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Question: 1

Negligence by a professional that includes an unintentional tort is known as which of the following?

- A. Malpractice.
- B. Abuse.
- C. Care.
- D. Breach of duty.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer to the question regarding negligence by a professional that includes an unintentional tort is "Malpractice." Malpractice is a specific type of negligence that occurs in a professional setting. It involves a failure on part of a professional, such as a doctor, lawyer, or engineer, to perform their duties to the standard required by their profession, leading to harm or injury to their client or patient.

Malpractice is considered an unintentional tort because the professional does not deliberately intend to cause harm. However, the lack of intent does not absolve the professional of responsibility. The key aspect of malpractice is the deviation from professional standards of care that are widely accepted and practiced by peers in the same profession. This deviation can result from errors, omissions, lack of skill, or failure to apply the requisite knowledge.

The consequences of malpractice can be severe, impacting both the professional and the client or patient adversely. For the affected individuals, it can lead to physical, emotional, or financial harm. For the professional, consequences can include legal action, loss of license, and a damaged reputation. Awareness of national and local malpractice standards is crucial for professionals to ensure they provide quality care and adhere strictly to the established guidelines and protocols of their respective fields. Understanding these standards helps in minimizing the risk of malpractice by guiding professionals in maintaining the level of care expected of them.

In summary, malpractice refers to professional negligence that involves an unintentional tort, where the professional fails to meet the accepted standards of care, leading to harm. Professionals must be aware of and adhere to malpractice standards to avoid legal repercussions and ensure the safety and well-being of their clients or patients.

Question: 2

A hand antisepsis is used to what?

- A. It decreases microbial counts on the hands.
- B. It acts as a replacement for gloves.
- C. It creates a boundary between the medical professional's skin and the patient's skin.
- D. It increases microbial counts on the hands.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Hand antisepsis is a critical practice used specifically to decrease microbial counts on the hands. This process is essential in medical settings to help prevent the transmission of pathogens that could lead to infections in patients. Hand antisepsis involves the thorough cleaning of hands using antiseptic agents that are capable of killing or inhibiting the growth of microorganisms. This practice is particularly vital before a healthcare provider engages in procedures that require sterility to maintain the safety of patients.

In addition to directly reducing microbial counts, hand antisepsis plays a supportive role in the broader context of sterile technique—a set of practices designed to maintain sterility and prevent infection during medical procedures. Prior to donning surgical gloves, for example, a healthcare worker performs hand antisepsis to ensure that the gloves do not become contaminated from the outset. This is crucial because even minor contamination can compromise the sterile environment required during surgeries or other invasive procedures.

It is important to note that while hand antisepsis significantly reduces microbial counts, it does not eliminate all microbes nor does it act as a complete substitute for gloves. Gloves provide a physical barrier between the healthcare provider's skin and the patient's body, further reducing the risk of transmitting potential pathogens. This dual approach of hand antisepsis followed by the use of gloves constitutes a foundational aspect of infection control in healthcare settings.

Furthermore, the principles of sterility extend beyond just hand hygiene to include the proper handling and storage of sterile supplies. For instance, sterile packages must be kept dry and intact; any compromise such as punctures, wetting, or excessive handling can render the contents non-sterile, thereby posing a risk to patient safety. This highlights the interconnectedness of various practices within the sterile technique framework, all of which aim to protect patients from infection and ensure the safety of medical procedures.

Overall, hand antisepsis is a fundamental practice in the hierarchy of infection prevention measures, serving to decrease microbial counts effectively and thus, playing a vital role in maintaining a sterile environment necessary for safe patient care.

Question: 3

Why are images of the pelvis typically not taken in the coronal plane?

- A. Radiation
- B. Positioning
- C. Image quality
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

The use of the coronal plane in medical imaging, particularly for the pelvis, has both benefits and drawbacks. The coronal plane, which slices the body into front and back sections, can be particularly effective in highlighting certain anatomical structures in the pelvis. One advantage, for instance, lies in

the visualization of the fatty tissues which can provide a contrast medium naturally enhancing the visibility of various organs and structures within the pelvis.

Despite these advantages, the primary reason images of the pelvis are typically not taken in the coronal plane centers around the challenges of positioning the patient. Proper imaging in the coronal plane often requires the patient to be positioned in a way that is both uncomfortable and impractical for extended periods. This is particularly true in cases where the patient may be in pain or has limited mobility, which is often the case in situations requiring pelvic imaging.

Instead, the axial plane is frequently preferred for pelvic imaging. This plane divides the body into top and bottom halves and generally requires the patient to lie flat, usually on their back, which is a more natural and manageable position in a medical setting. This position supports the weight of the body evenly and reduces movement, thereby enhancing the quality of the images obtained.

Furthermore, imaging in the axial plane allows for a comprehensive view of the pelvic area, providing sufficient details and a broader context of the spatial relationships between different structures. This is crucial in diagnosing a variety of conditions such as tumors, fractures, or other abnormalities within the pelvic region.

In conclusion, while the coronal plane can offer specific imaging benefits for viewing the pelvis, the practical difficulties associated with patient positioning make the axial plane a more feasible choice in most clinical circumstances. This choice ensures not only better patient comfort but also optimal image quality necessary for accurate diagnosis and treatment planning.

Question: 4

Metformin is a drug used to treat:

- A. Stress related secretions from the adrenal cortex
- B. Levothyroxine deficiency
- C. Type 2 diabetes
- D. Corticosteroid synthesis

Answer: C

Explanation:

Metformin is primarily used to treat Type 2 diabetes. This condition typically begins in adulthood and is characterized by insulin resistance, where the body's cells do not respond effectively to insulin.

Although the pancreas still produces insulin, the inefficacy of the cellular response leads to inadequate activity of insulin, thereby necessitating medical intervention.

Metformin belongs to a class of drugs known as biguanides. Its primary function is to lower blood glucose levels. It achieves this by reducing the amount of glucose produced by the liver, enhancing the sensitivity of muscle cells to insulin, which improves glucose uptake and utilization, and slightly reducing the absorption of glucose from the intestines. Unlike some other diabetes medications, metformin does not promote insulin secretion from the pancreas. This is beneficial because it does not risk causing hypoglycemia, which is a common side effect of drugs that increase insulin production.

Common side effects associated with metformin include gastrointestinal symptoms such as diarrhea, nausea, abdominal pain, and anorexia. These side effects are often temporary and may decrease over time as the body adjusts to the medication. A more serious, but rare, side effect of metformin is lactic acidosis, a condition characterized by an accumulation of lactic acid in the body, which can be fatal if not

treated promptly. This risk is increased in patients with kidney or liver problems, which affect the medication's clearance from the body.

Metformin does not treat stress-related secretions from the adrenal cortex, nor does it directly deal with corticosteroid synthesis or levothyroxine deficiencies. Its therapeutic use is specifically targeted at managing blood glucose levels in the context of Type 2 diabetes. By improving insulin sensitivity and lowering glucose production, metformin helps manage the core issues of Type 2 diabetes, contributing to better overall blood sugar control.

Question: 5

Which of the following best identifies primary osteoporosis where the patient has normal gonadal functioning?

- A. Pre-aging osteoporosis
- B. Vitamin D deficient osteoporosis
- C. Menopausal osteoporosis
- D. Juvenile osteoporosis

Answer: D

Explanation:

Primary osteoporosis is a type of osteoporosis that occurs independently of other recognizable causes. It typically results from the progressive bone loss that accompanies aging or is associated with hormonal changes, such as those occurring in menopause. However, the question specifies a scenario where the patient exhibits normal gonadal function, meaning the typical hormone-related bone loss seen in conditions like menopausal osteoporosis isn't applicable. Therefore, we need to identify a form of primary osteoporosis that is not associated with abnormal gonadal function or secondary causes such as vitamin deficiencies.

Pre-aging osteoporosis refers to bone loss that occurs before the typical age-related decline. This type might imply an early onset of the typical aging process but does not necessarily exclude altered gonadal function as a contributing factor. Hence, it does not best fit the criteria specified in the question.

Vitamin D deficient osteoporosis is classified under secondary osteoporosis rather than primary. This form arises due to a deficiency of vitamin D, which is crucial for calcium absorption and bone health.

Since the osteoporosis here is caused by a vitamin deficiency, it is not the correct answer for a form of osteoporosis with normal gonadal function and without secondary causes.

Menopausal osteoporosis, a common type of primary osteoporosis, is directly linked to the decreased estrogen levels that occur during menopause. Since menopause impacts gonadal function leading to hormonal changes significant enough to affect bone density, this type would not fit the criteria of normal gonadal function either.

Juvenile osteoporosis, on the other hand, occurs in children and adolescents who generally have normal gonadal function, as they have not yet undergone the hormonal changes associated with aging such as menopause or andropause. This type of osteoporosis is relatively rare and is characterized by decreased bone mass in an otherwise healthy child. Since it occurs without any apparent secondary cause and in the presence of normal gonadal function, juvenile osteoporosis is the correct answer as it best fits the criteria of primary osteoporosis specified in the question.

Question: 6

During Paracentesis, all of the following except the ____ can possibly be punctured.

- A. Bladder.
- B. Heart.
- C. Blood vessels in the belly.
- D. Bowel.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Paracentesis is a medical procedure performed to remove fluid that has accumulated in the abdominal cavity, a condition known as ascites. Ascites may be caused by various medical conditions including liver disease, such as cirrhosis; cancer; heart failure; or infections. During this procedure, a long, thin needle is carefully inserted into the abdomen to draw out the fluid for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes. The procedure generally lasts between 20 to 30 minutes.

While paracentesis is generally safe, it does carry certain risks. One of the potential complications is the accidental puncture of internal organs or blood vessels situated within the abdominal cavity. The bladder, bowel, and blood vessels in the belly are at risk of being punctured during the procedure, which can lead to serious complications. Symptoms of such complications may include blood in the urine, severe abdominal pain, or fever. These risks underscore the importance of the procedure being performed by a skilled and experienced practitioner.

Contrary to the other organs mentioned, the heart is not at risk of being punctured during a paracentesis because of its anatomical location in the thoracic cavity, above the diaphragm, and thus well away from the operational field of the abdominal cavity. Therefore, of the options listed—bladder, heart, blood vessels in the belly, and bowel—the heart is the correct answer as it cannot possibly be punctured during a paracentesis procedure.

Question: 7

Which is true for RFOV?

- A. Resolution is not adjusted from standard FOV.
- B. Resolution is increased from standard FOV.
- C. Resolution is decreased from standard FOV.
- D. Resolution is constantly changing from standard FOV.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer to the question regarding what is true for Rectangular Field of View (RFOV) is: "Resolution is not adjusted from standard FOV." RFOV is an imaging technique utilized primarily within the realm of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). This method focuses on modifying the field of view

(FOV) in such a way that it becomes rectangular rather than the conventional square shape by varying the number of phase encoding steps in one direction compared to the other.

RFOV, also known as Rectangular or Phase Field of View, primarily deals with the frequency and phase encoding directions used in MRI scans. By adjusting these encoding directions, RFOV effectively tailors the FOV to better fit the anatomical region of interest, thereby possibly reducing unnecessary coverage outside this region. This adjustment is particularly useful in cases where the region of interest is elongated in one direction more than the other, such as the spinal column or limbs.

One of the key benefits of using RFOV is the reduction in scan time. By decreasing the number of phase encoding steps (and thus data acquisition), the scan duration is shortened, which is advantageous both for patient comfort and for improving throughput in clinical settings. Importantly, this efficiency is achieved without a compromise in image resolution; the resolution remains the same as it would be in a standard square FOV. This is because while the FOV shape changes, the pixel dimensions (i.e., the amount of data collected per unit area) do not change, ensuring that the detail captured in the image is maintained.

Therefore, in RFOV applications, while the FOV is modified to more closely align with the specific anatomical features being imaged (thus potentially excluding irrelevant anatomy from the phase direction), the resolution of the image does not undergo adjustment. It remains consistent with what would be observed in a standard FOV setting. This preservation of resolution while adjusting the FOV dimensionally is what makes RFOV advantageous in specific clinical and diagnostic scenarios.

Question: 8

Which of the following would be considered an approach for IV administration of iodinated contrast agent?

- A. Subcutaneous
- B. Intramuscular
- C. Drip infusion
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer to the question of which approach would be considered for IV (intravenous) administration of iodinated contrast agent is "Drip infusion."

To understand why, let's break down the options and the terminology: 1. ****Subcutaneous****: This method involves injecting the agent just under the skin. It is not suitable for iodinated contrast agents, which are typically used in radiographic imaging procedures and require rapid distribution into the circulatory system, something that subcutaneous injection does not provide efficiently. 2. ****Drip Infusion****: This is a method where the contrast agent is administered into the bloodstream at a controlled rate using an IV line. This approach allows for a steady absorption of the agent into the circulatory system, which is crucial for effective imaging. 3. ****Intramuscular****: This involves injection into a muscle. Like subcutaneous injections, this method also does not provide the quick distribution into the bloodstream that is required for the contrast agents used in imaging studies. 4. ****None of the above****: This option is incorrect because drip infusion, which is listed among the choices, is indeed a suitable method for IV administration of iodinated contrast.

The two common approaches for IV administration of iodinated contrast are: - ****Drip Infusion****: As explained, this involves a controlled delivery of the contrast agent into the bloodstream which is ideal for procedures requiring sustained contrast exposure over a period, such as detailed imaging scans. - ****Bolus Injection****: This method involves injecting a single dose of contrast agent directly into the bloodstream rapidly. It is used when a quick, concentrated dose of the agent is needed for immediate imaging results.

In conclusion, among the options given, "Drip Infusion" is the correct and practical approach for the IV administration of iodinated contrast agents used in medical imaging. This method ensures that the contrast agent is adequately distributed in the blood, providing clear and effective imaging results necessary for accurate diagnostics.

Question: 9

Which of the following statements about image quality is least accurate?

- A. A high image contrast provides the discrimination between tissues of different densities.
- B. In computed tomography (CT), high spatial resolution improves the visibility of small details, and results in less noise.
- C. The image resolution states the distinct visibility of linear structures, masses and calcifications.
- D. Noise and artifacts degrade the image quality.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To correctly answer the question of which statement about image quality is least accurate, it is crucial to have a clear understanding of key concepts such as image contrast, spatial resolution, and the factors affecting noise in imaging, particularly in computed tomography (CT). Let's break down each statement for clarity:

****Statement 1:**** "A high image contrast provides the discrimination between tissues of different densities." - This statement is accurate. In imaging, high contrast allows different tissues to be distinguished from each other based on their densities. In CT imaging, for example, tissues that absorb more radiation (like bone) appear different from those that absorb less (like soft tissues), which is critical for diagnostic purposes.

****Statement 2:**** "In computed tomography (CT), high spatial resolution improves the visibility of small details, and results in less noise." - This statement is inaccurate and hence is the least accurate statement. In CT, higher spatial resolution, which allows for finer detail to be seen, typically comes at the cost of increased noise unless other compensatory measures are taken. High spatial resolution is achieved by reducing the size of the pixels or voxels (volumetric pixels) which capture the image. Smaller pixels capture less of the signal, which tends to increase noise. Noise refers to random variations in the image that can obscure detail and reduce clarity.

****Statement 3:**** "The image resolution states the distinct visibility of linear structures, masses, and calcifications." - This statement is generally accurate as it correctly describes that image resolution pertains to the ability of an imaging system to visibly separate small structures within the scanned object.

****Statement 4:**** "Noise and artifacts degrade the image quality." - This statement is accurate. Noise and artifacts in an image (unwanted or spurious signals or distortions) do indeed degrade the quality by obscuring true anatomical details and potentially leading to misinterpretation.

In conclusion, Statement 2 is the least accurate as it incorrectly suggests that higher spatial resolution in CT results in less noise, which contradicts the general principles of image acquisition where increased resolution typically leads to higher noise levels. This understanding is critical for imaging professionals who balance these factors to optimize image quality for diagnostic accuracy.

Question: 10

A static magnetic field is considered safe for brief periods when it is up to which of the following?

- A. 8 T.
- B. 1 T.
- C. 5 T.
- D. 3 T.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* A static magnetic field is an unchanging magnetic field, which does not vary in intensity or direction over time. Magnetic fields of various strengths are utilized in a variety of applications, most notably in medical imaging techniques such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). *

* The standard range of magnetic field strengths used in typical MRI systems for clinical purposes varies from about 1 Tesla (T) to 3 Tesla. These field strengths have been extensively studied and are known to be safe for patients, including those who may be particularly sensitive such as pregnant women and children. *

* However, higher field strengths can be used for specialized research and diagnostic purposes. Systems that operate at up to 8 Tesla are available, primarily in research settings. Magnetic fields of up to 8 Tesla are considered safe for brief exposure periods for individuals over one month old. This level of exposure has been researched and has not been found to pose significant health risks, thus allowing its use in both clinical and research environments under controlled conditions. *

* The safety of magnetic fields at these higher strengths is contingent on the exposure being brief and supervised within a controlled environment. Prolonged or unsupervised exposure might not have the same safety guarantees and could potentially lead to undesirable health effects, which is why specific guidelines and operational protocols are strictly followed in environments where such high magnetic fields are employed. *

* In conclusion, a static magnetic field of up to 8 Tesla is considered safe for brief periods of exposure. This guideline helps ensure the health and safety of all patients and personnel involved while allowing the benefits of advanced MRI technologies that require stronger magnetic fields.

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