Radiography of Pediatric and Geriatric Patients Assignment

1. The most important method to reduce radiation exposure to pediatric patients is:
   A. Increasing SID
   B. Collimation
   C. Using grids
   D. High mAs / low kVp

2. Pediatric patients are more radiosensitive primarily because:
   A. They move more during exams
   B. They have longer life expectancy and rapidly dividing cells
   C. They are smaller in size
   D. They cannot follow breathing instructions

3. The best immobilization device for an infant chest radiograph is:
   A. Sandbags
   B. Octagonal restraint board / Pigg-O-Stat
   C. Tape only
   D. A blanket roll

4. For geriatric patients, the most common positioning challenge is:
   A. Lack of cooperation
   B. Fragile bones and limited mobility
   C. Unclear instructions
   D. Overexposure to radiation

5. Which projection best demonstrates congenital hip dysplasia in infants?
   A. AP pelvis
   B. Bilateral frog-leg pelvis
   C. Cross-table lateral hip
   D. Inlet view

6. When imaging geriatric patients with osteoporosis, you should:
   A. Increase kVp significantly
   B. Decrease exposure factors
   C. Use higher mAs than adults
   D. Never use AEC

7. The most effective way to gain cooperation from a pediatric patient is to:
   A. Use restraints immediately
   B. Communicate at their developmental level and explain simply
   C. Ask parents to leave the room
   D. Speak loudly and quickly

8. Which of the following conditions is more commonly seen in geriatric patients?
   A. Osteoarthritis
   B. Cystic fibrosis
   C. Wilm's tumor
   D. Epiglottitis

9. The technologist should never:
   A. Ask the parent to assist in holding their child if proper shielding is available
   B. Leave the pediatric patient unattended
   C. Use short exposure times
   D. Communicate with family members

10. For pediatric bone age studies, the radiograph is typically taken of:
    A. Skull
    B. Left hand and wrist
    C. Right foot
    D. Thoracic spine

11. Pediatric patients require smaller exposure factors because of their body size.

12. Radiation protection is less critical in geriatric patients due to their shorter life expectancy.

13. Alzheimer's disease may affect a geriatric patient's ability to follow positioning instructions.

14. For pediatric chest x-rays, a short exposure time helps reduce motion blur.

15. Osteoporosis in elderly patients may make positioning painful and require extra care.

16. _____ is the term used to describe brittle bones in elderly patients due to bone density loss.

17. The _____ immobilization device is commonly used for upright pediatric chest radiographs.

18. Pediatric patients are considered to be more _____ to radiation than adults.

19. A common pediatric abdominal pathology seen on radiographs is _____ bowel obstruction.

20. _____ is a degenerative joint disease commonly seen in geriatric patients.

21. A 3-year-old child needs a chest radiograph but is crying and moving excessively. What two steps can you take to obtain a diagnostic image safely?

22. Why should technologists avoid repeating x-rays in both pediatric and geriatric patients?

23. A geriatric patient with severe kyphosis requires a chest radiograph. What adjustments can you make in positioning to obtain a proper image?

24. What role do parents or guardians play in pediatric radiography, and how should their safety be ensured?

25. A pediatric patient presents with suspected foreign body aspiration. Which two projections are typically performed and why?