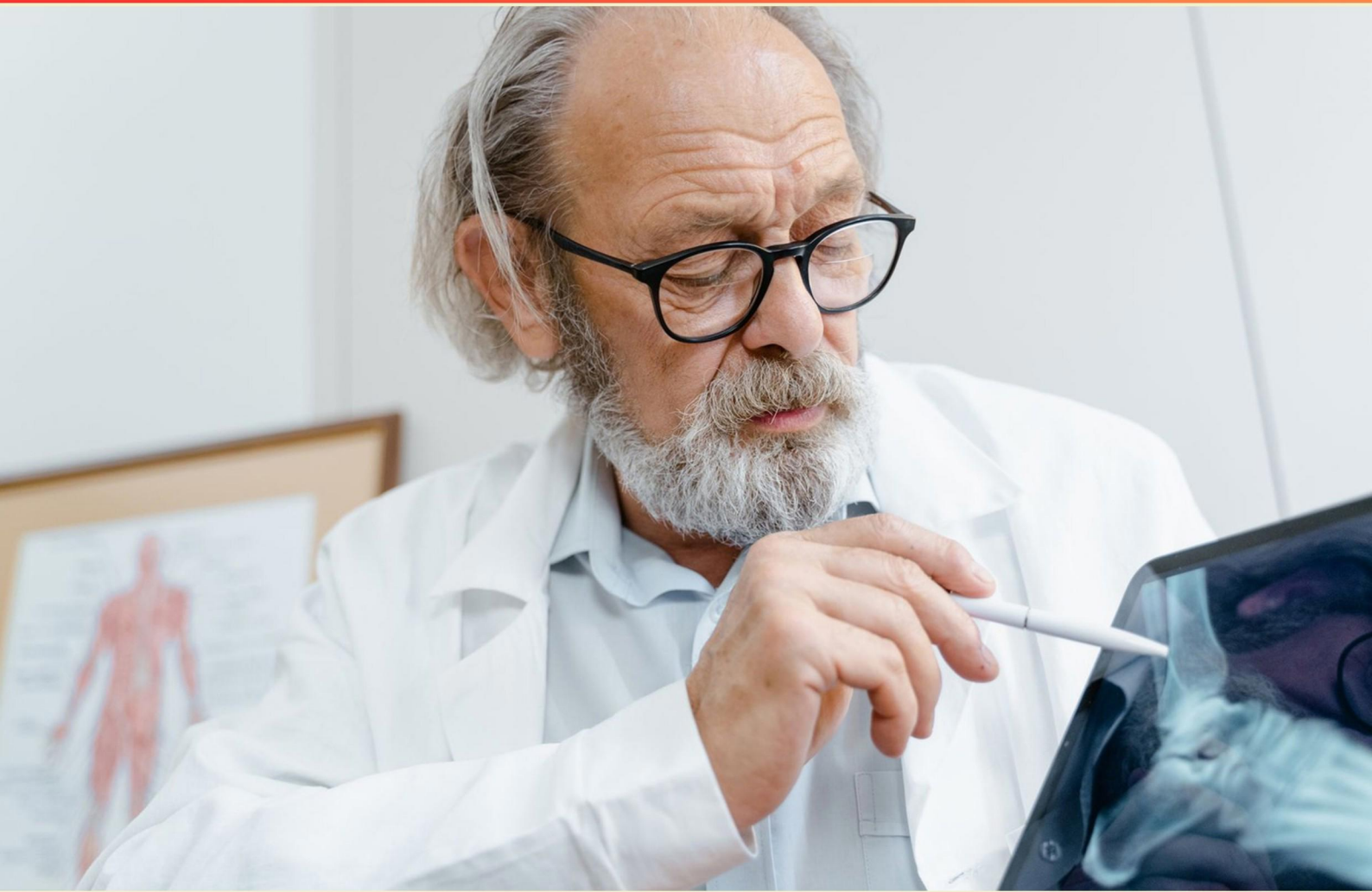


# AMERICAN CHIROPRACTIC REGISTRY OF RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGIST (ACRRT) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR  
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

## 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

## 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

## 3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

## 4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

## 5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

## 6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

## Questions

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- 1. Which projection of the patella necessitates the knee to be flexed as far as possible?**
  - A. AP projection
  - B. Lateral projection
  - C. Tangential projection
  - D. Oblique projection
  
- 2. What is the role of continuing education for radiologic technologists?**
  - A. It is optional and not necessary for career advancement.
  - B. To stay updated on the latest technologies and best practices.
  - C. It focuses only on administrative skills.
  - D. It is primarily for learning about patient management.
  
- 3. What is the primary purpose of making the grid move during radiographic procedures?**
  - A. To enhance image brightness
  - B. To increase patient exposure
  - C. To remove grid lines
  - D. To reduce scatter radiation
  
- 4. How are lateral projections typically marked?**
  - A. According to the doctor's initials
  - B. According to the side of the patient farthest from the film
  - C. According to the side of the patient closest to the film
  - D. According to the patient's position during the exam
  
- 5. What is the primary way radiologic technologists maintain their licenses?**
  - A. Attending annual conferences
  - B. Completing continuing education requirements
  - C. Learning new technologies
  - D. Participating in workshops

- 6. What is a common sign of spinal injury visible in an X-ray?**
- A. Muscle spasms
  - B. Abnormal curvature of the spine
  - C. Fractures and dislocations
  - D. Joint stiffness
- 7. What term describes the forward slippage of a vertebral body in relation to the adjoining body?**
- A. Spondylolysis
  - B. Spondylolisthesis
  - C. Spondylopathy
  - D. Spondylosis
- 8. What radiographic quality allows for visibility of different body structures?**
- A. Contrast
  - B. Definition
  - C. Density
  - D. Brightness
- 9. What is the role of quality control in radiologic technology?**
- A. To manage patient records efficiently
  - B. To ensure consistent imaging quality and equipment performance
  - C. To train new staff effectively
  - D. To schedule patient appointments
- 10. What is the impact of using a higher kVp on radiographic exposure?**
- A. Decreases exposure
  - B. Increases exposure
  - C. No impact on exposure
  - D. Fluctuates exposure

## **Answers**

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1. C
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. A

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which projection of the patella necessitates the knee to be flexed as far as possible?**

- A. AP projection
- B. Lateral projection
- C. Tangential projection**
- D. Oblique projection

*The tangential projection of the patella, often referred to as the "sunrise" or "merchant" view, requires the knee to be flexed as far as possible to effectively visualize the patella and its relationship with the femoral condyles. This severe flexion allows the patella to move into the groove formed by the femur, providing a clear view of any abnormalities or conditions affecting the patella. By achieving maximum flexion, radiologists can assess the patellofemoral joint more accurately, which is crucial for diagnosing conditions such as patellar fractures, dislocations, or tendinopathy. Other projections, such as the AP or lateral projections, do not require the knee to be flexed to this extent, as they focus on different anatomical orientations and relationships that do not emphasize the patella's position in relation to the femur in the same way the tangential projection does. The oblique projection also does not necessitate extreme flexion as it is designed to visualize other aspects of the knee joint, thus distinguishing the tangential projection as the one that specifically requires maximum flexion for optimal visualization of the patella.*

**2. What is the role of continuing education for radiologic technologists?**

- A. It is optional and not necessary for career advancement.
- B. To stay updated on the latest technologies and best practices.**
- C. It focuses only on administrative skills.
- D. It is primarily for learning about patient management.

*Continuing education for radiologic technologists is essential for ensuring that professionals remain informed about the latest advancements in technology, techniques, and best practices in the field. The healthcare environment is constantly evolving, with new imaging technologies, methodologies, and regulatory requirements emerging regularly. By engaging in continuing education, radiologic technologists can enhance their skill sets, improve patient care outcomes, and maintain their professional credentials. This ongoing learning process allows radiologic technologists to stay current with changes and innovations, thereby increasing their proficiency and effectiveness in their roles. Furthermore, many accreditation bodies and professional organizations require a certain number of continuing education credits to maintain certification, emphasizing the importance of lifelong learning in the profession. While patient management and administrative skills are important aspects of a radiologic technologist's duties, the primary focus of continuing education is on maintaining clinical competencies and knowledge that directly relate to imaging technologies and practices. Thus, the role of continuing education is pivotal for career advancement and professionalism in the field.*

### 3. What is the primary purpose of making the grid move during radiographic procedures?

- A. To enhance image brightness
- B. To increase patient exposure
- C. To remove grid lines**
- D. To reduce scatter radiation

The primary purpose of making the grid move during radiographic procedures is to remove grid lines from the final image. Grids are used to improve image quality by absorbing scatter radiation that can degrade the contrast of the radiographic image. When a grid is stationary, it can produce visible lines or artifacts on the image due to the grid lines themselves being captured in the radiograph. By using a moving grid, also known as a bucky, the grid lines blur out during the exposure, resulting in a cleaner image without these distracting lines while still effectively minimizing scatter radiation. This means the final image has improved contrast and clarity, which is crucial for accurate diagnosis. The other options relate to different aspects of radiographic technique. Enhancing image brightness is typically managed through adjustments in exposure settings, while increasing patient exposure is generally not a desired outcome. Reducing scatter radiation is indeed a purpose of using grids, but the movement specifically facilitates the elimination of grid lines.

### 4. How are lateral projections typically marked?

- A. According to the doctor's initials
- B. According to the side of the patient farthest from the film
- C. According to the side of the patient closest to the film**
- D. According to the patient's position during the exam

Lateral projections in radiology are typically marked according to the side of the patient closest to the film. This practice helps to provide clear identification of which side of the patient's anatomy is being represented in the image. Marking in this way ensures that healthcare professionals can correctly interpret the images, reducing the likelihood of confusion or misdiagnosis. By placing the marker on the side nearest to the film, it is easier for anyone reviewing the images to understand the orientation of the x-ray and the specific anatomical structures being visualized. This approach is consistent across various imaging modalities and helps maintain clarity in patient records and communication among healthcare providers.

### 5. What is the primary way radiologic technologists maintain their licenses?

- A. Attending annual conferences
- B. Completing continuing education requirements**
- C. Learning new technologies
- D. Participating in workshops

The primary way radiologic technologists maintain their licenses is by completing continuing education requirements. Continuing education is essential as it helps professionals stay up to date with the latest advancements in technology, techniques, and regulations within the field of radiology. This requirement not only ensures that radiologic technologists possess the most current knowledge and skills necessary for safe and effective practice, but it also contributes to the overall quality of patient care. By fulfilling these continuing education credits, technologists demonstrate their commitment to their profession and to maintaining high standards of practice, thereby reinforcing public trust in their abilities. This ongoing education can take various forms, such as formal courses, online training, and various certifications, all aimed at enhancing the knowledge base of the technologists in their specialized field. While attending conferences, learning new technologies, and participating in workshops are beneficial for professional growth and development, they are typically part of the broader continuing education framework and do not alone serve as the formal mechanism for license maintenance.

## 6. What is a common sign of spinal injury visible in an X-ray?

- A. Muscle spasms
- B. Abnormal curvature of the spine
- C. Fractures and dislocations**
- D. Joint stiffness

A common sign of spinal injury visible on an X-ray is the presence of fractures and dislocations. These injuries typically create observable changes in the alignment and integrity of the vertebrae, which can be identified through radiographic imaging. Fractures may present as breaks in the bone, while dislocations can cause misalignment between adjacent vertebrae. An X-ray effectively highlights these skeletal changes, allowing for the diagnosis and assessment of the severity of the injury. In contrast, while muscle spasms can accompany spinal injuries, they are not visible on an X-ray as they pertain to soft tissue rather than bony structures. Abnormal curvature of the spine, such as scoliosis or kyphosis, is typically a chronic condition rather than an acute spinal injury and may not always be visible in the context of new injuries. Joint stiffness, similar to muscle spasms, is a symptom rather than a visible sign on an X-ray, primarily indicating dysfunction or pain related to the spine and supporting soft tissues. Therefore, fractures and dislocations are the most definitive signs detectable on an X-ray when assessing spinal injury.

## 7. What term describes the forward slippage of a vertebral body in relation to the adjoining body?

- A. Spondylolysis
- B. Spondylolisthesis**
- C. Spondylopathy
- D. Spondylosis

The term that describes the forward slippage of a vertebral body in relation to the adjoining body is "spondylolisthesis." This condition typically occurs in the lumbar spine and can result from various factors, such as degenerative changes or a fracture in the bony part of the vertebra, known as the pars interarticularis. When a vertebra slips forward over the one below it, it can lead to symptoms like lower back pain, nerve compression, and potential issues with mobility. Understanding spondylolisthesis is important in the context of chiropractic care, as it can affect spinal alignment and overall function of the musculoskeletal system. Recognizing this condition is essential for proper diagnosis and treatment strategies, which may include adjustments, exercises, or referrals for further medical evaluation.

## 8. What radiographic quality allows for visibility of different body structures?

- A. Contrast**
- B. Definition
- C. Density
- D. Brightness

The visibility of different body structures on a radiographic image is primarily influenced by contrast. Contrast refers to the difference in the degree of blackening between various areas of the image, which can highlight different tissues and structures. For instance, a high-contrast image can effectively differentiate between dense structures like bone, which appear white, and less dense structures like soft tissues, which appear darker. This difference allows radiologists and healthcare professionals to identify abnormalities and diagnose conditions accurately. In radiography, contrast can be manipulated through techniques such as adjusting the kilovoltage peak (kVp), which influences the penetration power of X-rays and consequently the amount of scatter radiation affecting the image quality. Understanding and utilizing contrast is crucial for producing diagnostic-quality images that reveal underlying anatomical details.

## 9. What is the role of quality control in radiologic technology?

- A. To manage patient records efficiently
- B. To ensure consistent imaging quality and equipment performance**
- C. To train new staff effectively
- D. To schedule patient appointments

*The role of quality control in radiologic technology is primarily to ensure consistent imaging quality and equipment performance. This involves regular monitoring and maintenance of imaging equipment to verify that it produces high-quality images with minimal exposure to radiation. By implementing quality control protocols, radiologic technologists can detect issues with equipment that could lead to inaccurate diagnoses due to poor image quality or increased radiation exposure to patients. It ensures that all imaging procedures meet established standards, enhancing patient safety and the reliability of clinical outcomes. Quality control is a vital aspect of maintaining the integrity of radiologic services and is essential for effective patient care.*

## 10. What is the impact of using a higher kVp on radiographic exposure?

- A. Decreases exposure**
- B. Increases exposure
- C. No impact on exposure
- D. Fluctuates exposure

*Using a higher kilovolt peak (kVp) setting when producing radiographs generally leads to decreased exposure. This occurs because a higher kVp increases the energy of the X-rays produced, resulting in better penetration through the body tissues. Consequently, higher energy photons are less likely to be absorbed by structures and tissues, decreasing the overall exposure required for imaging. In clinical practice, this means that while the quality of the radiographic image can improve due to better penetration and decreased scatter, the amount of radiation exposure to the patient is often lower when employing higher kVp techniques, depending on the specific imaging situation. Therefore, the understanding of kVp settings is crucial for optimizing image quality while minimizing radiation dose, which is a fundamental principle of radiological practice.*

## Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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