

RA202 positioning class three- EXM

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. Which of the following hand projections would be used to demonstrate the thumb in an oblique position?
- PA
 - PA oblique
 - lateral in extension
 - fanned lateral
- _____ 2. Determination of radiological bone age is most frequently applied to the
- spine
 - hand and wrist
 - lower limbs
 - femurs only
- _____ 3. Where is the proper central ray centering point for an AP projection of the hand?
- second metacarpophalangeal joint
 - base of the fourth metacarpal
 - base of the third metacarpal
 - third metacarpophalangeal joint
- _____ 4. Which of the following is a necessary criterion for demonstrating the intercondyloid fossa?
- The knee should be flexed 90°
 - The central ray should be directed perpendicular to the knee joint
 - The patient's lower leg should be rotated medially 45°
 - The central ray should be directed perpendicular to the lower leg
- _____ 5. Which carpal bone has a characteristic hooklike process?
- lunate
 - pisiform
 - scaphoid
 - hamate
- _____ 6. Arthrography evaluates
- Ligaments
 - articular cartilage
 - Menisci
 - all of these
- _____ 7. Which of the following positions would best demonstrate the proximal tibiofibular articulation?
- AP
 - 90 degrees mediolateral
 - 45 degrees internal rotation
 - 45 degrees external rotation
- _____ 8. The contrast media of choice for myelography is
- panopaque
 - ionic water soluble
 - nonionic water soluble
 - gas
- _____ 9. What portion of the humerus articulates with the ulna to help form the elbow joint?
- semilunar/ trochlear notch
 - radial head
 - capitulum
 - trochlea
- _____ 10. Which of the following will separate the radial head, neck and tuberosity from superimposition on the ulna?
- AP
 - Lateral
 - Medial oblique
 - Lateral oblique
- _____ 11. Tangential axial projections of the patella can be obtained in which of the following positions?
- supine flexion 45 degrees (Merchant)
 - prone flexion 90 degrees (Settegast)
 - prone flexion 55 degrees (Hughston)
- 1 only
 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3
- _____ 12. The following procedure can be employed to better demonstrate the carpal scaphoid;
- elevate hand and wrist 20 degrees
 - place wrist in ulnar deviation (ulnar flexion)

3. angle CR 20 degrees distally (toward fingers)

- a. 1 only
- b. 1 and 2
- c. 1 and 3
- d. 1, 2 and 3

____ 13. During lower limb venography, tourniquets are applied above the knee and ankle to

- 1. suppress filling of the superficial veins
- 2. force filling of the deep veins
- 3. fill the anterior fibular vein

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 1 and 3
- c. 2 and 3
- d. 1, 2 and 3

____ 14. An intrathecal injection is associated with which of the following examinations?

- a. IVU
- b. Retrograde pyelogram
- c. Myelogram
- d. Arthrogram

____ 15. An AP axial projection of the clavicles uses

- a. 15-30 degree cephalic angle
- b. 20-30 degree caudal angle
- c. 15 degree caudal angle
- d. 45 degree cephalic angle



____ 16.

Identify the position above:

a. AP

b. Medial oblique

c. lateral oblique

d. lateral



17.

The radiograph above was taken with the patient in

- a. an oblique position
- b. a lateral position
- c. an upright standing position
- d. a decubitus position



18.

- The radiograph above was taken with the patient rotated
- a. 15-20 degrees
 - b. 50-55 degrees
 - c. 5-10 degrees
 - d. 35-45 degrees



19.

In the radiograph above, the patient is rotated

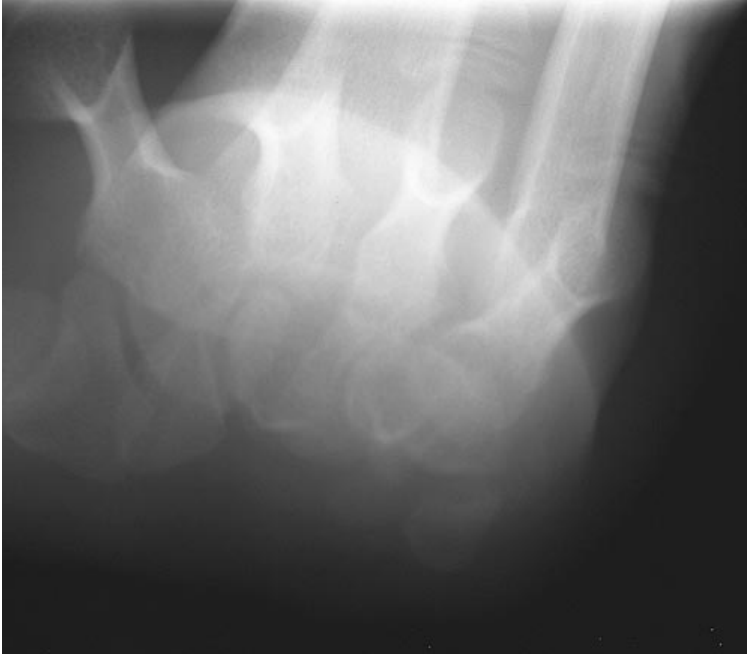
- a. 45 degrees medially
- b. 30 degrees medially
- c. 45 degrees laterally
- d. 30 degrees laterally



____ 20.

What does the projection above used to demonstrate?

- a. the radial head
- b. the intercondylar fossa
- c. the tibiofibular joint
- d. the patellofemoral joint



- ___ 21. For the projection above, the patient was placed in
- a. hyperextension
 - b. hyperflexion
 - c. ulnar flexion
 - d. radial deviation

Matching

Match the (complete) number of bones in the body

- a. 2
 - b. 10
 - c. 16
 - d. 28
 - e. 14
- ___ 22. humeri
- ___ 23. carpals
- ___ 24. metacarpals
- ___ 25. phalanges(upper)
- ___ 26. tibiae
- ___ 27. fibulae
- ___ 28. patellae
- ___ 29. tarsals
- ___ 30. metatarsals

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Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

MATCHING

22. ANS: A
23. ANS: C
24. ANS: B
25. ANS: D
26. ANS: A
27. ANS: A
28. ANS: A
29. ANS: E
30. ANS: B