

TEXAS MEDICAL RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGIST (MRT) JURISPRUDENCE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://txmrtjp.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. If a physician has past charges, can they withhold a patient's medical records?**
 - A. Yes
 - B. Only with court order
 - C. Depends on charges
 - D. No
- 2. How and where can someone look up someone's TMB profile?**
 - A. Open to public online
 - B. Need board permission to view
 - C. Not accessible to the public
 - D. Requires a license to view
- 3. Medical records must be provided to the patient within how many business days of a written request?**
 - A. 10
 - B. 15
 - C. 20
 - D. 30
- 4. If a physician treating a Penalty Group 1 overdose fails to report to the Department of State Health Services, what is the consequence?**
 - A. Misdemeanor and 6 months in jail
 - B. Fine and probation
 - C. Reprimand
 - D. License suspension
- 5. What is the primary purpose of the two-identifier policy before imaging?**
 - A. To speed up the check-in process.
 - B. To prevent misidentification and ensure the correct patient record is imaged.
 - C. To verify insurance coverage.
 - D. To determine eligibility for contrast media.

- 6. How should a facility handle patient dosimetry information?**
- A. Share with all staff for transparency.
 - B. Store dosimetry data in a public directory.
 - C. Limit access to authorized personnel only.
 - D. Maintain confidentiality, limit access to authorized personnel, and use data for dose optimization and safety.
- 7. NCT license holders are allowed to perform radiologic procedures under what conditions?**
- A. Radiologic procedures ONLY under supervision of a practitioner
 - B. Radiologic procedures without supervision
 - C. They cannot perform radiologic procedures
 - D. They may perform radiologic procedures only after completing a residency
- 8. Before receiving charitable care, what must the patient do?**
- A. Sign a written statement saying they are receiving care without payment and sets forth limitations on damages
 - B. The patient must obtain hospital consent
 - C. The patient must provide insurance information
 - D. The patient must pay a fee
- 9. How does Texas law address the use of ionizing radiation on minors?**
- A. Minors are exempt from any radiation protection.
 - B. Only parents' consent is needed, not medical justification.
 - C. Ionizing imaging is prohibited for minors.
 - D. There are protective measures and higher scrutiny for pediatric imaging, with decisions guided by justifications and safety.
- 10. What is the importance of keeping up-to-date with state-specific MRT jurisprudence?**
- A. It guarantees immediate higher salary.
 - B. It is optional for experienced practitioners.
 - C. It ensures legal compliance, safe practice, and reduces risk of disciplinary actions.
 - D. It reduces the need for QA/QC.

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. If a physician has past charges, can they withhold a patient's medical records?

- A. Yes
- B. Only with court order
- C. Depends on charges
- D. No**

The ability to access a patient's medical records is a patient right protected by HIPAA and Texas law, and a clinician's past charges do not grant them authority to withhold those records. Providers must release records to the patient or a designated representative, subject to narrowly defined exceptions (such as specific privacy protections or materials like psychotherapy notes). A court order can compel release in certain situations, but it is not the general rule that allows withholding merely because the physician has past charges. So, withholding records on the basis of the clinician's history is not permissible in the ordinary course.

2. How and where can someone look up someone's TMB profile?

- A. Open to public online**
- B. Need board permission to view
- C. Not accessible to the public
- D. Requires a license to view

The concept here is that licensure information is publicly available through an online lookup. The Texas Medical Board maintains a Licensee Lookup tool on its website, and anyone can use it to find a practitioner's profile. You can search by name or license number, and the profile shows the license type (such as MRT), current status (active, inactive), expiration date, and any disciplinary actions or board actions. This openness helps patients and employers verify credentials and standing without needing any special permission or a license to view. So, the best answer is that the profile is open to the public online. It's not restricted to board members, it doesn't require a license to view, and it doesn't require separate permission to access.

3. Medical records must be provided to the patient within how many business days of a written request?

- A. 10
- B. 15**
- C. 20
- D. 30

When a patient requests their records in writing, Texas law requires that those records be provided or made available for inspection within 15 business days. This timeframe is there to ensure prompt access while giving the facility time to locate, assemble, and copy the records. If the records can't be produced by that deadline, the custodian must notify the patient in writing with a reasonable estimate of when they will be available. Fees for copying are allowed as long as they're reasonable, and records should be provided in the form requested if feasible (for example, an electronic copy).

4. If a physician treating a Penalty Group 1 overdose fails to report to the Department of State Health Services, what is the consequence?

A. Misdemeanor and 6 months in jail

B. Fine and probation

C. Reprimand

D. License suspension

Mandatory reporting of Penalty Group 1 overdoses to the Department of State Health Services is a legal duty for physicians. When this reporting obligation is not met, the statute imposes a criminal penalty: a misdemeanor with up to six months in jail. This consequence reflects the law's focus on ensuring public health surveillance, treating failure to report as a criminal offense rather than an administrative sanction from the medical board (like a reprimand or license suspension) or a mere civil/financial consequence. The key idea is that not reporting triggers criminal liability, not a disciplinary action against the physician's license.

5. What is the primary purpose of the two-identifier policy before imaging?

A. To speed up the check-in process.

B. To prevent misidentification and ensure the correct patient record is imaged.

C. To verify insurance coverage.

D. To determine eligibility for contrast media.

The main idea is to prevent misidentification by confirming the patient's identity before any imaging is done. Using two independent identifiers—such as the patient's full name and date of birth (or a medical record number)—enables the radiographer to verify that the imaging order belongs to the correct person and that the study is added to the right chart. This practice is a crucial safety measure: it reduces the risk of performing the wrong study, labeling errors, or mixing up patient records, which could lead to incorrect diagnoses, inappropriate treatment, or legal consequences for the provider and facility. It's about accuracy and accountability, supported by safety guidelines that require reliable patient identification. It's not about speeding up check-in, verifying insurance, or deciding whether someone qualifies for contrast media, which are separate administrative or clinical processes.

6. How should a facility handle patient dosimetry information?

A. Share with all staff for transparency.

B. Store dosimetry data in a public directory.

C. Limit access to authorized personnel only.

D. Maintain confidentiality, limit access to authorized personnel, and use data for dose optimization and safety.

Patient dosimetry information is protected health information that must be kept confidential. Access should be limited to authorized personnel who need the data to perform their roles, such as technologists, radiologists, medical physicists, and safety officers. The data should be stored securely and used to monitor patient doses, guide dose-optimization efforts, and enhance safety, following ALARA principles. Sharing this information broadly or placing it in a public directory would breach privacy and compromise safety. Limiting access to authorized personnel is essential, but it's most effective when paired with a clear purpose: using the data to optimize doses and protect patients.

7. NCT license holders are allowed to perform radiologic procedures under what conditions?

- A. Radiologic procedures ONLY under supervision of a practitioner
- B. Radiologic procedures without supervision
- C. They cannot perform radiologic procedures**
- D. They may perform radiologic procedures only after completing a residency

Licensure determines who may perform radiologic procedures. A Non-Certified Technologist (NCT) license does not authorize radiography, so NCT holders cannot perform radiologic procedures at all. If someone wants to perform radiologic procedures, they must obtain the proper Radiologic Technologist license and comply with the supervision requirements that apply to that license.

8. Before receiving charitable care, what must the patient do?

- A. Sign a written statement saying they are receiving care without payment and sets forth limitations on damages**
- B. The patient must obtain hospital consent
- C. The patient must provide insurance information
- D. The patient must pay a fee

When hospitals offer charitable care, they typically require the patient to sign a written statement that confirms the care is being provided without payment and that outlines any limitations on damages. This signed acknowledgment clearly documents that the patient understands the financial arrangement (charity care) and that there may be constraints on liability or what can be pursued later. It protects both parties by preventing misunderstandings about payment obligations and the scope of the hospital's liability under the charity program. The other options don't fit because receiving charitable care isn't about hospital consent, it isn't primarily about providing insurance information, and charity care means there isn't a fee to be paid.

9. How does Texas law address the use of ionizing radiation on minors?

- A. Minors are exempt from any radiation protection.
- B. Only parents' consent is needed, not medical justification.
- C. Ionizing imaging is prohibited for minors.
- D. There are protective measures and higher scrutiny for pediatric imaging, with decisions guided by justifications and safety.**

Texas law treats the use of ionizing radiation on minors with extra care, emphasizing protective measures and higher scrutiny in pediatric imaging. The guiding idea is that imaging procedures for children must be medically justified and carried out with safety as a priority. Children are more radiosensitive and have a longer lifetime over which radiation effects could develop, so clinicians are encouraged to use the lowest radiation dose that still yields a diagnostic-quality image. This means applying dose optimization, pediatric-specific techniques, and size-appropriate protocols. Protective measures, such as shielding and careful procedure planning, are emphasized to minimize exposure. When possible, clinicians should consider alternatives that don't involve ionizing radiation, or non-ionizing modalities like ultrasound or MRI, to answer the clinical question with the least risk. In practice, decisions about imaging minors are guided by medical necessity and safety standards, not merely by parental consent. While parental consent is part of care for a minor, the law requires that the procedure be justified by a physician and performed with appropriate safety precautions. The other options don't fit because they either disregard protective practices, rely solely on parental consent without medical justification, or state an outright prohibition, which is not what the law dictates.

10. What is the importance of keeping up-to-date with state-specific MRT jurisprudence?

- A. It guarantees immediate higher salary.
- B. It is optional for experienced practitioners.
- C. It ensures legal compliance, safe practice, and reduces risk of disciplinary actions.**
- D. It reduces the need for QA/QC.

Staying current with state MRT jurisprudence guides you to practice within the exact rules, statutes, and standards that govern radiologic technologists. In Texas, this means knowing the statutes and Texas Medical Board rules that determine how you obtain and renew your license, what constitutes permissible scope of practice, how you must conduct yourself professionally, the continuing education required for renewal, and the disciplinary process if rules are violated. This awareness translates directly into legal compliance and safer patient care. You'll be following approved procedures, radiation safety practices, proper documentation, and mandated QA/QC expectations because the rules encode these standards. When you know what's required, you're less likely to commit violations that could lead to investigations, license action, fines, or suspension. The goal is to protect patients and keep your license in good standing. Saying it guarantees a higher salary isn't accurate, and it isn't optional for seasoned practitioners—licensure and ongoing compliance are mandatory. It also isn't a substitute for QA/QC work; ongoing QA/QC remains essential to safe practice, regardless of how up-to-date you are with laws.

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://txmrtjp.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE