Name: _____ **Date: _____**
(Please print!)

Signature: _____

Fluoroscopy Credentialing Refresher Examination

1. The threshold for cataract production following acute radiation exposure is:
   A. 2 Gy (200 rad)
   B. 4 Gy (400 rem)
   C. 10 Gy (1000 rad)

2. Which of the following precautions will reduce patient radiation exposure during fluoroscopy?
   A. Minimizing the use of CINE
   B. Minimizing frame rate
   C. Utilizing collimation
   D. Varying image beam angle to minimize any single skin area exposure
   E. All of the above are appropriate precautions to reduce patient dose

3. In the State of Maryland who is permitted to energize fluoroscopic x-rays systems on humans?
   A. Licensed physicians
   B. Licensed, credentialed physicians or registered x-ray technologists that have completed 4 hours of initial training and 1 hour of continuing education every 24 months
   C. Anyone trained to do so
   D. Doctors, nurses, and registered x-ray technologists

4. What is the threshold dose for skin injury?
   A. There is no threshold
   B. 1 Gy (100 rad)
   C. 2 Gy (200 rad)
   D. 5 Gy (500 rad)

5. When you use a fluoroscope the appropriate orientation of the patient is:
   A. patient as close as possible to the x-ray tube
   B. patient as close as possible to the image intensifier
   C. patient in middle between the x-ray tube and the image intensifier
   D. both A and B

6. Using magnification mode in fluoroscopy (image intensifier machines) excluding digital zoom capability:
   A. always decreases patient exposure
   B. always increases patient exposure

7. The major source of radiation exposure to the staff during fluoroscopy is:
   A. the patient
   B. the x-ray tube
   C. the collimator
   D. the image intensifier

8. The annual whole body occupational dose limit is?
    A. 50 mrem (0.5 mSv)
    B. 500 mrem (5 mSv)
    C. 5,000 mrem (50 mSv)
    D. 50,000 mrem (500 mSv)

9. Where should the personnel radiation monitor be worn if only one is available?
    A. Under the protective apron at waist level
    B. Outside the protective apron at waist level
    C. Outside the protective apron on the collar

10. Which of the following is one of the four important steps a physician/technologist can take to protect oneself while working in radiation areas?
    A. Reduce time around radiation
    B. Increase distance from radiation source (patient)
    C. Utilize all available shielding
    D. Wear his/her dosimeter properly and regularly
    E. All the above