CAMRT Radiography Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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

1. What is the anatomical landmark for the SI joints?

A. 1 inch below ASIS

B. 1 inch above ASIS

C. 2 inches above ASIS

D. Level of the umbilicus

2. A patient experiences a brief loss of consciousness and sees "stars". How should this be documented?

A. Episode of syncope

B. Episode of concussion

C. Episode of vertigo

D. Episode of epistaxis

3. What is the normal oral temperature in degrees Fahrenheit?

A. 97.6 degrees F

B. 98.6 degrees F

C. 99.6 degrees F

D. 100.4 degrees F

4. When is a patient said to be in the Trendelenberg position?

A. Head is elevated above feet

B. Feet are elevated above head

C. Patient is lying on their side

D. Patient is seated upright

5. Which of the following is a contraindication for a hysterosalpingogram?

A. Menstrual irregularities

B. Acute pelvic inflammation

C. Age over 40

D. History of fibroids

6. Which anatomic region of the breast is most commonly associated with breast masses in mammography?

- **A. Upper inner quadrant**
- **B. Lower outer quadrant**
- **C. Upper outer quadrant**
- **D. Lower inner quadrant**

7. What aspect of a patient's positioning is crucial in demonstrating the appropriate side during an L-spine oblique?

- **A. The distance from the receptor**
- **B. The level of the iliac crest**
- **C. The side closest to the imaging receptor**
- **D. The angle of the x-ray beam**

8. Why is the caudal to cranial scanning direction commonly used in evaluating pulmonary embolism?

- **A. To enhance contrast visibility**
- **B. To chase the contrast bolus**
- **C. To minimize radiation exposure**
- **D. To prevent motion artifacts**

9. Which four abnormalities are part of Tetralogy of Fallot?

- **A. Patent ductus arteriosus, ventricular septal defect, pulmonary stenosis, coarctation of the aorta**
- **B. Misplaced aorta, ventricular septal defect, pulmonary valve stenosis, right ventricular hypertrophy**
- **C. Atrial septal defect, left ventricular hypertrophy, tricuspid atresia, aortic stenosis**
- **D. Right ventricular hypertrophy, aortic regurgitation, mitral valve prolapse, arrhythmia**

10. How does increasing the grid ratio affect scatter?

- **A. Increases scatter**
- **B. Reduces scatter**
- **C. No effect on scatter**
- **D. Has an unpredictable effect**

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is the anatomical landmark for the SI joints?

A. 1 inch below ASIS

B. 1 inch above ASIS

C. 2 inches above ASIS

D. Level of the umbilicus

The anatomical landmark for the sacroiliac (SI) joints is located approximately 1 inch above the anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS). This positioning is critical for radiographic visualization, as it allows for accurate imaging of the SI joints, which are located in the lower back area where the sacrum meets the ilium of the pelvis. The specification of being 1 inch above the ASIS is essential for technologists to localize these joints effectively during imaging procedures, ensuring that any potential pathologies or abnormalities can be properly assessed. This landmark takes into account the anatomical relationship of the pelvis and lower spine, establishing a reference point for health professionals when performing anatomical imaging or therapeutic interventions in that area. Other landmarks provided may not accurately correspond to the location of the SI joints. For instance, being 1 inch below the ASIS or 2 inches above it would place the landmark either too low or too high, respectively, and not in alignment with the actual anatomy of the SI joints. The level of the umbilicus is also far too superior to the SI joints, which further emphasizes the importance of understanding these landmarks for effective clinical practice.

2. A patient experiences a brief loss of consciousness and sees "stars". How should this be documented?

A. Episode of syncope

B. Episode of concussion

C. Episode of vertigo

D. Episode of epistaxis

Documenting a brief loss of consciousness along with visual disturbances like seeing "stars" is appropriately categorized as an episode of syncope. Syncope refers to a temporary loss of consciousness typically due to a drop in blood flow to the brain, often resulting in brief fainting spells. The description of the event, including the loss of consciousness and the accompanying visual symptoms, aligns well with this terminology. The other conditions listed do not accurately fit the symptoms described. Concussion primarily involves a brain injury due to trauma, presenting with symptoms such as confusion or headaches rather than mere loss of consciousness without a known impact. Vertigo relates to sensations of spinning or dizziness, which do not encompass loss of consciousness. Epistaxis refers specifically to nosebleeds and has no connection to the description provided in the scenario. Therefore, labeling this incident as an episode of syncope is the most precise and medically relevant documentation.

3. What is the normal oral temperature in degrees Fahrenheit?

A. 97.6 degrees F

B. 98.6 degrees F

C. 99.6 degrees F

D. 100.4 degrees F

A normal oral temperature for a healthy adult is typically around 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. This value, established by studies conducted in the 19th century, serves as a baseline for evaluating a person's body temperature. It reflects the average internal body temperature when measured orally and is essential in medical contexts for assessing a patient's health. The variations in body temperature can occur due to factors such as the time of day, the method of measurement, age, activity level, and individual variability. Normal body temperature may range from about 97°F to 100°F, but 98.6°F is often referenced as the average. This significance is reflected in clinical practice, where a deviation from this average might indicate a potential health issue such as fever or hypothermia. While other options present numbers close to typical variations, 98.6°F is recognized as the standard measure for normal oral temperature, making it the most accurate choice in this context.

4. When is a patient said to be in the Trendelenberg position?

A. Head is elevated above feet

B. Feet are elevated above head

C. Patient is lying on their side

D. Patient is seated upright

A patient is said to be in the Trendelenburg position when their feet are elevated above their head. This position is primarily used in clinical settings for various reasons, including promoting venous return to the heart in cases of shock or hypotension. Elevating the legs can help increase blood flow to the vital organs and improve circulation by utilizing gravity to assist venous blood flow back to the heart. The Trendelenburg position can also be utilized during certain surgical procedures to enhance visibility and access to abdominal organs by shifting abdominal contents. Understanding this position is crucial for healthcare professionals, as it has implications for patient care, especially in emergency situations or during surgical interventions.

5. Which of the following is a contraindication for a hysterosalpingogram?

A. Menstrual irregularities

B. Acute pelvic inflammation

C. Age over 40

D. History of fibroids

A hysterosalpingogram (HSG) is a radiologic procedure used to examine the shape of the uterine cavity and to check for patency of the fallopian tubes, often as part of an infertility evaluation. Acute pelvic inflammation is a significant contraindication for this procedure because the introduction of contrast material into the reproductive tract during an HSG can exacerbate existing infections. If there is active pelvic inflammatory disease, the procedure could lead to increased risk of complications such as perforation of the uterus or the spread of infection. In contrast, menstrual irregularities, age over 40, and a history of fibroids do not pose immediate contraindications for performing an HSG. While these factors may influence the reasons for conducting the procedure or the interpretation of the results, they do not inherently prevent it from being performed safely. Therefore, acute pelvic inflammation stands out as a clear reason to avoid conducting this specific test.

6. Which anatomic region of the breast is most commonly associated with breast masses in mammography?

A. Upper inner quadrant

B. Lower outer quadrant

C. Upper outer quadrant

D. Lower inner quadrant

The upper outer quadrant of the breast is recognized as the most common region associated with breast masses on mammography. This area comprises a larger volume of glandular tissue, which increases the probability of developing various types of breast pathology, including fibroadenomas and breast cancer. The density of tissue in this quadrant, combined with the natural tendency for tumors to originate in regions with higher glandular content, contributes to the higher incidence of detected masses. While the other quadrants can also harbor abnormalities, they do not match the upper outer quadrant in terms of frequency. The unique composition of the breast anatomy, with its fibroglandular density, makes this region particularly significant in breast screening practices. Identifying masses in this area is crucial for early diagnosis and intervention in breast disease, underscoring the importance of regular mammography.

7. What aspect of a patient's positioning is crucial in demonstrating the appropriate side during an L-spine oblique?

A. The distance from the receptor

B. The level of the iliac crest

C. The side closest to the imaging receptor

D. The angle of the x-ray beam

In demonstrating the appropriate side during an L-spine oblique examination, the side closest to the imaging receptor is critical. This positioning ensures optimal visualization of the targeted anatomy, particularly the facet joints and the intervertebral foramina. When the patient is positioned appropriately, with the side of interest nearest to the receptor, it allows for a clearer image by minimizing geometric distortion and maximizing the detail captured for diagnostic purposes. The other aspects, while they may influence the overall quality of the radiograph, do not directly determine the side being demonstrated. The distance from the receptor can affect image sharpness but does not specifically highlight the side of interest. The level of the iliac crest is important for overall alignment and centering but again does not dictate which side is emphasized in the view. The angle of the x-ray beam is crucial for the projection and can change the appearance of the anatomy, but the fundamental positioning of the patient remains the most important factor for correctly demonstrating the side in an oblique view.

8. Why is the caudal to cranial scanning direction commonly used in evaluating pulmonary embolism?

A. To enhance contrast visibility

B. To chase the contrast bolus

C. To minimize radiation exposure

D. To prevent motion artifacts

In the evaluation of pulmonary embolism, using a caudal to cranial scanning direction is effective because it helps to prevent motion artifacts. When examining the lungs and vascular structures, creating images that accurately reflect the state of these organs is crucial. This scanning direction allows for the alignment of images in a way that minimizes the impact of respiratory motion, which is significant in the thoracic region due to the patient's breathing. If the scan were conducted in the opposite direction, or if it failed to compensate for motion, it could lead to blurred images, resulting in difficulty in identifying embolisms accurately. Additionally, the caudal to cranial direction corresponds with the natural flow of blood from the heart upwards toward the lungs, which can aid in optimizing the clarity of vascular images and the identification of potential obstructions like emboli. Hence, this approach strategically addresses the challenge of respiratory motion, ensuring that the diagnostic information captured is both reliable and usable.

9. Which four abnormalities are part of Tetralogy of Fallot?

A. Patent ductus arteriosus, ventricular septal defect, pulmonary stenosis, coarctation of the aorta

B. Misplaced aorta, ventricular septal defect, pulmonary valve stenosis, right ventricular hypertrophy

C. Atrial septal defect, left ventricular hypertrophy, tricuspid atresia, aortic stenosis

D. Right ventricular hypertrophy, aortic regurgitation, mitral valve prolapse, arrhythmia

Tetralogy of Fallot is a congenital heart defect characterized by four specific abnormalities, which include a ventricular septal defect, pulmonary valve stenosis, a misplaced or overriding aorta that straddles both ventricles, and right ventricular hypertrophy. In this context, the chosen answer accurately identifies these components of Tetralogy of Fallot. The presence of a ventricular septal defect allows blood to flow between the two ventricles, while pulmonary valve stenosis restricts blood flow to the lungs. The overriding aorta contributes to the mixing of oxygen-poor and oxygen-rich blood, and the right ventricular hypertrophy occurs as the right ventricle works harder to pump blood through the narrowed pulmonary outflow tract. The other choices list abnormalities that are not representative of Tetralogy of Fallot. For instance, the first option includes a patent ductus arteriosus and coarctation of the aorta, which do not form part of this specific congenital heart defect. Additionally, the third option mentions an atrial septal defect, left ventricular hypertrophy, tricuspid atresia, and aortic stenosis, which again do not correlate with Tetralogy of Fallot. The last option lists arrhythmias and a

10. How does increasing the grid ratio affect scatter?

A. Increases scatter

B. Reduces scatter

C. No effect on scatter

D. Has an unpredictable effect

Increasing the grid ratio has a direct effect on the management of scatter radiation during radiographic imaging. Higher grid ratios are designed to absorb more scattered photons while allowing the primary beam to pass through with less attenuation. This is due to the increased height of the lead strips relative to the space between them, which effectively increases the amount of scatter that is absorbed. When a radiographic grid is employed, it works by selectively absorbing the scattered radiation that would otherwise degrade image quality. By increasing the grid ratio, the grid becomes more effective at eliminating scatter, resulting in a clearer and more diagnostic radiographic image. This is particularly important in procedures where high-quality images are essential, such as in areas with high densities or where contrast is critical. Thus, a higher grid ratio can significantly reduce the amount of scatter that affects the image, enabling improved contrast and sharper images, which are critical to accurate diagnosis in radiography.

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.

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

https://camrtradiography.examzify.com

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