

Radiological Sciences Department  
Examination Sample  
Subject: Clinical Practice III    RAD 431

**Q1. Answer (T) for True or (F) for False.**

1) The role of technicians/ radiographer in emergencies is to phone the CRASH team and to perform ventricular defibrillation only.	<b>F</b>
2) Both anion and cation have different osmolar effects but only the anion is radiopaque.	<b>F</b>
3) The ratio of iodine atom in the molecule to the number of particles in solution is 3:2 or 1.5 for HOCCM compared to 3:1 in LOCCM.	<b>T</b>

**Q2 What are vascular and urographic contrast media?**

1. These are pharmaceuticals that alter tissue characteristics to enhance information obtained on diagnostic images.
2. They are organic Iodine compounds.
3. They form the major positive contrast media used in diagnostic imaging.
4. They are categorized as: (i) high osmolality, (ii) low osmolality contrast media.

**Q3. Fill in the blanks**

- 1) To enable ..... **rapid** injection of a large volume of contrast medium it should have relatively **low** .....viscosity.
- 2) Another name for high osmolality contrast media is "**Ionic** ..... Contrast Media".
- 3) The emergency equipments that should be available all the time in the radiology department are..... **oxygen**, .....**drugs** and equipment for ..... **artificial** ventilation.
- 4) The equipment that used to perform ventricular defibrillation is called ..... **defibrillator**.

**Q15. MCQ, Choose one most correct answer.**

1. In I.V.U. study, oblique bladder films are taken:
  - a) To show the size and extent of diverticula of the bladder.
  - b) To determine whether opacities are in the ureter or not.
  - c) To demonstrate lesions of the renal parenchyma.
  - d) In suspected ureterocele (with the same side raised).
  - e) **all the above except (c).**
  
2. In certain suspected hydronephrosis (from urinary tract obstruction) cases, the patient is turned
  - a) **prone, instruct to take deep breaths and a film is taken after a pause of 1.5 - 2 minutes, to bring the contrast to the site of obstruction.**
  - b) oblique to take deep breaths and a film is taken after a pause of 15 - 20 minutes, to bring the contrast to the site of obstruction.
  - c) prone, instruct to take deep breaths and a film is taken after a pause of 15 - 20 minutes, to bring the contrast to the site of obstruction.
  - d) oblique to take deep breaths and a film is taken after a pause of 1.5 - 2.0 minutes, to bring the contrast to the site of obstruction.
  - e) none of the above.

3. Which of the following procedures would require a consent form?

- a) Arteriogram.
- b) Myelogram.
- c) I.V.U.
- d) a and c
- e) all of the above.