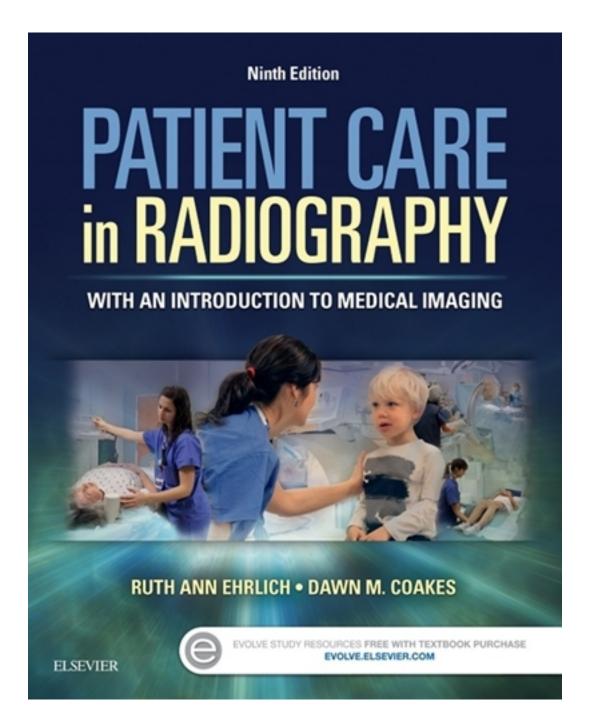
Test Bank for Patient Care in Radiography 9th Edition by Ehrlich

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Test Bank

Chapter 02: Image Quality Factors

Ehrlich: Patient Care in Radiography: With an Introduction to Medical Imaging, 9th Edition

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1.	48 inches SID. In that a. 0.08 b. 0.8 c. 8 d. 16,000		-	sents tl	g factors: 200 mA, 0.04 seconds, 80 kVp, and he value of the mAs?
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 22	OBJ:	3
2.	An increase in OID 1. increased magnif 2. decreased image 3. increased image a. 1 only b. 2 only c. 1 and 2 d. 1 and 3	fication detail.			
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 30	OBJ:	6
3.	The primary purpose a. protect the film b. improve the def c. reduce the quan d. reduce the poss	from lainition tity of	ight and dama on the radiog radiation requ	ige dur raph. iired to	ring radiography. p produce a satisfactory image.
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 25	OBJ:	8
4.	be increased?a. Kilovoltageb. Milliamperagec. mAsd. Exposure time	-			y beam, which of the following factors should
	ANS: A	REF:	p. 28	OBJ:	4
5.	In order to increase should be increased a. Kilovoltage b. SID c. mAs d. OID	-	l density of a	film/sc	creen image, which of the following factors
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 27	OBJ:	3

6. Magnification is affected by:

	a. OID only.b. SID only.c. both OID and Sd. neither OID no							
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 29	OBJ:	4 6 7			
7.	An image receptor that contains a photostimulable plate that is converted to an image by processing with a laser is part of a system called: a. digital radiography (DR). b. computed radiography (CR). c. a film/screen system. d. digital fluoroscopy.							
	ANS: B	REF:	p. 26	OBJ:	8			
8.	Radiation exposure a. OID. b. kVp. c. mAs. d. SID.	e is dire	ectly proportion	onal to:				
	ANS: C	REF:	p. 22	OBJ:	3			
9.	An image that is bla. high contrast.b. sharp detail.c. low contrast.d. poor detail.	ack in	the darkest are	eas and	white in the lightest areas is said to have:			
	ANS: A	REF:	p. 31	OBJ:	10			
10.	To decrease the contrast on a radiographic image, you should: a. increase the kVp. b. decrease the kVp. c. increase the exposure time. d. decrease the mAs.							
	ANS: A	REF:	p. 28	OBJ:	4			
11.	An increase in kVp affects the x-ray beam by causing it to: a. have greater intensity. b. be more homogeneous. c. cover a larger area. d. contain more long wavelengths.							
	ANS: A	REF:	p. 23	OBJ:	4			
12.	Image detail is affe a. mAs and kVp b. kVp and SID	ected by	<i>y</i> :					

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c. focal spot size and patient motion

	d. focal spot size and mAs					
	ANS: C REF: p. 28 OBJ: 12					
13.	When a radiographic image is visible immediately after exposure, without the need for processing, the image receptor system is of the type called: a. digital radiography (DR). b. computed radiography (CR). c. fluoroscopy. d. film/screen radiography.					
	ANS: A REF: p. 27 OBJ: 8					
14.	When a large OID causes poor image detail, this can be compensated to some degree by increasing the: a. kVp. b. SID. c. mAs. d. field size.					
	ANS: B REF: p. 28 OBJ: 7 12					
15.	When a change in SID necessitates a change in another factor in order to maintain image quality, the factor used to compensate is: a. kVp. b. SID. c. mAs. d. field size.					
	ANS: C REF: p. 24 OBJ: 7					
16.	What is the effect of grid use on image quality, as compared to an exposure made without a grid? a. Contrast is increased. b. Optical density is increased. c. Image detail is increased. d. Image distortion is decreased.					
	ANS: A REF: p. 27 OBJ: 11					
17.	Unequal magnification of various portions of the radiographic subject affects the image factor called: a. optical density. b. image contrast. c. image detail. d. shape distortion. ANS: D REF: p. 30 OBJ: 9					