

# ARRT Fluoroscopy Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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. What are limitations of moving grids during imaging?**
  - A. They cause excessive patient exposure**
  - B. They can freeze if the exposure is too low**
  - C. They can enhance image clarity under all conditions**
  - D. They have no effect when the SID is incorrect**
- 2. How is 'death' categorized in the context of sentinel events?**
  - A. As a common occurrence in healthcare**
  - B. As an avertable adverse patient event**
  - C. As a standard outcome of procedures**
  - D. As a rare situation in medical care**
- 3. Which of the following statements is true regarding filtration?**
  - A. Increased filtration leads to decreased quality**
  - B. Increased filtration leads to increased quantity**
  - C. Increased filtration leads to increased quality**
  - D. Filtration does not affect the qualities of x-ray**
- 4. What does the Gray Scale Display Function (GSDF) standardize?**
  - A. Contrast ratios in images**
  - B. Image resolution settings**
  - C. Pixel values into display brightness**
  - D. Monitoring x-ray exposure levels**
- 5. What part of the image intensifier accelerates the electrons?**
  - A. The input phosphor**
  - B. The focusing lens/anode**
  - C. The photocathode**
  - D. The output phosphor**

**6. What is the grid ratio formula?**

- A. Grid Ratio = Width / Height of Interspace**
- B. Grid Ratio = Height / Width of Lead**
- C. Grid Ratio = Height / Width of Interspace**
- D. Grid Ratio = Width / Height of Lead**

**7. How many bits make one byte?**

- A. 4 bits**
- B. 6 bits**
- C. 8 bits**
- D. 10 bits**

**8. Which syndrome is characterized by destruction of bone marrow leading to immune system failure?**

- A. Acute radiation syndrome**
- B. Bone marrow syndrome**
- C. GI syndrome**
- D. Cerebral syndrome**

**9. What is the main function of the photocathode in an image intensifier?**

- A. To absorb light and emit electrons**
- B. To convert electrons back to light**
- C. To focus light towards the output phosphor**
- D. To filter unwanted radiation**

**10. According to NCRP 102, what percentage of x-rays should be attenuated by lead shielding?**

- A. 75%**
- B. 85%**
- C. 90%**
- D. 95%**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What are limitations of moving grids during imaging?

- A. They cause excessive patient exposure
- B. They can freeze if the exposure is too low**
- C. They can enhance image clarity under all conditions
- D. They have no effect when the SID is incorrect

The limitation of moving grids during imaging is associated with the possibility of them freezing if the exposure is too low. Moving grids, which are employed to reduce scatter radiation and enhance image clarity, rely on precise timing and coordination with the x-ray exposure. If the exposure is insufficient, the grid's movement may not function effectively, potentially causing artifacts or loss of the intended grid purpose. This situation arises because a consistent and adequate x-ray exposure is necessary for the grid to operate as designed. In contrast, excessive patient exposure, while a concern in imaging, is not specifically a limitation caused by moving grids but rather a broader concern related to patient safety and radiation dose management. The enhancement of image clarity is a principle behind using grids, but it does not imply that they enhance clarity in all imaging conditions, especially under low exposure scenarios. Lastly, an incorrect source-to-image distance (SID) would impact image quality regardless of the grid's operation and is not a limitation inherent to moving grids alone.

## 2. How is 'death' categorized in the context of sentinel events?

- A. As a common occurrence in healthcare
- B. As an avertable adverse patient event**
- C. As a standard outcome of procedures
- D. As a rare situation in medical care

In the context of sentinel events, death is categorized as an avertable adverse patient event. Sentinel events are significant occurrences in healthcare that signal the need for immediate investigation and response due to their serious consequences, typically involving unexpected death or serious physical or psychological injury. These events are seen as preventable, and when they occur, they often indicate a flaw in the healthcare system that must be addressed to enhance patient safety. Recognizing death as an avertable event emphasizes the importance of continuous quality improvement and the implementation of safety protocols to prevent such tragedies. This approach motivates healthcare facilities to scrutinize their practices and develop strategies aimed at reducing the likelihood of similar events happening in the future. Understanding the gravity of death as a sentinel event highlights the responsibility of healthcare providers to ensure patient safety and the quality of care.

**3. Which of the following statements is true regarding filtration?**

- A. Increased filtration leads to decreased quality**
- B. Increased filtration leads to increased quantity**
- C. Increased filtration leads to increased quality**
- D. Filtration does not affect the qualities of x-ray**

Increased filtration leads to increased quality of the x-ray beam. Filtration refers to the use of materials that absorb lower-energy photons from the x-ray beam, which enhances the overall quality of the radiation being delivered. By removing these less penetrative, low-energy photons, the overall energy of the x-ray beam is increased, resulting in a higher quality image with improved contrast and reduced patient exposure. This is particularly important in fluoroscopy and diagnostic imaging, where clearer images are necessary for accurate diagnosis. Enhanced quality is vital in medical imaging because it not only improves the diagnostic capability of the images but also minimizes the dose of radiation to the patient by ensuring that only the more penetrating, higher-energy photons contribute to the image formation. Thus, increased filtration directly correlates with better image quality and safety in imaging procedures.

**4. What does the Gray Scale Display Function (GSDF) standardize?**

- A. Contrast ratios in images**
- B. Image resolution settings**
- C. Pixel values into display brightness**
- D. Monitoring x-ray exposure levels**

The Gray Scale Display Function (GSDF) standardizes the relationship between pixel values and display brightness in imaging systems. This is crucial for ensuring consistency and accuracy in how images are presented, particularly in medical imaging where precise visualization of different tissue densities is essential. The GSDF provides a method for translating the range of pixel values, which represent different levels of x-ray exposure or tissue attenuation, into corresponding levels of brightness on the display. By establishing this standardized mapping, it helps maintain uniformity in image interpretation across various display devices and settings, enabling clinicians to make more reliable diagnostic decisions based on the displayed images. This function is particularly important in ensuring that images are displayed in a way that accurately reflects the radiological characteristics of the tissues being examined. When pixel values are standardized into display brightness using the GSDF, it enhances the viewer's ability to perceive differences in contrast between tissues, contributing to improved diagnostic capabilities.

## 5. What part of the image intensifier accelerates the electrons?

- A. The input phosphor
- B. The focusing lens/anode**
- C. The photocathode
- D. The output phosphor

The focusing lens and anode play a crucial role in the operation of an image intensifier by accelerating and directing the electrons generated by the photocathode. When x-rays strike the input phosphor, it emits light photons. These photons then strike the photocathode, causing it to release electrons in a process known as photoemission. Once the electrons are emitted, they are drawn towards the anode, which is positively charged. The focusing lens helps to direct these electrons toward the output phosphor in a more focused beam, thereby enhancing the efficiency of the image intensification process. By creating a strong electric field, the anode accelerates the electrons as they travel through the vacuum of the image intensifier, ultimately resulting in a brighter output image when these electrons finally strike the output phosphor. This process is essential for improving image quality in fluoroscopy, as the accelerated and focused electrons contribute to a higher intensity of light emitted from the output phosphor, facilitating better visualization of the anatomical structures being examined.

## 6. What is the grid ratio formula?

- A. Grid Ratio = Width / Height of Interspace
- B. Grid Ratio = Height / Width of Lead
- C. Grid Ratio = Height / Width of Interspace**
- D. Grid Ratio = Width / Height of Lead

The grid ratio is an important concept in radiography, particularly in the context of using grids to improve image quality. It is defined as the ratio between the height of the lead strips in the grid and the width of the interspace between those lead strips. The purpose of a grid is to enhance the contrast of images by absorbing scattered radiation that would otherwise degrade the quality of the image. In this ratio, the "height" refers to how tall the lead strips are, and the "width" refers to how wide the spaces (or interspace) are between those strips. By comparing these two dimensions, the grid ratio provides a measure of the grid's effectiveness at filtering out scatter. A higher grid ratio indicates that more scatter is being absorbed, leading to better image quality, but it also means that more precise positioning is necessary to avoid creating artifacts on the image. To summarize, the formula for grid ratio clearly establishes how the physical characteristics of the grid influence its performance in radiographic image quality, which is essential knowledge for anyone working in the field of radiology.

## 7. How many bits make one byte?

- A. 4 bits
- B. 6 bits
- C. 8 bits**
- D. 10 bits

One byte consists of 8 bits. This standard definition is foundational in computer science and digital electronics. A bit, which is short for "binary digit," can hold a value of either 0 or 1. When bits are grouped together to form a byte, they can represent 256 different values (from 0 to 255), enabling the representation of a wide variety of data, including characters, numbers, and symbols. This concept is key in understanding how computers process and store information. Each additional bit exponentially increases the amount of data that can be represented, which is why bytes consist of 8 bits rather than fewer or more. The organization of data in bytes is also critical when addressing memory allocation and data transfer in computing systems, contributing to why the byte is considered a basic unit of data.

## 8. Which syndrome is characterized by destruction of bone marrow leading to immune system failure?

- A. Acute radiation syndrome
- B. Bone marrow syndrome**
- C. GI syndrome
- D. Cerebral syndrome

Bone marrow syndrome is characterized by the destruction of bone marrow, which plays a crucial role in the production of blood cells, including red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets. When bone marrow is damaged, the body experiences a significant drop in white blood cells, leading to immune system failure. This syndrome often results from exposure to high doses of ionizing radiation, which can severely impact the ability of the bone marrow to produce these essential cells. The symptoms of bone marrow syndrome may include increased susceptibility to infections due to the lack of white blood cells, anemia due to decreased red blood cells, and bleeding issues related to a shortage of platelets. The rapid onset and severity of these symptoms highlight the critical function of bone marrow in maintaining the immune system and overall health. While other syndromes, such as acute radiation syndrome, gastrointestinal syndrome, and cerebral syndrome, may also involve significant health impacts due to radiation exposure, they are associated with different physiological manifestations. Acute radiation syndrome encompasses a broader range of symptoms resulting from whole-body exposure. Gastrointestinal syndrome focuses on radiation damage to the lining of the gastrointestinal tract, leading to severe digestive issues. Cerebral syndrome, on the other hand, involves damage to the central nervous system and is characterized by neurological symptoms.

**9. What is the main function of the photocathode in an image intensifier?**

- A. To absorb light and emit electrons**
- B. To convert electrons back to light**
- C. To focus light towards the output phosphor**
- D. To filter unwanted radiation**

The main function of the photocathode in an image intensifier is to absorb light and emit electrons. This crucial step occurs when the photocathode, which is usually made of materials sensitive to light such as cesium antimonide, is exposed to the light photons generated by the input phosphor. When these light photons strike the photocathode, they cause the emission of electrons through the photoelectric effect. This process amplifies the light signal, allowing for a brighter image to be produced on the output side of the image intensifier. The emitted electrons are then directed toward the output phosphor, where they are converted back into visible light. Therefore, the role of the photocathode is pivotal in determining the efficiency of the image intensifier in transforming and amplifying the initial light signal from the patient. The other options describe functions that do not align with the primary role of the photocathode. Converting electrons back to light is the task of the output phosphor, focusing light is the responsibility of other components within the image intensifier system, and filtering unwanted radiation is typically done by beam filters or collimators rather than the photocathode itself. Thus, the function of the photocathode is specifically centered on the absorption

**10. According to NCRP 102, what percentage of x-rays should be attenuated by lead shielding?**

- A. 75%**
- B. 85%**
- C. 90%**
- D. 95%**

Lead shielding is a crucial aspect of radiation protection, particularly in environments where x-rays are utilized. According to NCRP (National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements) Report 102, the standard stipulates that a significant percentage of x-ray exposure should be effectively attenuated by lead shielding to ensure the safety of both patients and healthcare professionals. The value specified in NCRP 102 highlights the necessity for a high degree of attenuation, indicating that 95% of x-rays should be absorbed by lead shielding. This high percentage is aimed at reducing unnecessary radiation exposure and protecting individuals from the potentially harmful effects of x-ray radiation. The focus on such a substantial level of attenuation underscores the importance of implementing robust protective measures in medical imaging practices. By requiring that 95% of x-ray radiation be shielded, NCRP 102 emphasizes the significance of maintaining radiation safety standards and fostering a culture of safety within healthcare settings where fluoroscopy and other forms of radiography are routinely performed. Thus, adherence to these guidelines is essential for ensuring effective radiation protection.

# 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:**

**<https://fluoroscopyarrt.examzify.com>**

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

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