RA202 positioning class two

**True/False**
*Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.*

_____ 1. A “scotty dog” is seen in the correctly positioned lateral lumbar spine.

**Multiple Choice**
*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

_____ 2. The Caldwell projection of the skull requires that the central ray be angled:
   a. 15-20 degrees caudad  
   b. 15 degrees cephalad  
   c. 25-35 degrees caudad  
   d. 25 degrees cephalad

_____ 3. When the Waters projection is done for the nasal area, the central ray exits through the:
   a. inion  
   b. acanthion  
   c. nasion  
   d. glabella

_____ 4. The submentovertical projection the skull is use to demonstrate the:
   a. frontal bone  
   b. dorsum sella  
   c. parietal bones  
   d. sphenoid sinuses

_____ 5. The articulation of the sagittal and coronal suture is the:
   a. lambda  
   b. vertex  
   c. bregma  
   d. glabella

_____ 6. The perpendicular plate is located within which bone?
   a. Sphenoid  
   b. Temporal  
   c. Frontal  
   d. Ethmoid

_____ 7. A lateral projection of the skull does NOT demonstrate the
   1. Foamen magnum  
   2. wings of sphenoid  
   3. dorsum sellae
   a. 1 only  
   b. 1 and 3 only  
   c. 2. only  
   d. 2. and 3 only

_____ 8. The junction of the eyelids near the nose refers to the:
   a. acanthion  
   b. midlateral orbital margin  
   c. supraorbital margin  
   d. inner canthus

_____ 9. When radiographing a patient in the Waters position, which anatomical **plane** is perpendicular to the plane of the film?
   a. Orbitomeatal  
   b. Midsagittal  
   c. Acanthomeatal  
   d. Glabello-meatal

_____ 10. The petrous ridge is located at the same level as the
   a. pars petrosa  
   b. frontal eminence  
   c. superciliary arch  
   d. top of ear attachment

_____ 11. The suture that separates the frontal bones from the parietal bones is called the
12. How many degrees and in which direction should the central ray be directed for an AP projection of the sacrum?
   a. 10 degrees caudal
   b. 10 degrees cephalad
   c. 15 degrees caudal
   d. 15 degrees cephalad

13. What is the anterior (forward) curvature of the vertebral column called?
   a. lordosis
   b. kyphosis
   c. scoliosis
   d. meiosis

14. In the posterior oblique position of the cervical spine, the central ray should be directed
   a. parallel to C4
   b. perpendicular to C4
   c. 15 degrees cephalad to C4
   d. 15 degrees caudad to C4

15. Which of the following are demonstrated in the oblique position of the cervical spine?
   1. intervertebral foramina
   2. apophyseal joints
   3. intervertebral joints
   a. 1 only
   b. 1 and 2
   c. 2 and 3
   d. 1, 2 and 3

16. The left sacroiliac joint is positioned perpendicular to the IR when the patient is positioned in
   a. left lateral position
   b. left anterior oblique (LAO)
   c. 25-30 degree LPO position
   d. 30-40 degree LPO position

17. Which of the following should be performed to rule out subluxation or fracture of the cervical spine?
   a. Oblique cervical spine, seated
   b. AP cervical spine, recumbent
   c. Horizontal beam lateral
   d. Laterals in flexion and extension

18. Which of the following are demonstrated in the lateral projection of the thoracic spine?
   1. Intervertebral spaces
   2. Apophyseal joints
   3. Intervertebral foramina
   a. 1 only
   b. 2 only
   c. 1 and 3 only
   d. 1, 2 and 3

19. Which of the following vertebral groups form(s) lordotic curve(s)?
   1. cervical
   2. thoracic
   3. lumbar
   a. 1 only
   b. 2 only
   c. 1 and 2
   d. 1 and 3

20. Which of the following positions will provide an AP projection of the L5-S1 interspace?
   a. patient AP with 30 - 35 degree angle cephalad
   b. patient AP with 30 - 35 degree angle caudad
   c. patient AP with no angle
   d. patient lateral, coned to L5

21. To demonstrate the first two cervical vertebrae in the AP projection, the patient is positioned so that
a. the glabellomeatal line is vertical
b. the acanthiomeatal line is vertical
c. a line between the mentum and the mastoid tip is vertical
d. a line between the maxillary occlusal plane and the mastoid tip is vertical

22. AP erect left and right bending images of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, to include 1 inch of the iliac crest, are performed to demonstrate
a. spondylolisthesis
c. scoliosis
b. subluxation
d. arthritis

23. In what position was the radiograph above made?
a. flexion
c. left bending
b. extension
d. right bending

Matching

Match which bone contains the surface structure given. (The bones may be used more than once)
a. occipital
e. frontal
b. ethmoid
f. parietal
c. temporal
g. maxilla
d. sphenoid
h. zygomatic

24. Foramen magnum
25. styloid process
26. nasion
27. glabella
28. infraorbital foramen
29. temporal process
30. zygomatic arch
TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: F

MULTIPLE CHOICE

2. ANS: A
3. ANS: B
4. ANS: D
5. ANS: C
6. ANS: D
7. ANS: A
8. ANS: D
9. ANS: B
10. ANS: D
11. ANS: A
12. ANS: D
13. ANS: A
14. ANS: C
15. ANS: A
16. ANS: B
17. ANS: C
18. ANS: C
19. ANS: D
20. ANS: A
21. ANS: D
22. ANS: C
23. ANS: A

MATCHING

24. ANS: A
25. ANS: C
26. ANS: E
27. ANS: E
28. ANS: G
29. ANS: H
30. ANS: H