticosubmental (Schuller)
138. The first sign of a seizure disorder may be a posterior dislocation of the
- a. hip
 - b. knee
 - c. shoulder
 - d. lumbar vertebrae

139. The mortality rate associated with shaken baby syndrome is

- a. 25%
- b. 50%
- c. 70%
- d. 40%

140. In performing lateral decubitus radiographs of the abdomen, the patient should lie on their left side for at least

- a. 5 minutes
- b. 20 minutes or more
- c. 15 minutes
- d. 10 minutes



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1.	11.	21.	31.	41.	51.	61.
2.	12.	22.	32.	42.	52.	62.
3.	13.	23.	33.	43.	53.	63.
4.	14.	24.	34.	44.	54.	64.
5.	15.	25.	35.	45.	55.	65.
6.	16.	26.	36.	46.	56.	66.
7.	17.	27.	37.	47.	57.	67.
8.	18.	28.	38.	48.	58.	68.
9.	19.	29.	39.	49.	59.	69.
10.	20.	30.	40.	50.	60.	70.

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Answer Sheet for: Unit 35 Radiographic Pathology for Technologists by James D. Mace & Nina Kowalczyk

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71.	81.	91.	101.	111.	121.	131.
72.	82.	92.	102.	112.	122.	132.
73.	83.	93.	103.	113.	123.	133.
74.	84.	94.	104.	114.	124.	134.
75.	85.	95.	105.	115.	125.	135.
76.	86.	96.	106.	116.	126.	136.
77.	87.	97.	107.	117.	127.	137.
78.	88.	98.	108.	118.	128.	138.
79.	89.	99.	109.	119.	129.	139.
80.	90.	100.	110.	120.	130.	140.