

# Certified Radiology Nurse 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

- 1. Which of the following complications may arise from the use of contrast agents?**
  - A. Allergic reactions**
  - B. Increased heart rate**
  - C. Headaches**
  - D. Body aches**
- 2. Which of the following does NOT typically require evaluation before a patient undergoes a diagnostic imaging procedure?**
  - A. Allergies to medications**
  - B. History of claustrophobia**
  - C. Previous imaging results**
  - D. Recent travel history**
- 3. Name a risk factor that may contraindicate an MRI exam.**
  - A. High blood pressure**
  - B. Recent surgery**
  - C. Having a pacemaker**
  - D. Chronic headache**
- 4. Which type of imaging uses sound waves to create images of the body?**
  - A. Computed Tomography (CT)**
  - B. X-ray Imaging**
  - C. Ultrasonography**
  - D. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)**
- 5. Which of the following describes a factor to consider when using iodinated contrast media?**
  - A. Higher biocompatibility than barium**
  - B. Risk of nephrotoxicity**
  - C. Universal safety in all patients**
  - D. Reduced responsiveness for allergic patients**

- 6. How does ionizing radiation affect human tissue?**
- A. It has no effect on human tissue**
  - B. It can cause cellular damage and increase cancer risk**
  - C. It only affects the skin**
  - D. It strengthens tissues**
- 7. Which of the following statements best describes the importance of patient comfort during imaging procedures?**
- A. It has no impact on the effectiveness of the imaging**
  - B. It is secondary to the quality of the images produced**
  - C. It can reduce anxiety and improve cooperation during the procedure**
  - D. It is primarily the responsibility of the radiologist**
- 8. Why is it important to understand a patient's medical history prior to imaging?**
- A. To reduce the time of the procedure**
  - B. To identify contraindications and ensure patient safety during procedures**
  - C. To prepare the imaging room**
  - D. To schedule follow-up appointments**
- 9. What color triage tag is used for casualties whose injuries may result in loss of life without immediate treatment?**
- A. Red**
  - B. Green**
  - C. Yellow**
  - D. Black**
- 10. What does the term fluoroscopy refer to?**
- A. A static imaging technique using X-rays**
  - B. A method using ultrasound to visualize movements**
  - C. A real-time imaging technique that uses X-rays to view moving body structures**
  - D. A technique that captures images after the procedure is complete**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which of the following complications may arise from the use of contrast agents?**

**A. Allergic reactions**

**B. Increased heart rate**

**C. Headaches**

**D. Body aches**

The use of contrast agents can lead to allergic reactions because these substances can provoke an immune response in some individuals. Contrast agents, particularly iodinated ones commonly used in radiologic imaging, contain iodine which can sometimes trigger a hypersensitivity reaction. This can range from mild symptoms, such as hives and itching, to more severe reactions like anaphylaxis. It's important for healthcare providers to screen patients prior to administering contrast media to identify any history of allergies or previous reactions to contrast agents. Allergic reactions are a critical concern in patient care, as they can significantly impact the safety and effectiveness of imaging procedures. Monitoring for signs of these reactions during and after the administration of contrast agents is essential for ensuring patient safety.

**2. Which of the following does NOT typically require evaluation before a patient undergoes a diagnostic imaging procedure?**

**A. Allergies to medications**

**B. History of claustrophobia**

**C. Previous imaging results**

**D. Recent travel history**

The correct answer is that recent travel history does not typically require evaluation before a patient undergoes a diagnostic imaging procedure. In the context of diagnostic imaging, most considerations focus on factors that could directly impact patient safety, accuracy of the procedure, or potential contraindications. Allergies to medications are critical to evaluate because certain imaging procedures, especially those involving contrast materials (like CT scans or MRIs), can trigger allergic reactions. Therefore, knowing a patient's allergy history is essential for ensuring safety and preventing adverse reactions. A history of claustrophobia is also important to consider, particularly for procedures such as MRI where the patient is required to be in a confined space. Acknowledging this history helps healthcare providers take appropriate measures to ease patient anxiety or consider alternative imaging modalities when necessary. Previous imaging results are relevant as they can assist in understanding the patient's condition, ensuring continuity of care, and determining the necessity or urgency of the new imaging procedure. These results can also inform clinicians about what imaging techniques may be most appropriate based on previously observed abnormalities or conditions. In contrast, recent travel history does not have a direct impact on the diagnostic imaging process and is generally not considered a standard evaluation criterion. While travel history may be relevant in certain clinical contexts (such

**3. Name a risk factor that may contraindicate an MRI exam.**

- A. High blood pressure**
- B. Recent surgery**
- C. Having a pacemaker**
- D. Chronic headache**

A pacemaker is a critical contraindication for an MRI exam due to the strong magnetic fields generated during the imaging process. These fields can interfere with the functioning of the pacemaker, potentially causing it to malfunction. Additionally, the metal components of the pacemaker can be affected by the magnetic field, leading to safety concerns, such as displacement or damage to the device. While other conditions like high blood pressure, recent surgery, and chronic headaches may require careful evaluation before undergoing an MRI, they do not present the same immediate risks as having a pacemaker. This is why having a pacemaker is the primary risk factor that contraindicates an MRI exam.

**4. Which type of imaging uses sound waves to create images of the body?**

- A. Computed Tomography (CT)**
- B. X-ray Imaging**
- C. Ultrasonography**
- D. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)**

Ultrasonography, also known as ultrasound, is the correct choice for the type of imaging that utilizes sound waves to create images of the body. This imaging modality works by emitting high-frequency sound waves that travel through the body and bounce back when they hit various tissues, creating echoes. These echoes are then captured and transformed into real-time images that can be used for diagnostic purposes. Ultrasonography is particularly beneficial because it is a non-invasive technique that does not involve ionizing radiation, making it safe for various patient populations, including pregnant women and infants. It is widely used for a variety of applications, including examining the abdomen, monitoring fetal development during pregnancy, and guiding biopsies. In contrast, other imaging modalities mentioned do not rely on sound waves. Computed Tomography (CT) and X-ray imaging utilize ionizing radiation to create images based on the attenuation of X-rays by body tissues, while Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) uses magnetic fields and radio waves to generate detailed images of the organs and tissues within the body. Each of these techniques serves specific purposes but does not involve sound waves in their imaging processes.

**5. Which of the following describes a factor to consider when using iodinated contrast media?**

- A. Higher biocompatibility than barium**
- B. Risk of nephrotoxicity**
- C. Universal safety in all patients**
- D. Reduced responsiveness for allergic patients**

The consideration regarding the use of iodinated contrast media that highlights the risk of nephrotoxicity is essential for healthcare professionals, particularly those in radiology. Iodinated contrast media is widely used for various imaging procedures, such as CT scans, but it can pose a risk of nephrotoxicity, especially in patients with pre-existing renal impairment, diabetes, or dehydration. It is crucial to assess the patient's renal function prior to administering iodinated contrast media, as the dye can exacerbate existing renal issues or lead to contrast-induced nephropathy (CIN). This potential for renal damage necessitates careful consideration and monitoring of patients at risk, guiding clinicians in making informed decisions about the safest use of contrast agents in imaging studies. While biocompatibility is a factor, iodinated contrast media can lead to adverse reactions, unlike other agents such as barium, which are generally considered safe for gastrointestinal studies. Therefore, while higher biocompatibility might seem relevant, it is not the defining concern here. Universal safety in all patients is also inaccurate, as individual risks vary, making it essential to evaluate each patient's health status before administration. Finally, regarding allergic patients, reduced responsiveness does not accurately reflect the potential for allergic reactions, as some patients may

**6. How does ionizing radiation affect human tissue?**

- A. It has no effect on human tissue**
- B. It can cause cellular damage and increase cancer risk**
- C. It only affects the skin**
- D. It strengthens tissues**

Ionizing radiation has a well-documented ability to cause cellular damage, which can lead to mutations and an increased risk of cancer. When ionizing radiation interacts with human tissue, it can displace electrons from atoms, resulting in the ionization of cells. This process can directly damage DNA within the cells, impairing their function and potentially leading to uncontrolled cell proliferation, which is characteristic of cancer. Additionally, while not all cells are equally affected, the risk is a concern across various tissue types, not just in skin. This potential for DNA alteration is why the exposure to ionizing radiation is carefully controlled in medical settings, such as during imaging procedures like X-rays or CT scans. Understanding these effects helps healthcare providers weigh the benefits against the risks when administering such imaging tests to patients.

**7. Which of the following statements best describes the importance of patient comfort during imaging procedures?**

- A. It has no impact on the effectiveness of the imaging**
- B. It is secondary to the quality of the images produced**
- C. It can reduce anxiety and improve cooperation during the procedure**
- D. It is primarily the responsibility of the radiologist**

Patient comfort during imaging procedures is crucial for several reasons, with one of the most significant being its ability to reduce anxiety and improve cooperation. When patients are comfortable, they are less likely to experience anxiety that can interfere with the imaging process. This cooperation is essential, as it often leads to better positioning and stillness during the exam, which directly contributes to the quality of the images produced. A relaxed patient is also more likely to follow instructions, such as holding their breath or remaining still, thereby ensuring optimal imaging results. In addition, comfort measures can enhance the overall patient experience, making them more likely to return for future imaging or recommend the facility to others. Fostering an environment that prioritizes comfort not only benefits the patient but also improves workflow and efficiency in the imaging department.

**8. Why is it important to understand a patient's medical history prior to imaging?**

- A. To reduce the time of the procedure**
- B. To identify contraindications and ensure patient safety during procedures**
- C. To prepare the imaging room**
- D. To schedule follow-up appointments**

Understanding a patient's medical history prior to imaging is crucial primarily for identifying contraindications and ensuring patient safety during procedures. A comprehensive medical history can reveal previous health issues, allergies, current medications, and other relevant factors that may influence the imaging process or the interpretation of results. For instance, certain imaging modalities may be contraindicated in patients with specific conditions (e.g., severe renal impairment may contraindicate the use of contrast agents). Moreover, knowledge about the patient's medical history can help the radiology team anticipate potential complications, tailor the imaging approach to the patient's needs, and take necessary precautions, thereby minimizing risks and enhancing the overall safety of the procedure. This emphasis on patient safety is fundamental in healthcare and aligns with the principles of the radiology nursing practice. Understanding this context also enables the healthcare team to provide better patient-centered care, ensuring that imaging procedures are carried out effectively and safely.

**9. What color triage tag is used for casualties whose injuries may result in loss of life without immediate treatment?**

- A. Red**
- B. Green**
- C. Yellow**
- D. Black**

In triage systems used in emergency situations, the red tag signifies casualties who are classified as “immediate” or “urgent.” These individuals have injuries that are life-threatening but may be treatable with prompt medical intervention. The primary goal of tagging an individual with a red tag is to ensure they receive immediate attention to prevent loss of life or significant morbidity. This color coding allows responders to quickly prioritize care based on the severity of injuries. For example, individuals with non-life-threatening injuries might receive a green tag, indicating they can wait for treatment, while those with conditions requiring extensive resources or that are no longer survivable would receive a black tag. Yellow tags denote patients who require observation but are stable for the moment. The red tag system is designed to facilitate efficient use of medical resources during emergency response scenarios.

**10. What does the term fluoroscopy refer to?**

- A. A static imaging technique using X-rays**
- B. A method using ultrasound to visualize movements**
- C. A real-time imaging technique that uses X-rays to view moving body structures**
- D. A technique that captures images after the procedure is complete**

Fluoroscopy is defined as a real-time imaging technique that utilizes X-rays to visualize moving body structures. This approach allows for the observation of dynamic processes within the body, such as the movement of fluids through organs and the motion of bones and joints, which can be crucial for diagnosing various conditions or assessing the function of systems like the gastrointestinal tract. In fluoroscopy, continuous x-ray beams provide a live feed that can be viewed immediately, aiding healthcare professionals in guiding procedures such as catheter placements, biopsies, or during surgeries. The immediacy of the imaging and the ability to see movement is a significant advantage in clinical settings, enabling effective decision-making based on visual feedback. Understanding the specifics of fluoroscopy highlights its unique role in medical imaging compared to other techniques, enhancing the comprehension of this vital tool in patient care and diagnostic processes.



## 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://certradnurse.examzify.com>**

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