

# Limited Medical Radiologic Technologists (LMRT) Board Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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**SAMPLE**

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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. Strict infection-control measures must be applied:**
  - A. Only for patients who have acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or hepatitis B**
  - B. For patients who seem ill**
  - C. For every patient**
  - D. For patients who have known communicable disease**
- 2. Why are pediatric patients given special consideration in imaging?**
  - A. They are less responsive to imaging procedures**
  - B. They are more sensitive to radiation and often require adjusted techniques**
  - C. They have a higher likelihood of developing imaging-related ailments**
  - D. They typically need more frequent imaging than adults**
- 3. What are the common symptoms of radiation exposure?**
  - A. Headache, dizziness, and blurred vision**
  - B. Nausea, vomiting, fatigue, and skin burns**
  - C. Shortness of breath and chest pain**
  - D. Muscle cramps and joint pain**
- 4. What is the purpose of using lead aprons during radiological procedures?**
  - A. To enhance image quality**
  - B. To protect against radiation exposure**
  - C. To ensure patient comfort**
  - D. To stabilize the patient**
- 5. Which barrier has the potential of having direct exposure to the primary beam?**
  - A. Aluminum barrier**
  - B. Protective barrier**
  - C. Primary barrier**
  - D. Secondary barrier**

- 6. Which of the following results in the production of characteristic x-ray photons in an x-ray tube?**
- A. Decelerating electrons**
  - B. Excitation of outer-shell electrons**
  - C. Nuclear radioactivity**
  - D. Released binding energy**
- 7. Which imaging modality is particularly useful for assessing joint injuries?**
- A. X-ray**
  - B. MRI**
  - C. Ultrasound**
  - D. CT scan**
- 8. Which of the following effects is most likely to occur at low doses of radiation?**
- A. Hair loss**
  - B. Skin burns**
  - C. Cancer**
  - D. Cataracts**
- 9. Which type of x-ray generator has the least amount of voltage ripple?**
- A. Three-phase, twelve pulse**
  - B. Single-phase, half-wave**
  - C. Single-phase, full-wave**
  - D. Three-phase, six-pulse**
- 10. The metal housing of an x-ray tube serves to: (Select three)**
- A. House the glass envelope**
  - B. Absorb leakage radiation**
  - C. Prevent electric shock**
  - D. Increase x-ray beam intensity**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. Strict infection-control measures must be applied:

- A. Only for patients who have acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or hepatitis B
- B. For patients who seem ill
- C. For every patient**
- D. For patients who have known communicable disease

Strict infection-control measures are crucial in the healthcare environment to protect both patients and healthcare workers from the transmission of infections. Implementing these measures for every patient ensures a comprehensive approach to infection control, minimizing the risk of transmission regardless of a patient's known health status or signs of illness. Using strict infection-control practices universally helps to account for the fact that not all infections may present with symptoms, and some individuals may be carriers of infectious diseases without showing obvious signs. By applying these measures to every patient, healthcare providers create a safer environment and adhere to best practices in infection control. This proactive approach is fundamental in preventing outbreaks and safeguarding public health. In contrast, implementing measures only for specific groups, such as those with known communicable diseases or appearing ill, leaves gaps in protection that can result in the spread of infections.

## 2. Why are pediatric patients given special consideration in imaging?

- A. They are less responsive to imaging procedures
- B. They are more sensitive to radiation and often require adjusted techniques**
- C. They have a higher likelihood of developing imaging-related ailments
- D. They typically need more frequent imaging than adults

Pediatric patients are given special consideration in imaging primarily because they are more sensitive to radiation and often require adjusted techniques. This increased sensitivity stems from several factors: children's tissues are still developing, making them more susceptible to the effects of radiation exposure. Additionally, they have a longer life span ahead of them, which increases the potential for cumulative radiation effects to manifest over time. When imaging pediatric patients, radiologic technologists must take into account their smaller body sizes, which often necessitates the use of lower radiation doses and modified imaging techniques to ensure safety while still obtaining clear diagnostic images. Adjusting the techniques, such as using lower kilovolt peak (kVp) settings or shorter exposure times, can help achieve this balance. This careful consideration leads to the implementation of protocols specifically tailored for pediatric patients, enhancing their safety during imaging procedures while still providing effective diagnostic care.

### 3. What are the common symptoms of radiation exposure?

- A. Headache, dizziness, and blurred vision
- B. Nausea, vomiting, fatigue, and skin burns**
- C. Shortness of breath and chest pain
- D. Muscle cramps and joint pain

The common symptoms of radiation exposure include nausea, vomiting, fatigue, and skin burns. These symptoms are indicative of acute radiation syndrome, which occurs after high levels of radiation exposure. Nausea and vomiting typically manifest within a few hours of exposure and can be accompanied by generalized fatigue as the body begins to react to cellular damage caused by radiation. Skin burns can occur depending on the type and amount of radiation exposure, often presenting in the form of erythema (redness) or more severe damage. Understanding these symptoms is essential for anyone working in environments where radiation exposure is possible. Early recognition of these indicators allows for prompt medical intervention, which can be crucial in mitigating the effects of radiation illness.

### 4. What is the purpose of using lead aprons during radiological procedures?

- A. To enhance image quality
- B. To protect against radiation exposure**
- C. To ensure patient comfort
- D. To stabilize the patient

Using lead aprons during radiological procedures is fundamentally aimed at protecting against radiation exposure. Lead is a dense material that effectively attenuates and minimizes the levels of radiation that can reach vital organs and tissues in both patients and healthcare providers. When x-rays or other forms of radiation are employed for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes, there is an inherent risk of radiation exposure, which could potentially lead to harmful biological effects. Lead aprons serve as a protective barrier, ensuring that sensitive areas of the body—such as the reproductive organs, thyroid gland, and bone marrow—are shielded from unintended radiation. This protection is particularly crucial given the cumulative effects of radiation exposure over time. By employing lead aprons, healthcare professionals uphold safety standards designed to minimize the risk associated with radiological practices, thereby promoting a safer environment for both patients and staff. The primary function of the lead apron—which is to guard against radiation—is a critical aspect of radiological safety protocols.

**5. Which barrier has the potential of having direct exposure to the primary beam?**

- A. Aluminum barrier**
- B. Protective barrier**
- C. Primary barrier**
- D. Secondary barrier**

The primary barrier is specifically designed to provide protection from the primary beam of radiation generated during imaging procedures. This type of barrier typically includes walls or shields that are constructed from materials that effectively absorb radiation, allowing them to protect individuals in contiguous areas from exposure. The primary beam refers to the directed radiation emitted from the x-ray tube and is significantly stronger than scatter radiation. In clinical settings, primary barriers must be positioned in areas where the central ray of the x-ray beam is expected to strike. For example, walls behind the imaging system where patients are positioned must have adequate thickness and density to absorb the primary beam, ensuring safety for personnel and patients outside the radiographic area. The other types of barriers—like the aluminum barrier, protective barrier, and secondary barrier—serve different functions. Aluminum barriers generally provide filtration to absorb low-energy x-rays and are not intended to stop the primary beam. Protective barriers generally refer to shields that help reduce exposure from secondary radiation, such as scatter but do not encounter the primary beam directly. Secondary barriers are typically placed at a sufficient distance to protect against scattered radiation and leakage from the x-ray tube but do not interact with the primary beam during its production. Thus, the primary barrier is crucial in ensuring safety in radiologic

**6. Which of the following results in the production of characteristic x-ray photons in an x-ray tube?**

- A. Decelerating electrons**
- B. Excitation of outer-shell electrons**
- C. Nuclear radioactivity**
- D. Released binding energy**

Characteristic x-ray photons are produced when electrons from the electron beam strike the target material within the x-ray tube and cause inner-shell electrons of the target atoms to be ejected. When an inner-shell electron is removed, the atom becomes ionized and unstable. To regain stability, an electron from a higher energy level (outer shell) falls into the vacancy left by the ejected electron. This transition releases energy in the form of x-ray photons. The energy released corresponds to the difference in binding energy between the two electron shells involved. The concept of released binding energy is critical here because it directly relates to why characteristic radiation is produced: the energy difference between the higher (outer shell) and lower (inner shell) energy states results in the emission of photons. The exact energy of the emitted photons is characteristic of the target material used in the x-ray tube, hence the name "characteristic x-rays." In contrast, other options do not directly lead to characteristic photon production. For instance, while decelerating electrons and excitation of outer-shell electrons can produce x-rays or other types of emissions, they do not specifically result in characteristic x-ray production in the way the release of binding energy does. Nuclear radioactivity is a different process altogether and does not

**7. Which imaging modality is particularly useful for assessing joint injuries?**

- A. X-ray
- B. MRI**
- C. Ultrasound
- D. CT scan

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is particularly useful for assessing joint injuries due to its ability to provide detailed images of both soft tissues and bone structures. Unlike X-rays, which are primarily effective for visualizing bone and can miss subtle soft tissue injuries, MRI excels in depicting cartilage, ligaments, tendons, and menisci, all of which are critical components in evaluating joint injuries. MRI utilizes strong magnetic fields and radio waves to create high-resolution images, allowing for better visualization of conditions such as tears in ligaments or cartilage degeneration. This makes it the preferred modality for diagnosing many joint-related issues, including injuries often associated with sports, trauma, or degenerative conditions. Additionally, MRI does not involve ionizing radiation, making it a safer choice for repeated imaging, particularly in younger patients or those requiring ongoing evaluations. While X-rays can provide information about joint alignment and fractures, and CT scans can offer detailed images of bony structures, MRI remains the superior choice for a comprehensive assessment of soft tissue components involved in joint injuries. Ultrasound can be useful for certain joint evaluations, particularly for guiding procedures or assessing superficial structures, but it does not provide the same level of detail regarding internal joint injuries as MRI.

**8. Which of the following effects is most likely to occur at low doses of radiation?**

- A. Hair loss
- B. Skin burns
- C. Cancer**
- D. Cataracts

Cancer is indeed the effect most likely to occur at low doses of radiation. When individuals are exposed to low levels of radiation, the risk of developing cancer can increase due to the potential for damage to cellular DNA. This damage can lead to mutations which, over time, may result in the uncontrolled cell growth characteristic of cancer. The development of cancer as a consequence of low-dose radiation exposure is often seen as a stochastic effect, meaning that as the dose increases, the probability of cancer increases, but the severity of the cancer does not depend on the dose. In contrast, effects like hair loss, skin burns, and cataracts typically occur at higher doses or with certain types of radiation exposure over a shorter period of time. Hair loss and skin burns are more immediate effects associated with higher doses, while cataracts might develop due to higher cumulative doses over time or certain types of radiation exposure, making them less likely to manifest from low-dose exposures. Thus, cancer is the most insidious and consequential outcome associated with low levels of radiation exposure.

**9. Which type of x-ray generator has the least amount of voltage ripple?**

- A. Three-phase, twelve pulse**
- B. Single-phase, half-wave**
- C. Single-phase, full-wave**
- D. Three-phase, six-pulse**

A three-phase, twelve-pulse x-ray generator is designed to provide a more consistent and higher-quality x-ray output, characterized by having the least amount of voltage ripple. Voltage ripple refers to the fluctuations in the output voltage of the x-ray generator, which can affect the stability and quality of the x-ray beam produced. In a three-phase, twelve-pulse generator, the configuration allows for a more continuous wave of electrical current, which reduces these fluctuations significantly when compared to other generator types. The twelve-pulse design produces more consistent peaks and valleys in voltage output as it combines multiple phases of power, thereby smoothing out the voltage waveform. This results in improved image quality because a more stable voltage leads to more uniform exposure of radiographic films or digital detectors. In clinical practice, reduced voltage ripple contributes to lower patient dose and better overall diagnostic quality. In contrast, the other generator types listed have higher levels of voltage ripple. For example, single-phase generators, whether half-wave or full-wave, inherently have greater fluctuations in their output. The three-phase, six-pulse generator, while better than single-phase varieties, still does not match the voltage stability of a twelve-pulse configuration. Thus, the three-phase, twelve-pulse generator stands out as the

**10. The metal housing of an x-ray tube serves to: (Select three)**

- A. House the glass envelope**
- B. Absorb leakage radiation**
- C. Prevent electric shock**
- D. Increase x-ray beam intensity**

The metal housing of an x-ray tube primarily serves multiple essential functions beyond simply housing the glass envelope. One of its critical roles is to absorb leakage radiation, which is radiation that escapes from the x-ray tube housing rather than being directed toward the patient. This absorption helps protect both the patient and the healthcare provider from unnecessary radiation exposure, ensuring that safety standards are maintained. Additionally, the metal housing provides a significant safety feature by preventing electric shock. The housing is often designed to be grounded and insulated to protect users from high voltage components within the x-ray tube. While the glass envelope encloses the cathode and anode and allows for the generation of x-rays, it is the metal housing that plays a more comprehensive role in addressing safety and efficiency issues in x-ray production. It's important to note that increasing x-ray beam intensity is not a function of the metal housing itself. The intensity of the x-ray beam is largely influenced by factors such as the tube current, voltage, and exposure time, rather than being a direct result of the metal housing's design or material.



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

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