

Pediatric Radiation Protection Framework

1. A _____ needs to be available to fulfill, oversee or advise on radiation protection requirements.
 - a. Medical physicist
 - b. Radiologist
 - c. Safety committee
 - d. Joint Commission
2. Radiation protection relies on meeting requirements that apply to which of the following principles?
 - a. Justification of the activities or practices involved
 - b. Optimization of protection and safety in the activities or practices involved in terms of risk, cost, and benefits
 - c. Limitation of the doses received by various groups, including workers and the general public
 - d. All the above
3. Since _____, there has been a heightened sensitivity to justifying exams in pediatric radiology.
 - a. 2005
 - b. 2007
 - c. 2009
 - d. 2011
4. Justification for radiation exposure almost inevitably involves a physician familiar with the patient and the _____.
 - a. Mother
 - b. Father
 - c. Radiologist
 - d. Medical history
5. Of the following, what knowledge **is not** required for justification?
 - a. Potential benefits of the action
 - b. Cost of the exam
 - c. Awareness of short and long-term consequences
 - d. Knowledge of referral guidelines
6. How many levels of justification have been identified by The International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP)?
 - a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
 - d. Four
7. Parents may desire to have information about radiation risk for high-dose exams such as _____.
 - a. CT
 - b. Fluoroscopy
 - c. Radiography
 - d. A & B
8. A patient may be referred to a _____ for dose estimation.
 - a. Radiologist
 - b. Safety committee
 - c. Medical physicist
 - d. All the above