

# DANB Radiation Health and Safety (RHS) 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 is the potential risk of using outdated X-ray film?**
  - A. Increased radiation exposure**
  - B. Reduced image quality and inaccurate diagnostic information**
  - C. Higher costs for processing**
  - D. Longer exposure times required**
- 2. What is the potential effect of repeated exposure to low doses of radiation?**
  - A. Cumulative risk of cancer and other radiation-related diseases**
  - B. Immediate cell damage in the exposed area**
  - C. Development of benign tumors**
  - D. Formation of radiation burns**
- 3. The total radiation generated during dental radiographic exposure is determined by which variable?**
  - A. MA**
  - B. exposure time**
  - C. kvp**
  - D. millampere seconds**
- 4. During exposure, the embossed dot on the film should be positioned toward which surface?**
  - A. Mesial**
  - B. Buccal**
  - C. Occlusal/incisal**
  - D. Apical**
- 5. Which organization sets the standards and regulations for radiation safety in the United States?**
  - A. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**
  - B. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**
  - C. National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP)**
  - D. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**

**6. What is the recommended storage temperature for film used in dental radiography?**

- A. Above 20 degrees Celsius**
- B. Between 10 and 20 degrees Celsius**
- C. Below 10 degrees Celsius**
- D. Between 0 and 5 degrees Celsius**

**7. What protocol should be followed if a radiologic accident occurs?**

- A. Notify the patient immediately and allow them to leave**
- B. Conduct a personal investigation without reporting**
- C. Report the incident according to facility policy and document details**
- D. Delay reporting until you have gathered more evidence**

**8. What factor is essential when determining the appropriate exposure time for X-rays?**

- A. The age of the patient receiving the X-ray**
- B. The size and density of the area being imaged**
- C. The type of X-ray machine used**
- D. The level of training of the technician**

**9. What is the key factor when choosing the type of X-ray machine for a dental practice?**

- A. The machine's ability to meet required safety standards and imaging needs**
- B. The machine's cost and brand popularity**
- C. The machine's size and weight**
- D. The machine's color and design**

**10. What type of radiography uses digital sensors instead of film?**

- A. Conventional radiography**
- B. Computed radiography**
- C. Digital radiography**
- D. Film-based radiography**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What is the potential risk of using outdated X-ray film?

- A. Increased radiation exposure
- B. Reduced image quality and inaccurate diagnostic information**
- C. Higher costs for processing
- D. Longer exposure times required

Using outdated X-ray film can directly lead to reduced image quality and potentially inaccurate diagnostic information. As films age, their sensitivity to radiation can diminish, which means they may not capture the images as effectively as fresh film. This reduction in quality could result in a lack of detail in the images, making it difficult for healthcare professionals to diagnose conditions accurately. Additionally, outdated film may show signs of fogging, loss of contrast, or color changes that can obscure important details, further complicating the diagnostic process. Accurate imaging is crucial in clinical settings for identifying issues like fractures, tumors, or other anomalies, and any degradation in film quality can hinder this critical function. Thus, ensuring that X-ray films are current and in good condition is essential for maintaining high diagnostic standards in radiography.

## 2. What is the potential effect of repeated exposure to low doses of radiation?

- A. Cumulative risk of cancer and other radiation-related diseases**
- B. Immediate cell damage in the exposed area
- C. Development of benign tumors
- D. Formation of radiation burns

Repeated exposure to low doses of radiation can lead to a cumulative risk of cancer and other radiation-related diseases. This concept is rooted in the understanding that while a single low dose might not result in immediate harmful effects, the accumulation of these doses over time can increase the likelihood of long-term biological damage. The cumulative effect occurs because radiation can induce changes in cellular DNA. Over time, these changes may disrupt normal cell function and lead to mutations that could eventually result in cancer. The other options do not fully encompass the long-term implications of low-dose radiation. Immediate cell damage is more associated with high doses of radiation rather than low doses. While benign tumors may form, they are less of a primary concern compared to the significant risk of cancer. Radiation burns typically manifest from high levels of acute exposure, not from repeated low doses over time. Thus, recognizing the cumulative risk of cancer and related diseases is crucial in understanding the effects of low-dose radiation exposure.

**3. The total radiation generated during dental radiographic exposure is determined by which variable?**

- A. MA**
- B. exposure time**
- C. kvp**
- D. millampere seconds**

The total radiation generated during dental radiographic exposure is determined by milliamperes-seconds (mAs). This measurement combines both the tube current (milliamperes or mA) and the time of exposure (in seconds), reflecting the total amount of radiation produced during the imaging process. When you multiply the current (mA) by the exposure time (seconds), you get a direct indication of the quantity of x-rays generated. This is essential for ensuring that the radiographic image has sufficient density and contrast, while also minimizing patient exposure to unnecessary radiation. While both exposure time and mA influence the total radiation output, mAs provides a more comprehensive view by incorporating both aspects into a singular measure. Understanding this relationship is crucial for dental professionals in optimizing radiographic techniques for patient safety and effective imaging.

**4. During exposure, the embossed dot on the film should be positioned toward which surface?**

- A. Mesial**
- B. Buccal**
- C. Occlusal/incisal**
- D. Apical**

The correct answer is that during exposure, the embossed dot on the film should be positioned toward the occlusal or incisal surface. This positioning is crucial for ensuring that the resulting radiographic image has the appropriate orientation. The embossed dot acts as a reference point that allows the clinician to identify the orientation of the film after exposure. When the embossed dot is directed toward the occlusal or incisal surface, it indicates the direction of the X-ray beam and ensures that the image is taken from a proper angle, which helps in accurately representing the anatomical structures. This practice also assists in interpreting the film correctly and maintaining the standard quality of radiographic images, which is essential for accurate diagnosis and treatment planning. The importance of positioning the embossed dot appropriately cannot be understated, as improper placement can lead to images that are difficult to analyze, potentially complicating the clinical evaluation.

**5. Which organization sets the standards and regulations for radiation safety in the United States?**

- A. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**
- B. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**
- C. National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP)**
- D. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**

The National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) is responsible for establishing standards and recommendations regarding radiation safety in the United States. This organization plays a vital role in evaluating and disseminating information about radiation protection principles, ensuring that both occupational exposure and public health considerations are taken into account. The NCRP provides national and international policies regarding radiation safety, aiming to mitigate risks associated with radiation exposure. Their guidelines are widely accepted and help inform regulations and operational practices in various fields, including healthcare and industrial applications. The other organizations mentioned focus on different aspects of public health and safety: the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) primarily addresses environmental protection, including pollution and chemical safety; the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates food, drugs, and medical devices, which can include equipment that emits radiation; and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) oversees workplace safety standards more broadly but does not specialize in radiation safety. Therefore, the NCRP stands out as the key organization specifically dedicated to setting standards for radiation safety.

**6. What is the recommended storage temperature for film used in dental radiography?**

- A. Above 20 degrees Celsius**
- B. Between 10 and 20 degrees Celsius**
- C. Below 10 degrees Celsius**
- D. Between 0 and 5 degrees Celsius**

The recommended storage temperature for film used in dental radiography is typically between 10 and 20 degrees Celsius. This range helps maintain the integrity and quality of the film, preventing any degradation that could occur if the temperature were too low or too high. Storing film within this specified temperature range ensures optimal performance and accurate imaging results. It is essential for dental practitioners to adhere to these storage guidelines to avoid issues such as fogging or loss of sensitivity, which can occur if films are exposed to inappropriate temperatures. While other temperature ranges mentioned could theoretically be considered, they pose risks to the film's functionality. Storing film above 20 degrees Celsius could lead to deterioration, while storage below 10 degrees Celsius might cause condensation or hinder the film's ability to perform optimally. Therefore, maintaining the film within the 10 to 20 degrees Celsius range is critical for achieving reliable results in dental radiography.

## 7. What protocol should be followed if a radiologic accident occurs?

- A. Notify the patient immediately and allow them to leave**
- B. Conduct a personal investigation without reporting**
- C. Report the incident according to facility policy and document details**
- D. Delay reporting until you have gathered more evidence**

The appropriate protocol to follow in the event of a radiologic accident is to report the incident according to facility policy and document all relevant details. This approach ensures that the incident is addressed by the appropriate authorities, who can take necessary actions to mitigate any potential risks to patient safety and comply with regulatory requirements. Immediate and thorough documentation of the event is crucial for legal, safety, and quality assurance purposes. Accurate reporting allows for the implementation of corrective measures, helps in identifying the causes of the accident, and aids in preventing similar occurrences in the future. This protocol aligns with the best practices for safety and risk management in healthcare environments. In contrast, notifying the patient immediately and allowing them to leave may not provide them with the necessary care or preventive measures if they have been exposed to excessive radiation. Conducting a personal investigation without reporting can lead to a lack of accountability and potentially jeopardize patient safety and staff compliance with legal obligations. Delaying reporting until further evidence is gathered can result in lost details and hinder the facility's ability to respond effectively to the incident. Thus, timely reporting and documentation are essential components of responsible radiologic safety protocols.

## 8. What factor is essential when determining the appropriate exposure time for X-rays?

- A. The age of the patient receiving the X-ray**
- B. The size and density of the area being imaged**
- C. The type of X-ray machine used**
- D. The level of training of the technician**

The appropriate exposure time for X-rays is primarily influenced by the size and density of the area being imaged. Denser tissues absorb more radiation, which can require longer exposure times to capture clear images. Larger areas also necessitate adjustments in exposure to ensure that the entire region is adequately examined without compromising image quality. In cases where the tissue is dense or expansive, the technician must strike a balance to ensure enough radiation penetrates the area for a diagnostic-quality image without overexposing the patient to unnecessary radiation. Factors such as the patient's age, the type of X-ray machine, and the technician's training can play roles in the imaging process but do not directly dictate the specific adjustments needed for exposure times based on the characteristics of the area being imaged.

## 9. What is the key factor when choosing the type of X-ray machine for a dental practice?

- A. The machine's ability to meet required safety standards and imaging needs**
- B. The machine's cost and brand popularity**
- C. The machine's size and weight**
- D. The machine's color and design**

When selecting an X-ray machine for a dental practice, the most critical factor is the machine's ability to meet required safety standards and imaging needs. Ensuring that both the safety regulations set by health authorities and the specific imaging requirements for the procedures conducted at the practice are met is essential for patient safety and diagnostic effectiveness. This encompasses features like exposure control, image quality, patient protection measures, and the ability to provide the necessary diagnostic imaging for various dental conditions. While considerations such as cost and brand reputation, size and weight, or aesthetic elements like color and design may influence the decision, they are secondary to ensuring that the machine operates safely and effectively within the parameters established for dental imaging. Prioritizing safety and utility ensures that practitioners can provide high-quality care while protecting patients and staff from unnecessary radiation exposure.

## 10. What type of radiography uses digital sensors instead of film?

- A. Conventional radiography**
- B. Computed radiography**
- C. Digital radiography**
- D. Film-based radiography**

Digital radiography is a type of radiography that utilizes digital sensors to capture images instead of traditional film. The primary advantage of digital sensors is that they offer immediate image acquisition, which enhances workflow and reduces the time patients need to wait for image processing. Additionally, digital radiography often provides higher-quality images with better dynamic range and contrast resolution compared to film-based methods. This technology also allows for easier manipulation of images, such as adjusting brightness and contrast and facilitating digital storage and transmission, which improves efficiency in dental practices. Digital radiography also uses less radiation than film-based techniques, contributing to improved safety for both patients and practitioners. This makes digital radiography a preferred choice in modern radiological practices.

# 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://danb-radiationhealthandsafety.examzify.com>**

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

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