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Question: 1

Which of the following images has the purpose of demonstrating the buccal-lingual and anterior-posterior relationships of structures on an image receptor?

- A. Lateral cephalometric image.
- B. Occlusal image.
- C. Periapical image.
- D. Waters projection.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The occlusal image is taken when the dentist needs to view structures using the third dimension or needs to see things using the buccal-lingual relationships. This image allows the dentist to determine depth when looking at structures, compared with periapical images, which do not allow for adequate depth perception of oral structures.

Question: 2

During extraoral panoramic dental radiography, if the chin is positioned too high or tipped inward:

- A. the Curve of Spee will be correctly aligned.
- B. the Frankfort plane is positioned too high.
- C. the Frankfort plane is positioned too low and is tipped in a downward direction.
- D. the final processed panoramic will have increased definition in the area of the maxillary teeth.

Answer: B

Explanation:

During extraoral panoramic dental radiography, if the chin is positioned too high or tipped inward, the Frankfort plane is too high. With this improper positioning of the chin, a reverse smile line may be seen on the processed radiograph. The patient should be positioned so that the Frankfort plane is parallel to the floor to avoid numerous negative effects that may result on the processed radiograph.

Question: 3

Which of the following best describes cone beam computed tomography (CBCT)?

- A. The smallest element of three-dimensional imaging, also known as a volume element pixel.

- B. A term used to describe computer-assisted digital imaging in dentistry.
- C. A technique that uses a cone-shaped x-ray beam to gather information and present it in three dimensions on a computer screen.
- D. The reconstruction of raw data into images when imported into a specific viewing software.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cone beam computer tomography (CBCT) is a technique that is increasing in popularity in the medical and dental fields. This type of imaging works by using a cone-shaped x-ray beam to expose a patient. This information is then gathered and interpreted by a computer system, resulting in an image that is presented in three dimensions on a computer screen.

Question: 4

Which of the following choices is NOT a type of somatic cell?

- A. Brain cells.
- B. Kidney cells.
- C. Reproductive cells.
- D. Liver cells.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Somatic cells are all cells found in the body except the reproductive cells. The female ova and the male sperm are examples of the reproductive cells, with brain cells, kidney cells, and liver cells being examples of somatic cells.

Question: 5

Indicate which of the following statements is TRUE:

- A. All dental x-rays pass through the patients skin and reach the dental film.
- B. The skin tissues of the patient being radiographed absorb all x-rays.
- C. The skin tissues of the patient being radiographed absorb some x-rays.
- D. No dental x-rays pass through the patient's skin and reach the dental film.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The following statement is the only statement that is TRUE: The skin tissues of the patient being radiographed absorb some x-rays. Not all of the x-rays completed come in contact with the patient. Scattered x-rays may immediately diverge from the position-indicating device (PID) and never reach the patient. But those x-rays that are directed at the patient do come in contact with the

patients skin.

Question: 6

A patient is being prepared for a panoramic exposure. The patient is wearing an earring in the left ear only. The exposure is made and the panoramic radiograph is processed. Where will the earring artifact be seen on the panoramic film?

- A. The earring will be seen on the right side of the film, slightly higher than the real object.
- B. The earring will be seen on the left side of the film, slightly higher than the real object.
- C. The earring will be seen in the area of the anterior mandibular teeth.
- D. The earring will be seen on the right side of the film, slightly lower than the real object

Answer: A

Explanation:

The earring, worn in the left ear, will appear as an artifact in the right side of the film, and it will be slightly higher than the real object. This image is often known as a ghost image.

Question: 7

Which type of x-rays is removed by the aluminum disks found within the x-ray tube head?

- A. Low energy', short wavelength.
- B. Low energy', long wavelength.
- C. High energy', long wavelength.
- D. High energy', short wavelength.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Low-energy, long-wavelength x-rays are removed by the aluminum disks found within the x-ray tube head. These long, low-energy' wavelengths provide no benefit to the x-ray beam that exits the tube head via the position-indicating device (PID).

Question: 8

Under state laws, the respondeat superior doctrine states that:

- A. the employee is responsible for his or her own actions when taking a dental radiograph.
- B. the employer is responsible for the actions of the radiographer when taking a dental radiograph.
- C. the patient is responsible for the actions of the dental radiographer.
- D. the state is responsible for the actions of the dental radiographer.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under state laws, the respondeat superior doctrine states that the employer is responsible for the actions of the dental radiographer. Ultimately, the employer is responsible for a person working in his or her office under his or her direction. An employee has the responsibility of following the directions of the employer and must understand that his or her work in taking radiographs is basically an extension of the provider's work. Providers will hold the dental staff responsible for their work, but ultimately, if there is a legal situation pertaining to the care of a patient, it is the employer that would be responsible. It must be noted that this varies from state to state because many states require dental radiographers to be licensed.



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