

Pediatric General Radiology Radiation Safety

1. What percentage of exams could be avoided if clinical decision guidelines were followed?
 - a. 10 – 15%
 - b. 20 – 25%
 - c. 20 – 30%
 - d. 20 – 40%
2. In the late 1990s, what percentage of exposures in pediatric radiography was performed using manual techniques?
 - a. 74%
 - b. 89%
 - c. 94%
 - d. 96%

Questions 3 through 8 determine the mean entrance dose based on the examination and age of the child.

3. Abdomen exam, age 10
 - a. 110 μGy
 - b. 590 μGy
 - c. 860 μGy
 - d. 2010 μGy
4. Pelvis AP exam, age 1
 - a. 170 μGy
 - b. 350 μGy
 - c. 510 μGy
 - d. 650 μGy
5. Chest AP/PA exam, age 5
 - a. 60 μGy
 - b. 70 μGy
 - c. 80 μGy
 - d. 110 μGy
6. Abdomen exam, age 5
 - a. 110 μGy
 - b. 340 μGy
 - c. 590 μGy
 - d. 860 μGy
7. Skull AP, age 1
 - a. 600 μGy
 - b. 1250 μGy
 - c. 1300 μGy
 - d. 2010 μGy

8. Skull lateral, age 5
 - a. 70 μGy
 - b. 110 μGy
 - c. 340 μGy
 - d. 580 μGy
9. Digital radiography creates the image immediately in what form?
 - a. Electronic digital form
 - b. Film form
 - c. Cassette-like device
 - d. Optical form
10. What provides a method of monitoring dose and is an indicator of the amount of radiation on the imaging plate?
 - a. Automatic exposure control
 - b. Exposure index
 - c. Technique chart
 - d. Equipment timer
11. Under normal circumstances what is the radiation risk for dental radiography?
 - a. Very low
 - b. Low
 - c. Medium
 - d. High
12. What radiographs are frequently included in orthodontic treatment?
 - a. Panoramic radiography
 - b. Right and left oblique lateral radiographs
 - c. Lateral skull radiography
 - d. A & B