

# CAMRT RADIOGRAPHY PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR  
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://camrtradiography.examzify.com>



**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

# Table of Contents

|                             |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Copyright .....             | 1  |
| Table of Contents .....     | 2  |
| Introduction .....          | 3  |
| How to Use This Guide ..... | 4  |
| Questions .....             | 5  |
| Answers .....               | 8  |
| Explanations .....          | 10 |
| Next Steps .....            | 16 |

SAMPLE

# 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

SAMPLE

- 1. A patient with a clinical history of tendon injury in the shoulder region needs a functional study. Which study would best demonstrate this type of injury?**
  - A. MRI
  - B. Arthrography
  - C. Nuclear medicine
  - D. Sonography
  
- 2. What is an embolus?**
  - A. A blood clot formed at the site of injury
  - B. A blood clot that has broken loose
  - C. Abnormal tissue growth in the vein
  - D. A type of severe headache
  
- 3. Which of the following is NOT one of the 5 injection parameters for an automatic contrast medium pressure injector?**
  - A. Flow Rate
  - B. Temperature
  - C. Injection Pressure
  - D. Total Volume
  
- 4. What are the three layers of matter surrounding the brain, in order from outer to inner?**
  - A. Dura, Arachnoid, Pia
  - B. Pia, Arachnoid, Dura
  - C. Arachnoid, Dura, Pia
  - D. Pia, Dura, Arachnoid
  
- 5. What is termed as the front paw in the Scottie dog anatomy?**
  - A. Inferior articulating process
  - B. Transverse process
  - C. Pedicle
  - D. Lamina

6. Where should the X-ray tube be positioned in the O.R. to minimize dose to the technologist and surgeon?
- A. Above the table
  - B. Under the table
  - C. In front of the patient
  - D. At the patient's side
7. At what vertebral level do the kidneys typically sit?
- A. C5 - C7
  - B. T12 - L3
  - C. L2 - L4
  - D. T10 - T12
8. What does a Pott's fracture specifically refer to?
- A. Ankle fracture affecting one of the malleoli
  - B. Ankle fracture affecting both of the malleoli
  - C. Wrist fracture
  - D. Fracture of the femur
9. What should patients do upon inserting a barium enema tube?
- A. Inhale sharply
  - B. Hold their breath
  - C. Expire
  - D. Take shallow breaths
10. What term describes a body part that is turned outward?
- A. Adducted
  - B. Varus
  - C. Valgus
  - D. Abducted



## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. A patient with a clinical history of tendon injury in the shoulder region needs a functional study. Which study would best demonstrate this type of injury?**

**A. MRI**

B. Arthrography

C. Nuclear medicine

D. Sonography

*An MRI is the most effective imaging modality for evaluating tendon injuries, particularly in the shoulder region, due to its ability to provide detailed soft tissue contrast. MRI excels at visualizing the integrity and structure of tendons, muscles, ligaments, and cartilage, making it especially valuable when assessing injuries. It allows for the distinction between different types of soft tissue and can identify issues such as tears, inflammation, and other abnormalities in the tendons surrounding the shoulder joint. Moreover, MRI does not involve ionizing radiation, which is advantageous for patients requiring multiple follow-up studies. While other modalities can provide information about shoulder injuries, they may not offer the same level of detail in assessing soft tissue as MRI does. For instance, sonography can be useful for dynamic assessments and can visualize some superficial tendon injuries, but its operator-dependence and limitations in deeper tissue visualization reduce its priority as a primary imaging tool for a comprehensive evaluation of tendon injuries. Similarly, while arthrography can visualize joint structures and any alterations in anatomy, it is more focused on joint spaces rather than tendons themselves. Nuclear medicine is typically used for assessing metabolic activity in bone rather than soft tissue evaluation. Thus, MRI remains the gold standard for diagnosing tendon injuries in this scenario.*

**2. What is an embolus?**

A. A blood clot formed at the site of injury

**B. A blood clot that has broken loose**

C. Abnormal tissue growth in the vein

D. A type of severe headache

*An embolus refers specifically to a blood clot that has detached from its original site and is now traveling through the bloodstream. This can pose a significant risk because as it moves, the embolus can lodge in smaller blood vessels, leading to blockages that can affect blood flow to vital organs, potentially causing conditions like embolic stroke or pulmonary embolism. The other options describe concepts related to blood and vascular health, but they do not define an embolus accurately. A blood clot formed at the site of injury is known as a thrombus, which is different from an embolus, as it remains at the site of formation. Abnormal tissue growth in a vein refers to conditions like varicose veins or tumors, which again is not the same as an embolus. A type of severe headache, such as a migraine, does not relate to this vascular terminology at all.*

**3. Which of the following is NOT one of the 5 injection parameters for an automatic contrast medium pressure injector?**

- A. Flow Rate
- B. Temperature**
- C. Injection Pressure
- D. Total Volume

*The injection parameters for an automatic contrast medium pressure injector are critical in ensuring that the contrast medium is delivered effectively and safely during imaging procedures. These parameters typically include flow rate, injection pressure, and total volume. Flow rate refers to the speed at which the contrast medium is administered, which must be optimized to ensure proper visualization of the anatomy being imaged. Injection pressure is also crucial, as it must be maintained within a specific range to ensure adequate distribution of the contrast medium without causing injury to the patient's vascular system. Total volume indicates the amount of contrast medium to be infused and is important for achieving the desired imaging results. Temperature, however, is not typically considered one of the five key parameters for the operation of an automatic contrast medium pressure injector. While it is essential to ensure that contrast media is stored at recommended temperatures for stability and safety, the temperature at which it is administered is not a specific parameter that is adjusted or monitored during the injection process. Understanding these parameters is vital for radiographers as they impact the effectiveness and safety of the imaging procedure.*

**4. What are the three layers of matter surrounding the brain, in order from outer to inner?**

- A. Dura, Arachnoid, Pia**
- B. Pia, Arachnoid, Dura
- C. Arachnoid, Dura, Pia
- D. Pia, Dura, Arachnoid

*The correct sequence of the three layers of matter surrounding the brain, from outer to inner, is Dura, Arachnoid, Pia. The dura mater is the tough, outermost layer that provides a protective barrier for the brain and spinal cord. Beneath the dura mater lies the arachnoid mater, which is a web-like structure that helps to cushion the brain and contains cerebrospinal fluid. The innermost layer is the pia mater, which is a delicate membrane that closely follows the contours of the brain and is involved in providing blood supply to the brain. This order is significant as it reflects how these layers interact with one another to provide structural support and protection to the central nervous system. Understanding the anatomy of these protective layers is crucial for radiographers, as it aids in recognizing various conditions that may affect the brain and surrounding tissues in imaging studies.*

**5. What is termed as the front paw in the Scottie dog anatomy?**

**A. Inferior articulating process**

B. Transverse process

C. Pedicle

D. Lamina

*The term "front paw" in the context of Scottie dog anatomy likely refers to the structural components associated with the forelimbs. The inferior articulating processes are specific features of the vertebrae that connect with the superior articulating processes of the next vertebra, facilitating movement and support of the spine. This connection is crucial for the overall mobility and agility of the animal, including its forelimbs, as it allows for a greater range of motion and stability during activities such as walking or running. In contrast, the other options refer to different anatomical structures. The transverse process is a bony projection on each side of a vertebra where muscles and ligaments attach, while the pedicle is the part of the vertebra that connects the body of the vertebra to the arch. The lamina, on the other hand, forms the roof of the vertebral arch. None of these components specifically describe or align with the function of a "front paw," which is primarily concerned with the limb's articulation and positioning rather than the vertebral anatomy. Thus, understanding the role of the inferior articulating processes is critical in comprehending how the dog's forelimb mechanics are influenced by the structure of its spine.*

**6. Where should the X-ray tube be positioned in the O.R. to minimize dose to the technologist and surgeon?**

A. Above the table

**B. Under the table**

C. In front of the patient

D. At the patient's side

*Positioning the X-ray tube under the table is effective in minimizing radiation exposure to both the technologist and the surgeon. When the tube is placed underneath, the scattered radiation produced during the imaging process is directed primarily upward, away from the staff. This positioning takes advantage of the protective barriers of the operating table and the patient's body, which help to absorb some of the scattered radiation, thereby reducing the dose that the technologist and surgeon receive. In contrast, placing the X-ray tube above the table or in front of the patient would expose the operator and other personnel more directly to scattered radiation, increasing their potential radiation exposure. Similarly, positioning the tube at the patient's side could also lead to higher doses for the staff, as they would still be in the line of scatter radiation during the procedure. Therefore, the under-table positioning provides a safer operational environment while still allowing for effective imaging.*

## 7. At what vertebral level do the kidneys typically sit?

- A. C5 - C7
- B. T12 - L3**
- C. L2 - L4
- D. T10 - T12

The kidneys are typically located in the abdominal cavity and can be found at the vertebral levels ranging from T12 to L3. This positioning is significant as it relates to the surrounding organs and the diaphragm's influence on renal location. The correct range, from the twelfth thoracic vertebra (T12) to the third lumbar vertebra (L3), allows for some natural anatomical variation due to factors such as a person's body habitus and specific organ positioning. This area of the spine provides adequate space for the kidneys to maintain their retroperitoneal existence, which is essential for their functioning. It's important to note that while there might be minor individual variants, the general consensus in anatomy places the kidneys between these levels, aligning with your selected answer.

## 8. What does a Pott's fracture specifically refer to?

- A. Ankle fracture affecting one of the malleoli**
- B. Ankle fracture affecting both of the malleoli
- C. Wrist fracture
- D. Fracture of the femur

A Pott's fracture specifically refers to an ankle fracture that affects one of the malleoli, which are the bony prominences located on either side of the ankle joint. This type of injury is characterized by an injury to the fibula at or near the lateral malleolus, often occurring in conjunction with a ligament injury. While it can be confused with similar ankle injuries, Pott's fractures distinctly involve the single malleolus rather than both, which would characterize different types of ankle fractures. Understanding this differentiation helps in properly diagnosing and planning treatment for ankle injuries. The other options describe different anatomical locations and types of fractures that do not pertain to a Pott's fracture specifically, clarifying the importance of the correct definition in clinical practice.

## 9. What should patients do upon inserting a barium enema tube?

- A. Inhale sharply
- B. Hold their breath
- C. Expire**
- D. Take shallow breaths

When inserting a barium enema tube, it is important for patients to expire, or breathe out, because this action helps to relax the abdominal muscles and facilitates the insertion of the tube. Expiration allows for a more comfortable process, as holding the breath or taking shallow breaths may increase tension and discomfort in the abdominal area. Additionally, exhaling can provide better control and positioning of the body, aiding in the compliance with the procedure. This support for relaxation is crucial because any tension in the abdomen could make the insertion more difficult and potentially painful. Through expiring, patients also help to minimize any potential complications or discomfort during the procedure, ensuring a smoother and more effective examination process.

**10. What term describes a body part that is turned outward?**

- A. Adducted
- B. Varus
- C. Valgus**
- D. Abducted

*The term that describes a body part that is turned outward is "valgus." In anatomical terms, valgus refers to a position where a body part, especially a limb, deviates away from the midline of the body. This can often be seen in relation to joints, such as the knees, where a valgus alignment results in the knees being angled outward relative to the midline, leading to a wider stance of the legs. In contrast, adduction refers to the movement of a body part toward the midline, while abduction is the movement away from the midline. Varus describes the inward angulation of a body part, opposite to valgus. Therefore, understanding these specific terms helps clarify the position and movement of body parts in relation to the anatomical midline.*

SAMPLE



## 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://camrtradiography.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE