

Mosby Radiography Practice Test (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. The contrast agent used in hysterosalpingography is:**
 - A. Left in the patient at the end of the procedure**
 - B. Oily iodinated**
 - C. Noniodinated**
 - D. Removed from the patient at the end of the procedure**

- 2. In the knee anatomy, Structure B corresponds to which structure?**
 - A. Medial condyle**
 - B. Lateral epicondyle**
 - C. Lateral condyle**
 - D. Lateral plateau**

- 3. An x-ray machine that uses a continually decreasing mA for the shortest times possible uses a**
 - A. Ionization chamber**
 - B. Phototimer**
 - C. AEC**
 - D. Falling load generator**

- 4. The unit of effective dose is the**
 - A. Becquerel**
 - B. Grayt**
 - C. Sievert**
 - D. Graya**

- 5. The reservoir of infection is defined as the place where:**
 - A. Where infections occur via droplets**
 - B. Where waste accumulates**
 - C. Where organisms can thrive**
 - D. Where gloves are discarded**

- 6. Needles and syringes must be disposed of:**
 - A. Capped**
 - B. Weekly**
 - C. Uncapped**
 - D. Monthly**

- 7. The lateral epicondyle is which option?**
- A. Lateral epicondyle**
 - B. Olecranon**
 - C. Radial head**
 - D. Medial epicondyle**
- 8. Graphs that show the relationship between radiation received and the organism's responses are called**
- A. Response curves**
 - B. Exposure curves**
 - C. Dose-response curves**
 - D. Radiation-threshold curves**
- 9. Which structure corresponds to the Sella Turcica?**
- A. Body of sphenoid**
 - B. Occipital bone**
 - C. Dorsum sellae**
 - D. Sella turcica**
- 10. The posterior elbow prominence is the olecranon process; which option lists it?**
- A. Capitulum**
 - B. Olecranon process**
 - C. Radial head**
 - D. Ulnar head**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The contrast agent used in hysterosalpingography is:

- A. Left in the patient at the end of the procedure**
- B. Oily iodinated**
- C. Noniodinated**
- D. Removed from the patient at the end of the procedure**

In hysterosalpingography the uterus and fallopian tubes are outlined by injecting a radiopaque contrast through the cervix. The imaging relies on the contrast filling and distending the uterine cavity and tubular passages so that a clear map of anatomy and tubal patency can be obtained. Because you need the contrast to remain in the tract during the radiographic filming, it is left in place through the end of the procedure. Only afterward is the contrast removed or allowed to drain. The medium used is iodinated to provide radiopacity, with oil-based variants used less commonly today due to safety concerns.

2. In the knee anatomy, Structure B corresponds to which structure?

- A. Medial condyle**
- B. Lateral epicondyle**
- C. Lateral condyle**
- D. Lateral plateau**

Structure B is the lateral epicondyle. This is the outer-side bump on the distal femur, located just above the lateral condyle, and it serves as an attachment site for ligaments and soft tissues around the knee. The other knee landmarks described—lateral plateau (the top surface of the tibia that articulates with the femur) and the femoral condyles themselves (lateral and medial)—are located in different positions or represent articular surfaces, not the non-articular projection above the condyle. So the labeled structure corresponds to the lateral epicondyle.

3. An x-ray machine that uses a continually decreasing mA for the shortest times possible uses a

- A. Ionization chamber**
- B. Phototimer**
- C. AEC**
- D. Falling load generator**

The idea is to control exposure time by how the generator supplies current. A falling-load generator starts the exposure with a relatively high mA and then continually reduces the current as the exposure continues. This lets most of the required exposure (mAs) be accumulated quickly at the start, while the decreasing current protects the x-ray tube from overheating as the exposure proceeds. In other words, you get the needed exposure in the shortest possible time because the initial burst of current does the heavy lifting, and the load is tapered off to stay within tube limits. Ionization chamber, phototimer, and AEC are sensor-based systems that terminate exposure when a measured signal indicates the image has received enough exposure. They don't inherently minimize exposure time by adjusting the generator current during the shot, which is why they aren't the correct choice for this scenario.

4. The unit of effective dose is the

- A. Becquerel
- B. Grayt
- C. Sievert**
- D. Graya

Effective dose expresses the overall risk from radiation exposure by accounting for both the type of radiation and the sensitivity of different tissues. The unit is the sievert because it translates energy deposited into a biological effect measure, using weighting factors for radiation quality and tissue sensitivity. Absorbed dose, measured in gray, only tells you how much energy is deposited per kilogram and doesn't reflect how harmful that energy is for living tissue. Becquerel measures activity (disintegrations per second), not dose or risk, so it isn't applicable here. "Graya" isn't a recognized unit. In practice, the effective dose combines these factors to produce a risk-based quantity, expressed in sieverts.

5. The reservoir of infection is defined as the place where:

- A. Where infections occur via droplets
- B. Where waste accumulates
- C. Where organisms can thrive**
- D. Where gloves are discarded

A reservoir of infection is the natural habitat where a microorganism can survive, multiply, and persist. It can be a person, animal, plant, soil, water, or any environment that supports the organism over time. The reason this is the best answer is that thriving means the pathogen can sustain itself and maintain infectivity, providing a continual source from which others can become infected. This concept is about persistence of the organism, not about how it's transmitted (such as through droplets) or about where waste collects or gloves are discarded. For example, some bacteria or viruses can persist in a carrier or in environmental settings like water systems, soil, or damp surfaces, continuing to pose a risk of infection as long as the reservoir exists.

6. Needles and syringes must be disposed of:

- A. Capped
- B. Weekly
- C. Uncapped**
- D. Monthly

Safe handling of sharps to prevent needlestick injuries is the focus. After use, needles and syringes should be disposed of immediately into a puncture-resistant sharps container, without recapping the needle. This minimizes the danger of a needle-stick during disposal. The cap should not be placed back on for disposal, and disposal isn't done on a weekly or monthly schedule—it's done promptly or when the container is full per policy. Therefore, disposing of the needle and syringe without recapping is the correct practice.

7. The lateral epicondyle is which option?

- A. Lateral epicondyle**
- B. Olecranon**
- C. Radial head**
- D. Medial epicondyle**

The lateral epicondyle is a bony prominence on the outer (lateral) side of the distal humerus at the elbow. It marks the lateral aspect of the elbow and serves as the attachment for the common extensor muscles. The olecranon is the posterior projection of the ulna, the radial head is the proximal end of the radius that articulates with the capitulum, and the medial epicondyle is on the inner side of the distal humerus. So the lateral epicondyle is specifically the lateral bump on the distal humerus.

8. Graphs that show the relationship between radiation received and the organism's responses are called

- A. Response curves**
- B. Exposure curves**
- C. Dose-response curves**
- D. Radiation-threshold curves**

Dose-response curves show how increasing the amount of radiation absorbed by an organism leads to corresponding biological effects. In this type of graph, the dose (or energy absorbed) is on the x-axis, and the measured response (such as cell death, tissue damage, or clinical symptoms) is on the y-axis. This format lets you see how radiosensitivity changes with dose, whether there's a threshold, and how steeply effects rise as dose increases. Other terms like response curves are too vague, exposure curves mix concepts of exposure with dose, and radiation-threshold curves imply a fixed threshold in all cases, which isn't always true. The standard and most precise term for this relationship is dose-response curves.

9. Which structure corresponds to the Sella Turcica?

- A. Body of sphenoid**
- B. Occipital bone**
- C. Dorsum sellae**
- D. Sella turcica**

The Sella Turcica is the saddle-shaped depression on the superior surface of the sphenoid bone. It's the bony enclosure that houses the pituitary gland (in the hypophyseal fossa) and is formed by the tuberculum sellae in front and the dorsum sellae behind. So the structure that corresponds to the Sella Turcica is the saddle-shaped depression itself on the sphenoid bone. The occipital bone is a different part of the skull, the dorsum sellae is just the back wall of this saddle, and the body of the sphenoid contributes to the area but is not the name of the depression.

10. The posterior elbow prominence is the olecranon process; which option lists it?

A. Capitulum

B. Olecranon process

C. Radial head

D. Ulnar head

The posterior elbow prominence is the olecranon process, the large projection at the proximal end of the ulna that forms the tip of the elbow and serves as the triceps tendon insertion. The capitulum is a distal humeral surface that articulates with the radial head, the radial head is the proximal end of the radius, and the ulnar head is the distal end of the ulna. Since the palpable bump at the back of the elbow comes from the ulna's proximal posterior projection, the olecranon process is the correct label.

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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://mosbyradiography.examzify.com>

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

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