

Test Bank for Introduction to Radiologic and Imaging Sciences and Patient Care 6th Adler

TEST BANK SAMPLE PREVIEW

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The process whereby an organization seeks recognition from its peer groups through demonstrated compliance with developed standards is termed
 - a. licensure.
 - b. registration.
 - c. accreditation.
 - d. self-analysis.

ANS: C

Accreditation is a voluntary peer-review process. Accredited programs have satisfactorily demonstrated compliance with educational standards developed by and for the profession. These standards are set by the organizations that sponsor the accrediting agency.

REF: p. 16

2. Professional certification of medical imaging practitioners, such as radiographers, is offered by the American
 - a. Society of Radiologic Technologists.
 - b. College of Radiology.
 - c. Board of Radiology.
 - d. Registry of Radiologic Technologists.

ANS: D

Professional certification is a process through which an agency grants recognition to an individual on demonstration, usually by examination, of specialized professional skills. For radiography, the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT) is a nationally recognized certification agency.

REF: pp. 17-18

3. Many organizations are involved with medical imaging that make up this great profession. A common goal of all of these organizations is to
 - a. ensure the highest quality of care within the profession.
 - b. improve the standard of care within medical imaging.
 - c. foster positive public relations and communication with the general public and governmental agencies.
 - d. accomplish all of the above.

ANS: D

Professional societies represent the interests of various groups to the public and to governmental bodies. Additionally, they foster educational opportunities in an effort to improve patient care standards and quality.

REF: p. 19

4. A radiographer looking to relocate to another state for similar employment is advised to check into that state's _____ requirements to ensure qualified employability.
- professional membership
 - licensure
 - registry
 - accreditation

ANS: B

Most, but not all, states and territories require a license. The licensure laws in effect vary tremendously from one state to another and can vary from year to year within a state as a result of new legislation.

REF: p. 18

5. All of the following are true of the American Healthcare Radiology Administrators (AHRA) organization EXCEPT it
- certifies radiographers.
 - publishes the journal *Radiology Management*.
 - offers a certification examination for radiology administrators.
 - plays a key role with the manpower needs of the medical imaging profession.

ANS: A

The AHRA provides a broad range of services for its members, including the journal *Radiology Management*. It offers the Certified Radiology Administrator (CRA) examination for radiology administrators. The AHRA has strong cooperative ties with other professional associations and has spearheaded the Summit on Manpower, a consortium of radiology and health care organizations concerned with labor shortages in radiology.

REF: p. 19

6. The organization that sponsors an international meeting in Chicago, Illinois each year in late November is the
- International Society of Radiographers and Radiologic Technologists (ISRRT).
 - Radiological Society of North America (RSNA).
 - American College of Radiology (ACR).
 - Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology (JRCERT).

ANS: B

The RSNA conducts the world's largest radiology meeting with more than 55,000 registrants in Chicago each November.

REF: pp. 21-22

7. When you consider the many organizations that make up the medical imaging profession, it is accurate to conclude that
- almost all of the agencies focus on the financial and political strength of the profession.
 - all agencies are accountable to the American College of Radiology.
 - the collective group of agencies are responsible for the accreditation, certification, and representation of the medical imaging profession.

- d. the various groups operate independently with minimal cooperation and communication.

ANS: C

A major part of the fabric of a profession is its organizations, especially the accrediting agencies for educational programs, the certification bodies for individuals, and the professional societies that represent the interests of the profession to the public and government.

REF: p. 18

- 8. The oldest radiologic society in the medical imaging profession is the
 - a. American Medical Society.
 - b. International Society of Radiographers and Radiologic Technologists.
 - c. American Roentgen Ray Society.
 - d. Radiological Society of the Americas.

ANS: C

The ARRS is the oldest U.S. radiologic society. Founded in 1900 in St Louis, the society had approximately 7000 members by the early 1990s.

REF: p. 21

- 9. Accredited programs in radiologic technology are recognized by the Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology (JRCERT). Programs seeking this recognition necessarily must comply with the JRCERT
 - a. Standards or Essentials.
 - b. rules and regulations.
 - c. registry requirements.
 - d. internal policies for operation and conduct.

ANS: A

The sponsoring organizations of the JRCs approve a document known as either the Essentials and Guidelines or the Standards, which details the minimum requirements for how an accredited program must operate.

REF: p. 16

- 10. The organization that is principally responsible for the general welfare of the profession of radiologic technology, through its efforts in continuing education, practice standards, and socioeconomics is the
 - a. Association of Educators in Imaging and Radiologic Sciences (AEIRS).
 - b. American Healthcare Radiology Administrators (AHRA).
 - c. Society for Computer Applications in Radiology (SCAR).
 - d. American Society of Radiologic Technologists (ASRT).

ANS: D

The goals of the ASRT are to advance the professions of radiologic technology and imaging specialties, maintain high standards of education, enhance the quality of patient care, and further the welfare and socioeconomics of radiologic technologists.

REF: p. 19