

Radiology Job Interview Questions And Answers



Interview Questions Answers

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Radiology Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

Which of the following is NOT a muscle of facial expression?

- a. levator labii superioris
- b. depressor anguli oris
- c. buccinator
- d. mentalis
- e. medial pterygoid

Ans:

- e. medial pterygoid

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Question - 2:

Energy production for the cell is accomplished through oxidation of nutrients in the

- a. cell membrane
- b. lysosomes
- c. mitochondria
- d. endoplasmic reticulum

Ans:

- c. mitochondria

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Question - 3:

The hypoglossal nerve supplies the

- a. sublingual gland
- b. muscles of the tongue
- c. mucous membrane of the floor of the oral cavity
- d. mucous membrane of the anterior two-thirds of the tongue

Ans:

- b. muscles of the tongue

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Question - 4:

the nasopalatine nerve is a branch of which division of the trigeminal nerve?

- a. ophthalmic division
- b. maxillary division
- c. mandibular division
- d. occipital division

Ans:

- b. maxillary division

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Question - 5:

which bone contains the superior orbital fissure?

- a. maxilla
- b. temporal
- c. occipital
- d. sphenoid

Ans:

- d. sphenoid



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Question - 6:

Which papilla have no taste buds?

- a. foliate
- b. circumvallate
- c. fungiform
- d. filiform

Ans:

- d. filiform

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Question - 7:

the temporalis muscle inserts into the

- a. zygomatic arch
- b. medial side of the angle of the mandible
- c. mandibular molars
- d. sphenoid bone
- e. coronoid process of the mandible

Ans:

- e. coronoid process of the mandible

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Question - 8:

Name 4 bones of the skull:

Ans:

Frontal,
occipital,
parietal,
sphenoid,
temporal,
ethmoid

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 9:

which nerve innervates the mandibular posterior teeth?

- a. mental
- b. buccal
- c. incisive
- d. inferior alveolar

Ans:

- d. inferior alveolar

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Question - 10:

Histologically, gingival epithelium most closely resembles epithelium of the:

- a. hard palate
- b. soft palate
- c. vestibular mucosa
- d. transitional zone of the lips

Ans:

- a. hard palate

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Question - 11:

Which of the following premolars often has three cusps?

- a. maxillary first
- b. maxillary second
- c. mandibular first
- d. mandibular second

Ans:

- d. mandibular second

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 12:

Pain impulses from the periodontal ligament are carried by which of the following cranial nerves?

- a. I



- b. III
- c. V
- d. VII

Ans:

- C. V

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 13:

the nasopalatine nerve enters the oral cavity by way of the

- a. mental foramen
- b. incisive foramen
- c. pterygopalatine foramen
- d. lesser palatine

Ans:

- b. incisive foramen

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Question - 14:

the suture between the premaxilla and the palatine process of the maxilla lies between

- a. central incisors
- b. central and lateral incisors
- c. lateral incisor and canine
- d. canine and first premolar

Ans:

- c. lateral incisors and canine

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Question - 15:

which gland secretes serous saliva ONLY?

- a. parotid
- b. sublingual
- c. submandibular

Ans:

- a. parotid

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Question - 16:

the mitral valve separates the

- a. left atrium from the aorta
- b. left atrium from the ventricle
- c. left atrium from the pulmonary vein
- d. right atrium from the right ventricle

Ans:

- b. left atrium from the ventricle

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Question - 17:

The most common artery used for determining pulse rate in the conscious adult is

- a. radial
- b. brachial
- c. femoral
- d. external carotid
- e. superficial temporal

Ans:

- a. radial

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Question - 18:

Where does Stensen's duct open?

- a. opposite the maxillary second molars
- b. opposite the mandibular second molars
- c. under the tongue
- d. at the lingual foramen

Ans:

- a. opposite the maxillary second molars

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**Question - 19:**

what is the lymph drainage for the tip of the tongue?

- a. submandibular to facial to deep cervical
- b. submental to parotid to deep cervical
- c. submental to submandibular to deep cervical
- d. submandibular to parotid to deep cervical

Ans:

- c. submental to submandibular to deep cervical

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 20:

which tooth has the longest root?

- a. mandibular canine
- b. maxillary first premolar
- c. maxillary canine
- d. maxillary central

Ans:

- c. maxillary canine

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 21:

When the mouth is opened widely, the articular disk moves

- a. medially
- b. laterally
- c. anteriorly
- d. none of the above, it does not move

Ans:

- c. anteriorly

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 22:

Which premolar usually has two roots?

- a. maxillary first
- b. maxillary second
- c. mandibular first
- d. mandibular second

Ans:

- a. maxillary first

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 23:

What does ALARA stand for?

Ans:

As Low As Reasonably Achievable

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Question - 24:

Which of the following statements is true of general radiation?

- a. it is also known as braking (bremsstrahlung) radiation
- b. it is also known as characteristic radiation
- c. it is the source of the majority of x-rays that are produced
- d. both a and c

Ans:

- d. both a and c

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 25:

True/False; True/False

Radiation is the emission and propagation of energy through space or a substance in the form of waves or particles. Radioactivity can be defined as the process by which certain unstable atoms or elements undergo spontaneous disintegration, or decay, in an effort to attain a more balanced nuclear state

Ans:

True / True

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Question - 26:

A variation in the true size and shape of the object being radiographed is termed



- a. magnification
- b. distortion
- c. sharpness
- d. resolution

Ans:

- b. distortion

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 27:

the difference in degrees of blackness between adjacent areas on a dental radiograph is termed

- a. density
- b. contrast
- c. subject thickness
- d. diagnostic quality

Ans:

- b. contrast

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 28:

which of the following is the location in which thermionic emission occurs?

- a. positive cathode
- b. positive anode
- c. negative cathode
- d. negative anode

Ans:

- c. negative cathode

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 29:

Greater beam limitation is achieved when the PID is _____ and the diameter of the opening is _____.

- a. shorter; smaller
- b. longer; bigger
- c. shorter; bigger
- d. longer; smaller

Ans:

- d. longer; smaller

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 30:

Ionization occurs:

- a. when atoms lose electrons; they become deficient in negative charges and therefore behave as positively charged atoms.
- b. when atoms gain electrons; they become positively charged
- c. when an atom loses its nucleus
- d. only when K-orbit electron is ejected and replaced by an L-orbit

Ans:

- a. when atoms lose electrons; they become deficient in negative charges and therefore behave as positively charged atoms

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 31:

Identify which of the following is true concerning labial mounting:

- a. the patient's left is on your left
- b. the patient's left is on your right
- c. the teeth are mounted in reverse anatomic order
- d. the radiographs are viewed as if the operator were inside the patient's mouth looking out

Ans:

- b. the patient's left is on your right

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 32:

The overall blackness of a film is termed

- a. contrast
- b. density
- c. overexposure
- d. polychromatic

Ans:

- b. density

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 33:**

If kilovoltage is decreased with no other variations in exposure factors, the resultant film will

- a. appear lighter
- b. appear darker
- c. remain the same
- d. either a or b

Ans:

- a. appear lighter

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 34:

which of the following represents how soon radiation dissipates in a treatment room following a 5 impulse exposure?

- a. immediately
- b. within 5 seconds
- c. within 30 seconds
- d. within 2 minutes
- e. never totally

Ans:

- a. immediately

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 35:

The following must be disclosed to the patient prior to obtaining informed consent:

- a. the purpose of the procedure and who will perform it
- b. the potential benefits of receiving the procedure
- c. the possible risks involved in having the procedure performed, including the risk of not having the procedure performed
- d. all the above

Ans:

- d. all the above

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 36:

any leaks of white light into the darkroom will cause:

- a. film fog
- b. film reticulation
- c. overdeveloped films
- d. underexposed films

Ans:

- c. overdeveloped films

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 37:

Which of the following is the recommended size of the beam at the patients face?

- a. 2.75 inches
- b. 3.25 inches
- c. 3.50 inches
- d. 4.00 inches

Ans:

- a. 2.75 inches

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 38:

A fixing agent found in the fixer is:

- a. potassium alum
- b. acetic acid
- c. sodium thiosulfate

Ans:

- c. sodium thiosulfate

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 39:

The GBX-2 safelight filter by Kodak is recommended for:

- a. intraoral films only
- b. extraoral screen films only
- c. extraoral nonscreen films only
- d. intraoral and extraoral films

Ans:



d. intraoral and extraoral films

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 40:

The purpose of the lead foil sheet in the film packet is:

- a. to protect the film from primary radiation
- b. to protect the film from saliva
- c. to protect the film from back-scattered radiation
- d. to distinguish between the patients right and left side

Ans:

- c. to protect the film from the back-scattered radiation

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 41:

Identify the film that is used to detect both interproximal caries and crestal bone levels:

- a. occlusal
- b. bite-wing
- c. panoramic
- d. periapical

Ans:

- b. bite-wing

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 42:

The optimal temperature for the developer solution in a manual film processing set up is:

- a. 70 degrees F
- b. 68 degrees F
- c. 80 degrees F
- d. 90 degrees F
- e. 55 degrees F

Ans:

- b. 68 degrees F

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 43:

the first step in film processing is:

- a. development
- b. rinsing
- c. fixation
- d. washing
- e. drying

Ans:

- a. development

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 44:

the size of the x-ray focal spot influences radiographic:

- a. density
- b. contrast
- c. definition
- d. distortion

Ans:

- d. distortion

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 45:

The inverse square law is a mathematical theory about

- a. the production of x-rays and filtration
- b. the collimation of x-rays
- c. the length and quality of x-rays
- d. the distance from the x-ray tube to the object being exposed

Ans:

- d. the distance from the x-ray tube to the object being exposed

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 46:

The latent effect in radiology is:



- a. a short-term effect
- b. is a direct effect
- c. is the time between exposure to radiation and the finding of clinical signs
- d. is the accumulative effect

Ans:

- c. is the time between exposure to radiation and the findings of clinical signs

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 47:

Identify the recommended distance between the safelight and work surface:

- a. minimum of 1 foot
- b. minimum of 2 feet
- c. minimum of 7 feet
- d. minimum of 4 feet

Ans:

- d. minimum of 4 feet

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 48:

Identify the reduction in exposure time when changing from D-speed film to E-speed film:

- a. reduce by 1/8
- b. reduce by 1/4
- c. reduce by 1/3
- d. reduce by 1/2

Ans:

- d. reduce by 1/2

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 49:

During pregnancy a patient:

- a. should be advised of her legal rights before being irradiated
- b. should be warned about possible miscarriage.
- c. should never be irradiated for dental radiographs
- d. may be irradiated for dental radiographs by taking the necessary precautions

Ans:

- d. may be irradiated for dental radiographs by taking the necessary precautions

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 50:

A diagnostic film is produced using 10mA and .45 second. What exposure time is needed to produce the same film at 15 mA?

- a. 0.25 second
- b. 0.30 second
- c. 0.45 second
- d. 0.50 second

Ans:

- b. 0.30 second

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 51:

Identify the purpose of the radiation film badge

- a. to reduce the radiation exposure to the patient
- b. to protect the radiographer from radiation exposure
- c. to protect the radiology cubicle from overheating
- d. to monitor the radiation exposure to the radiographer

Ans:

- d. to monitor the radiation exposure to the radiographer

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 52:

Identify an early clinical sign of excessive acute exposure to radiation:

- a. jaundice
- c. erythema
- d. bleeding
- e. loss of hair
- d. all the above

Ans:

- c. erythema



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 53:

cutting off the root apex portion of the image on a periapical radiograph results from

- a. excessive horizontal angulation
- b. inadequate horizontal angulation
- c. excessive vertical angulation
- d. inadequate vertical angulation

Ans:

- d. inadequate vertical angulation

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 54:

When a patients head is in the correct position, a _____ vertical angulation is used when exposing maxillary periapicals and a _____ vertical angulation is used when exposing mandibular periapicals

- a. positive, positive
- b. negative, negative
- c. positive, negative
- d. negative, positive

Ans:

- c. positive, negative

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 55:

In which of the following conditions would vertical bitewing radiographs be recommended over horizontal bitewing radiograph?

- a. child with rampant caries
- b. adolescent with suspected third molar impactions
- c. adult with mal-aligned teeth
- d. adult with periodontal diseases (bone loss)

Ans:

- d. adult with periodontal diseases (bone loss)

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Question - 56:

A quality radiograph is obtained using a 4 inch PID and an exposure time of 3 impulses. The PID was removed and replaced with a 16 inch PID. What should the new exposure time be to maintain image density?

Ans:

- 48 impulses

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 57:

X-radiation was discovered by _____

Ans:

- Ruentgen

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Question - 58:

which of the following PID lengths BEST decreases radiation exposure to the patient and improves image resolution?

- a. 8 inches
- b. 4 inches
- c. 12 inches
- d. 16 inches

Ans:

- d. 16 inches

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 59:

the kVp control regulates all of the following EXCEPT which one?

- a. accelerating potential
- b. attraction between anode and cathode
- c. penetrating power of the x-ray beam
- d. heating of the filament

Ans:

- d. heating of the filament

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 60:**

True / False. True / False

The cathode is the electrically negative portion of the vacuum tube, and it is composed of a focusing cup and filament.

Ans:

True / True

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 61:

True / False. True / False

voltage is the measurement of the number of electrons flowing in an electrical circuit. Decreasing the voltage decreases the force that moves the electrons along an electrical conductor.

Ans:

False / True

*voltage is the electrical pressure (sometimes called potential difference) between two electrical charges

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 62:

A setting of 85 kVp is equal to how many volts?

- a. 850
- b. 8500
- c. 85,000
- d. 850,000
- e. 8,500,000

Ans:

c. 85,000

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 63:

Which of the following would increase the number of electrons flowing through the dental x-ray electrical circuit

- a. an increase in the milliamperage
- b. an increase the kilovoltage
- c. an increase in the PID length

Ans:

a. an increase in the milliamperage

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 64:

the largest source of ionizing radiation exposure to a population is

- a. consumer products
- b. medical and dental examinations
- c. atmospheric weapons tests
- d. nuclear energy production
- e. naturally occurring radionuclides

Ans:

e. naturally occurring radionuclides

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 65:

Dental x-rays are

- a. electromagnetic radiations
- b. particulate radiations
- c. subatomic radiations
- d. ultrasonic radiations
- e. microwave radiations

Ans:

a. electromagnetic radiations

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 66:

which of the following structure is radiolucent

- a. genial tubercles
- b. external oblique ridge
- c. hamular process
- d. nasal septum
- e. submandibular fossa

Ans:

e. submandibular fossa



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 67:

when changing from a beam indicating device (BID) of 6" with an exposure time of 0.5 seconds to a BID of 12", the new exposure time would be how many seconds

- a. 1
- b. 1.5
- c. 2
- d. 2.5
- e. 4.0

Ans:

- c. 2

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 68:

image magnification may be mineralized by

- a. using a long cone
- b. using a short cone
- c. placing the film as far away from the tooth as possible
- d. shortening the exposure time

Ans:

- a. using a long cone

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 69:

when using the bisecting angle technique, directing the x-ray beam perpendicular to the long axis of the teeth causes

- a. an overlapping of tooth images
- b. a reduction of tooth images
- c. a foreshortening of tooth images
- d. an elongation of tooth images
- e. a decrease in the penumbra formation

Ans:

- d. an elongation of tooth images

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 70:

if the operator wants to change from the long-scale (low contrast) film technique to a short-scale (high contrast) film technique and maintain the same density of the film, what should be done?

- a. decrease kVp and the mA
- b. decrease the kVp and increase the mA
- c. increase the kVp and the mA
- d. increase the kVp and decrease the mA
- e. increase the kVp and use the same mA

Ans:

- b. decrease the kVp and increase the mA

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 71:

The paralleling technique using the extension cone, compared with the bisecting angle technique, involves

- a. greater vertical angulation
- b. greater object-to-film distance
- c. shorter developing time
- d. shorter anode-to-film distance
- e. all the above

Ans:

- b. greater object-to-film distance

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 72:

If the distance from the source to the object is tripled, the intensity of the x-ray beam at the new distance would be:

- a. one ninth the original distance
- b. one sixth the original distance
- c. one third the original distance
- d. one half the original distance

Ans:

- a. one ninth the original distance

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 73:



Identify which of the following is true concerning radiation injury:

- a. all radiation injuries are evident immediately
- b. x-ray radiation only injures somatic cells
- c. acute injury due to dental x-radiation exposure is common
- d. cumulative effects of x-radiation exposure lead to health problems

Ans:

- d. cumulative effects of x-radiation exposure lead to health problems

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 74:

The dental x-ray beam consists of photon of many different wavelengths, with the shortest wavelength (quality) photons determined by:

- a. milliamperage (mA)
- b. kilovoltage (kVp)
- c. the timer
- d. Coefficient of attenuation

Ans:

- b. kilovoltage (kVp)

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 75:

Identify the x-rays that are most likely absorbed by the skin, thus causing x-ray injury:

- a. deep, penetrating x-rays
- b. aluminum-filtered x-rays
- c. long-wavelength x-rays
- d. short-wavelength x-rays

Ans:

- c. long-wavelength x-rays

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 76:

Identify the angulation of the central ray when using the bisecting angle technique:

- a. 90 degrees to the imaginary bisector
- b. 90 degrees to the film
- c. 90 degrees to the long axis of the tooth
- d. 90 degrees to the contact area

Ans:

- a. 90 degrees to the imaginary bisector

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 77:

Which component of the tubehead aims and shapes the x-ray?

- a. metal housing
- b. tubehead seal
- c. aluminum disks
- d. position-indicating device

Ans:

- d. position-indicating device

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 78:

The standard film size used for adult bitwings and posterior periapicals is number:

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 4
- d. 0

Ans:

- b. 2

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 79:

Identify the cells that are most sensitive to x-radiation:

- a. nerve cells
- b. muscle cells
- c. small lymphocytes
- d. cardiac cells

Ans:

- c. small lymphocytes



[View All Answers](#)

Question - 80:

Image magnification results from decreased:

- a. target size
- b. target-film distance
- c. object-film distance

Ans:

- b. target-film distance

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 81:

Identify the maximum permissible dose (MPD) of an occupationally exposed person:

- a. 0.01 Sv/year
- b. 0.02 Sv/year
- c. 0.03 Sv/year
- d. 0.05 Sv/year

Ans:

- d. 0.05 Sv/year

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 82:

When viewed on a light source, a dental radiograph that demonstrates many shades of gray is said to have:

- a. high contrast
- b. low contrast
- c. high density
- d. low density

Ans:

- b. low contrast

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 83:

Which of the following is MOST radioopaque?

- a. amalgam
- b. porcelain
- c. composite
- d. acrylic?

Ans:

- a. amalgam

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 84:

A diagnostic film is produced using 10 mA and .5 second. What exposure time is needed to produce the same film at 20 mA?

Ans:

.25 seconds

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 85:

What is the unit of time used to measure x-rays exposure?

Ans:

Impulses

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 86:

What are future challenges for the specialty of radiology?

Ans:

"Turf wars." As radiology explodes into a massive field with many new types of imaging studies and applications, specialists from other fields seek to read and interpret the studies that pertain to their field. This is already happening in interventional radiology, where specialists from other fields seek to do minimally invasive procedures, for instance vascular surgery. Other examples include cardiology and their interest to do cardiac CT and MRI. It will be a challenge to prevent the fragmentation of radiology and the assimilation of its parts into other specialties; however, the sheer volume of imaging studies in radiology has increased drastically in recent years and it is doubtful that other specialists will be able to take on a CT work list while also meeting their clinical demands. As a specialty, we need to provide excellent service and interpretation - that's our challenge.

"Outsourcing." Given the portable nature of radiology and high bandwidth network connections, it is possible to have a radiologist on the other side of the world report the same studies we are doing here. There is concern that work for radiologists here will be exported to markets where labour is cheaper. This is happening in the US far more than in Canada. Also, one must consider that radiology training worldwide is not necessarily equivalent. A radiologist in another country may not necessarily be able to provide the same quality of interpretation/consultation that radiologists here may be able to. Secondly, liability becomes an issue. If a



radiologist in another country is consistently making misses, who takes responsibility? How is litigation pursued? These are some reasons why outsourcing outside of Canada has not been a major factor here so far. It is more likely that teleradiology partnerships will develop where one group may cover on-call overnight or in smaller groups or practice settings covering vacation or conference leaves. This can also assist with remote centres having difficulty recruiting radiologists or delivering some specialty expertise.

Radiology Training: With the expansion of the specialty comes a massive expansion in the knowledge requirements for graduates from radiology residency. As the specialty continues to grow, the training will evolve to help residents cope with the large amount of knowledge and training required. Future options may be to subdivide radiology residency early on into subspecialties as they do in internal medicine. In Canada, this isn't happening yet, but could evolve to this in the future.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 87:

What is the call frequency?

Ans:

During residency: This varies from program to program depending on the number of sites covered and number of residents. At McMaster, we do call roughly 1 in 7 or 8 (averages out to 3-4 calls per month). We cover two sites on each call shift. Our hospitals have established a contrast policy whereby residents do not need to travel between sites, in order to cover contrast-enhanced examinations.

As a staff radiologist: Your call frequency will depend on the number of radiologists in your practice, as well as the imaging modalities and technologist/imaging hours your hospital offers. As a rough estimate, if there are 4 radiologists in your group, you will be on-call 1 in 4; if there are 13 of you, then it's 1 in 13, etc. This may change if you have specialized skills, such as in interventional radiology. The other determinant of call depends on whether you are working at an academic centre (with resident and fellow call-coverage) or a community setting. For the latter, another factor which influences the busyness of your call is whether or not your centre provides 24/7 CT, US or MRI imaging.

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Question - 88:

What conditions will you commonly see as a diagnostic radiologist?

Ans:

There are far too many to list. Any disease or patient presentation that can possibly have a physical/imaging manifestation from the cranial vertex down to the tips of the toes is a possibility in the radiology department. There's a lot to know, but that's what makes it challenging and satisfying!

There will not be a day that goes by that you don't see at least one great or interesting case, no matter what your work setting!

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Question - 89:

What are some hot new areas in radiology?

Ans:

Combined imaging techniques, such as PET-CT offer exciting future opportunities for disease detection and monitoring

- Functional MR imaging
- Molecular imaging
- Cardiac MR and CT
- Breast MRI
- Expanding interventional techniques

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Question - 90:

Explain Radiology?

Ans:

Radiology is a medical specialty that employs the use of imaging to both diagnose and treat disease visualised within the human body. Radiologists use an array of imaging technologies (such as X-ray radiography, ultrasound, computed tomography (CT), nuclear medicine, positron emission tomography (PET) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to diagnose or treat diseases. Interventional radiology is the performance of (usually minimally invasive) medical procedures with the guidance of imaging technologies.

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