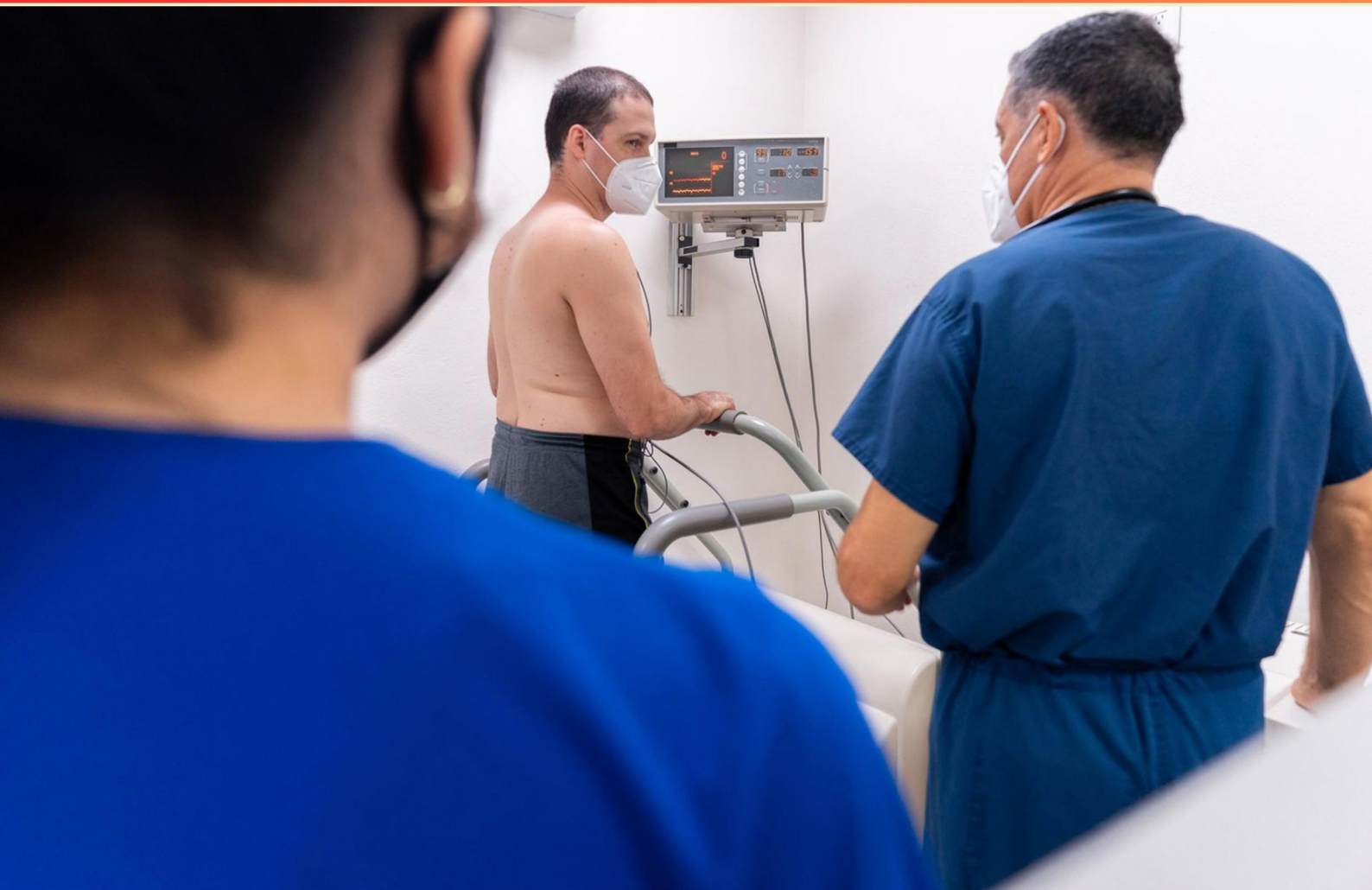


CERTIFIED RADIOLOGY ADMINISTRATOR (CRA) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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

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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 the main content areas covered in the CRA exam?**
 - A. Clinical protocols, patient safety, and imaging technologies
 - B. Leadership and management, operations, and finance
 - C. Infection control, patient care, and billing procedures
 - D. Health information technology and research
- 2. What agency did the Foreign Assistance Act (1961) create?**
 - A. Dept of Agriculture
 - B. USAID
 - C. Development Loan Fund
 - D. International Cooperation Association
- 3. Which of the following is commonly associated with the direct cost of federally funded research?**
 - A. Indirect costs
 - B. Administrative expenses
 - C. Travel expenses
 - D. Subcontractor fees
- 4. Which of the following is allowable as cost share?**
 - A. Equipment donated at fair market value
 - B. Alcohol purchased at an allowable business dinner
 - C. A portion of the salary of the dept's Head Secretary
 - D. Travel costs in excess of the inst. per diem
- 5. Which of the following is located within the NIH?**
 - A. National Library of Medicine
 - B. CDC
 - C. FDA
 - D. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

- 6. What is meant by 'patient-centered care' in radiology?**
- A. Care that emphasizes cost-efficiency
 - B. Care that focuses on operational excellence
 - C. Care that is respectful of and responsive to individual patient preferences, needs, and values
 - D. Care that prioritizes clinical outcomes over patient experience
- 7. What is the correct order for the regulatory process, starting with the highest level of control?**
- A. Laws, Program Regulations, Administrative Requirements, Special Terms and Conditions
 - B. Laws, Program Regulations, Special Terms and Conditions, Administrative Requirements
 - C. Program Regulations, Laws, Administrative Requirements, Special Terms and Conditions
 - D. Administrative Requirements, Laws, Program Regulations, Special Terms and Conditions
- 8. How can radiology administrators ensure compliance with healthcare regulations?**
- A. By conducting regular internal audits
 - B. By extending the department's operating hours
 - C. By hiring external consultants periodically
 - D. By increasing advertising efforts
- 9. What should a research administrator do if a grad student requests a submitted proposal under FOIA?**
- A. Provide the student with a copy of the proposal
 - B. Provide a copy of the proposal with proprietary information blacked out
 - C. Advise the student to request a copy 90 days after it's been submitted
 - D. Advise the student to wait to apply to the federal agency until after a decision is made on the proposal
- 10. The effect of the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) is asserted by:**
- A. The Christian Doctrine
 - B. The Federal Doctrine
 - C. The Jones Doctrine
 - D. The Joint Doctrine

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the main content areas covered in the CRA exam?

- A. Clinical protocols, patient safety, and imaging technologies
- B. Leadership and management, operations, and finance**
- C. Infection control, patient care, and billing procedures
- D. Health information technology and research

The main content areas covered in the CRA exam focus heavily on leadership and management, operations, and finance. This is because the Certified Radiology Administrator credential is designed for individuals who are involved in the administrative side of radiology practices. Mastery of leadership and management principles is essential for guiding teams, enhancing productivity, and improving overall service delivery in a radiology setting. Operations management includes understanding workflows, resource allocation, and quality assurance, which are vital for ensuring effective and efficient operations in imaging departments. Moreover, financial acumen is critical, as administrators need to manage budgets, understand reimbursement processes, and make financial decisions that impact the sustainability of radiology services. While the other options address important aspects of healthcare and radiology, they do not align with the primary focus of the CRA exam, which is centered around administrative competencies and business practices crucial for managing a radiology department successfully.

2. What agency did the Foreign Assistance Act (1961) create?

- A. Dept of Agriculture
- B. USAID**
- C. Development Loan Fund
- D. International Cooperation Association

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 established the United States Agency for International Development, commonly known as USAID. This agency was created to consolidate various international aid programs into a more cohesive structure to effectively manage and coordinate U.S. foreign assistance. USAID plays a crucial role in delivering aid to countries in need, addressing issues such as poverty, health care, education, and economic development. Its formation signified a strategic shift in U.S. foreign policy towards a focus on development assistance and building economic relationships worldwide. In contrast, other options either refer to entities that did not arise from this legislation or existed prior to the act. The Department of Agriculture, for example, is a long-established agency focused primarily on domestic agricultural policies and programs rather than international assistance. The Development Loan Fund was an earlier program that did not evolve from the Foreign Assistance Act but rather was part of prior efforts in foreign aid. The International Cooperation Association, likewise, does not directly derive from this Act and is less recognized as a component of U.S. international development strategy. Thus, the establishment of USAID stands as a significant hallmark of the Foreign Assistance Act's legacy.

3. Which of the following is commonly associated with the direct cost of federally funded research?

- A. Indirect costs
- B. Administrative expenses
- C. Travel expenses**
- D. Subcontractor fees

In the context of federally funded research, travel expenses are commonly considered a direct cost because they can be directly attributed to the research project itself. Direct costs are costs that can be traced back to a specific project or activity, which includes expenses such as salaries, equipment, supplies, and travel. Travel expenses incurred when researchers or project staff travel to conduct experiments, attend conferences, or collaborate with other institutions directly relate to the execution of the funded research. Given that these expenses are essential for the completion of the research objectives and can be allocated specifically to the project, they fall under the category of direct costs. On the other hand, indirect costs relate to expenses that cannot be directly tied to a specific project, such as utilities or administrative support, while administrative expenses often consist of overhead necessary for the overall operation of the research institution, not project-specific activities. Subcontractor fees could be direct if they can be specifically allocated to the project; however, they are not as universally recognized as direct costs as travel might be in this context.

4. Which of the following is allowable as cost share?

- A. Equipment donated at fair market value**
- B. Alcohol purchased at an allowable business dinner
- C. A portion of the salary of the dept's Head Secretary
- D. Travel costs in excess of the inst. per diem

Allowable cost share refers to the portion of costs that can be attributed to a project in a way that satisfies funding requirements and regulations. Equipment donated at fair market value is a type of cost share that can be included because it provides tangible value to a project without requiring actual cash expenditure from the project's budget. Donated equipment contributes directly to the research or activity, establishing a clear benefit and value to the project, which aligns with the principles of cost sharing. Each of the other options presents various reasons for being less suitable as cost share. While alcohol purchased for a business dinner may seem like it contributes to a business function, expenses for alcoholic beverages are typically not allowed as cost share according to most funding agencies' policies. The salary of the department's Head Secretary could be relevant to the project, but unless their work is directly tied to the project and documented appropriately, it generally wouldn't qualify as a cost share. Lastly, travel costs in excess of the institution's per diem are not typically recognized as cost share because they exceed what is permissible under normal institutional guidelines and are not necessary for the program's execution. Thus, donated equipment recognized at fair market value stands out as the only option that reliably meets the criteria for allowable cost sharing.

5. Which of the following is located within the NIH?

- A. National Library of Medicine**
- B. CDC
- C. FDA
- D. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) is indeed located within the National Institutes of Health (NIH) in Bethesda, Maryland. As one of the largest biomedical libraries in the world, NLM provides access to a vast collection of medical literature, databases, and resources that support research and public health initiatives. Its integration within the NIH allows for collaboration with other institutes and centers focused on health, medicine, and biomedical research. The other organizations mentioned, while critical to health and public safety, are not part of the NIH. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) operates under the Department of Health and Human Services and focuses on preventing disease and promoting public health. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), also part of the Department of Health and Human Services, is responsible for regulating food and drug products to ensure safety and efficacy. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is a part of the CDC and focuses on ensuring safe and healthy working conditions. Each of these agencies has its own distinct mission and regulatory framework that is separate from the NIH.

6. What is meant by 'patient-centered care' in radiology?

- A. Care that emphasizes cost-efficiency
- B. Care that focuses on operational excellence
- C. Care that is respectful of and responsive to individual patient preferences, needs, and values**
- D. Care that prioritizes clinical outcomes over patient experience

Patient-centered care in radiology signifies an approach that prioritizes the individual preferences, needs, and values of patients throughout their care process. This philosophy acknowledges that each patient is unique, and as such, their care should be tailored to address their specific circumstances and concerns. By being respectful and responsive to patients—listening to their anxieties, informing them about procedures, and involving them in decision-making regarding their care—radiology practices can enhance not only the quality of care provided but also patient satisfaction and outcomes. This approach fosters a therapeutic environment where patients feel valued and understood, thereby improving trust and cooperation between patients and healthcare providers. It also encourages communication that can lead to patients being more active participants in their healthcare, potentially improving adherence to follow-up care and enhancing overall health outcomes. In contrast, options that emphasize cost-efficiency, operational excellence, or prioritizing clinical outcomes over patient experience do not align with the principles of patient-centered care, which hinges on the respect and responsiveness to what patients value in their healthcare journey.

7. What is the correct order for the regulatory process, starting with the highest level of control?

- A. Laws, Program Regulations, Administrative Requirements, Special Terms and Conditions**
- B. Laws, Program Regulations, Special Terms and Conditions, Administrative Requirements
- C. Program Regulations, Laws, Administrative Requirements, Special Terms and Conditions
- D. Administrative Requirements, Laws, Program Regulations, Special Terms and Conditions

The correct order for the regulatory process begins with laws, which serve as the foundational legal framework established by legislative bodies. Laws provide the general rules and guidelines that govern various activities, setting the highest level of control in the regulatory hierarchy. Following laws are program regulations, which provide specific details on how the laws will be implemented and enforced. These regulations interpret the laws and provide the necessary guidance for compliance, ensuring that there are clear procedures and standards that must be followed. After program regulations, administrative requirements come into play. These requirements often include the procedural aspects of how organizations must operate within the boundaries set by laws and program regulations. They may address documentation, reporting, and operational practices that entities must adhere to in order to remain compliant. Lastly, special terms and conditions are included. These may apply to particular circumstances or specific funding agreements that necessitate additional requirements beyond the standard regulations. They often reflect the unique needs of specific programs or projects and ensure that the particular terms of funding or operation are clearly defined. This structured approach ensures that each level builds upon the preceding one, providing a comprehensive regulatory framework that governs compliance across various realms of operation.

8. How can radiology administrators ensure compliance with healthcare regulations?

- A. By conducting regular internal audits**
- B. By extending the department's operating hours
- C. By hiring external consultants periodically
- D. By increasing advertising efforts

Conducting regular internal audits is a fundamental strategy for radiology administrators to ensure compliance with healthcare regulations. Internal audits allow for a systematic examination of the department's operations, policies, and procedures to ensure they align with legal standards and regulatory requirements, such as those outlined by the American College of Radiology, the Joint Commission, and other relevant bodies. Through these audits, administrators can identify areas of non-compliance, potential risks, and opportunities for improvement before issues escalate, thereby maintaining high standards of patient safety and care. Regular audits also foster a culture of accountability and continuous quality improvement within the department. By routinely assessing compliance, administrators can keep staff informed of best practices and changes in regulations, which helps ensure all team members are aware of their responsibilities in maintaining compliance. In essence, this proactive approach minimizes the likelihood of violations, penalties, or adverse outcomes for both the organization and patients. Other options, such as extending operating hours or increasing advertising efforts, do not directly contribute to compliance with healthcare regulations. Hiring external consultants can be beneficial, but it is typically a supplementary measure rather than a replacement for an internal auditing process. Regular internal audits create a solid, ongoing foundation for compliance that can be built upon with additional resources as needed.

9. What should a research administrator do if a grad student requests a submitted proposal under FOIA?
- A. Provide the student with a copy of the proposal
 - B. Provide a copy of the proposal with proprietary information blacked out
 - C. Advise the student to request a copy 90 days after it's been submitted
 - D. Advise the student to wait to apply to the federal agency until after a decision is made on the proposal**

The appropriate action for a research administrator when dealing with a graduate student's request for a submitted proposal under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) is to advise the student to wait to apply to the federal agency until after a decision is made on the proposal. This choice reflects the importance of maintaining the integrity of the proposal process and the sensitive nature of the information contained within proposals that may still be under review. Typically, proposals submitted for grant funding often contain preliminary ideas, methods, and sensitive information that should not be disclosed until a decision is reached by the funding agency. Sharing the proposal prematurely could compromise both the confidentiality of the submitted work and the competitive position of the organization or individual submitting the proposal. Therefore, guiding the student to wait until a decision is made ensures that any potentially sensitive data remains protected until the appropriate time, which is crucial in a research and funding context. This approach also fosters compliance with federal regulations concerning the handling of submitted proposals.

10. The effect of the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) is asserted by:

- A. The Christian Doctrine**
- B. The Federal Doctrine
- C. The Jones Doctrine
- D. The Joint Doctrine

The Christian Doctrine provides a legal basis for asserting the effect of the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) in government contracts. Under this doctrine, certain clauses, particularly those concerning the rights and responsibilities of the parties involved in government contracts, are considered to be mandatory in contracts with federal entities, even if they are not explicitly included in the contract itself. This establishes that compliance with FAR is necessary, reinforcing the accountability and uniformity required in federal procurements. The Christian Doctrine emphasizes the importance of the FAR in promoting fair and efficient acquisition practices. Its application underlines the necessity for contractors to understand that they are bound by these regulations regardless of whether they are explicitly stated in their contracts. This helps ensure that all parties are aware of their obligations and the governing rules that dictate the procurement process. Understanding this doctrine is crucial for professionals in the field, as it underscores the legal framework that governs federal acquisitions, thereby safeguarding the interests of the government and ensuring the integrity of the procurement process.

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://radiologyadmincra.examzify.com>

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

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