The purpose of the Limited Scope of Practice in Radiography Examination, which is developed and administered by The American Registry of Radiologic Technologists® (ARRT®) on behalf of state licensing agencies, is to assess the knowledge and cognitive skills underlying the intelligent performance of the tasks typically required of operators of radiographic equipment used to radiograph selected anatomic regions (chest, extremities, etc.). ARRT administers the examination to state approved candidates under contractual arrangement with the state and provides the results directly to the state. This examination is not associated with any type of certification and registration by the ARRT.

The knowledge and skills covered by the examination were determined by administering a comprehensive practice analysis survey to a nationwide sample of radiographers and adopting a subset of the tasks developed for the radiography task inventory as the limited scope task inventory. The task inventory appears in Attachment D of this document. The content specifications for the limited scope examination identify the knowledge areas underlying performance of the tasks on the limited scope task inventory. Every content category can be linked to one or more activities on the task inventory.

It is the philosophy of the ARRT that an individual licensed in limited scope radiography possess the same knowledge and cognitive skill, in his or her specific area of radiography, as radiographers. The modules covered by the examination are outlined below. Subsequent pages describe in detail the topics covered within each module. All candidates take the CORE module of the examination and one or more RADIOGRAPHIC PROCEDURE modules, depending on the type of license for which they have applied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Number of Scored Questions</th>
<th>Testing Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Core Module</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Radiation Protection</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Equipment Operation and Quality Control</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Image Acquisition and Evaluation</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>D. Patient Care and Education</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total for Core Module</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1 hr, 55 min</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Radiographic Procedure Modules</strong></th>
<th>Number of Scored Questions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E.1 Chest</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.2 Extremities</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.3 Skull/Sinuses</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.4 Spine</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.5 Podiatric</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The core module includes an additional 15 unscored (pilot) questions. Each of the radiographic procedure modules has five additional unscored questions.
A. RADIATION PROTECTION (37)

1. Biological Aspects of Radiation (7)
   A. Radiosensitivity
      1. dose-response relationships
      2. relative tissue radiosensitivities
         (e.g., LET, RBE)
      3. cell survival and recovery (LD50)
      4. oxygen effect
   B. Somatic Effects
      1. short-term versus long-term effects
      2. acute versus chronic effects
      3. carcinogenesis
      4. organ and tissue response (e.g., eye, thyroid, breast, bone marrow, skin, gonadal)
   C. Acute Radiation Syndromes
      1. CNS
      2. hemopoietic
      3. GI
   D. Embryonic and Fetal Risks
   E. Genetic Impact
      1. genetic significant dose
      2. goals of gonadal shielding
   F. Photon Interactions with Matter
      1. Compton effect
      2. photoelectric absorption
      3. coherent (classical) scatter
      4. attenuation by various tissues
         a. thickness of body part (density)
         b. type of tissue (atomic number)

2. Minimizing Patient Exposure (13)
   A. Exposure Factors
      1. kVp
      2. mAs
   B. Shielding
      1. rationale for use
      2. types
      3. placement
   C. Beam Restriction
      1. purpose of primary beam restriction
      2. types (e.g., collimators)
   D. Filtration
      1. effect on skin and organ exposure
      2. effect on average beam energy
      3. NCRP recommendations (NCRP Report No. 102, minimum filtration in useful beam)
   E. Exposure Reduction
      1. patient positioning
      2. patient communication
      3. digital imaging
      4. pediatric dose reduction
      5. ALARA
   F. Image Receptors (e.g., types, relative speed, digital versus film)

(Section A continues on the following page)
A. RADIATION PROTECTION (continued)

3. Personnel Protection (9)
   A. Sources of Radiation Exposure
      1. primary x-ray beam
      2. secondary radiation
         a. scatter
         b. leakage
      3. patient as source
   B. Basic Methods of Protection
      1. time
      2. distance
      3. shielding
   C. Protective Devices
      1. types
      2. attenuation properties
      3. minimum lead equivalent (NCRP Report No. 102)

4. Radiation Exposure and Monitoring (8)
   A. Units of Measurement*
      1. absorbed dose
      2. dose equivalent
      3. exposure
   B. Dosimeters
      1. types
      2. proper use
   C. NCRP Recommendations for Personnel Monitoring (NCRP Report No. 116)
      1. occupational exposure
      2. public exposure
      3. embryo/fetus exposure
      4. ALARA and dose equivalent limits
      5. evaluation and maintenance of personnel dosimetry records

* Conventional units are generally used. However, questions referenced to specific reports (e.g., NCRP) will use SI units to be consistent with such reports.
**B. EQUIPMENT OPERATION AND QUALITY CONTROL (11)**

**1. Principles of Radiation Physics (3)**

A. X-Ray Production
   1. source of free electrons (e.g., thermionic emission)
   2. acceleration of electrons
   3. focusing of electrons
   4. deceleration of electrons

B. Target Interactions
   1. bremsstrahlung
   2. characteristic

C. X-Ray Beam
   1. frequency and wavelength
   2. beam characteristics
      a. quality
      b. quantity
      c. primary versus remnant (exit)
   3. inverse square law
   4. fundamental properties (e.g., travel in straight lines, ionize matter)

**2. Imaging Equipment (4)**

A. Components of Radiographic Unit (fixed or mobile)
   1. operating console
   2. x-ray tube construction
      a. electron sources
      b. target materials
      c. induction motor
   3. manual exposure controls
   4. beam restriction devices

B. X-Ray Generator, Transformers, and Rectification System (basic principles)

C. Components of Digital Imaging (CR and DR)
   1. PSP - photo-stimulable phosphor
   2. flat panel detectors - direct and indirect
   3. CR reader components
   4. CR plate erasure
   5. equipment cleanliness (imaging plates, CR plates)

**3. Quality Control of Imaging Equipment and Accessories (4)**

A. Beam Restriction
   1. light field to radiation field alignment
   2. central ray alignment

B. Recognition and Reporting of Malfunctions

C. Digital Imaging Receptor Systems
   1. artifacts (e.g., non-uniformity, erasure)
   2. maintenance (e.g., detector fog)
   3. display monitor quality assurance

D. Shielding Accessories (e.g., lead apron and glove testing)
C. IMAGE ACQUISITION AND EVALUATION (35)

1. Selection of Technical Factors (17)

A. Factors Affecting Radiographic Quality. Refer to Attachment C to clarify terms that may occur on the exam. (X indicates topics covered on the examination)

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>a. mAs</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. kVp</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>c. OID</td>
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<td>X (air gap)</td>
<td>X X</td>
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<td>d. SID</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X X</td>
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<td>e. focal spot size</td>
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<tr>
<td>f. filtration</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>g. beam restriction</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>h. motion</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>i. anode heel effect</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>j. patient factors (size, pathology)</td>
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<td>k. angle (tube, part, or receptor)</td>
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<td>X X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Technique Charts
1. pre-programmed techniques – anatomically programmed radiography (APR)
2. caliper measurement
3. fixed versus variable kVp
4. special considerations
   a. anatomic and pathologic factors
   b. pediatrics

C. Digital Imaging Characteristics
1. spatial resolution
   a. pixel
   b. sampling frequency
   c. DEL (detector element) size
   d. matrix size
2. image signal (exposure related)
   a. dynamic range
   b. quantum mottle (noise)
   c. SNR (signal to noise ratio)
   d. CNR (contrast to noise ratio)

D. Film Screen Characteristics
1. density
2. contrast
3. recorded detail

(Section C continues on the following page)
C. IMAGE ACQUISITION AND EVALUATION (continued)

2. Image Processing and Quality Assurance (6)
   A. Image Identification
      1. methods (e.g., photographic, radiographic, electronic)
      2. legal considerations (e.g., patient data, examination data)
   B. Film Screen Processing
      1. film storage
      2. components*  
         a. developer
         b. fixer
      3. maintenance/malfunction  
         a. start up and shut down procedure
         b. possible causes of malfunction (e.g., improper temperature, contamination, replenishment, water flow)
   C. Digital Imaging Processing
      1. histogram  
         a. value of interest (VOI)
         b. rescaling
      2. grayscale  
         a. bit depth
         b. LUT
      3. edge enhancement
      4. equalization
      5. smoothing
      6. electronic masking
   D. Image Display
      1. viewing conditions (e.g., luminance, ambient lighting)
      2. spatial resolution (e.g., pixel size, pixel pitch)
      3. window level and width function
   E. Digital Image Display Informatics
      1. DICOM
      2. PACS
      3. RIS (modality worklist)
      4. HIS

3. Criteria for Image Evaluation (12)
   A. Receptor Exposure (e.g., mAs, distance)
   B. Exposure Indicator Determination
   C. Contrast/Gray Scale (e.g., kVp, filtration)
   D. Recorded Detail/Spatial Resolution (e.g., motion, poor film-screen contact)
   E. Distortion (e.g., magnification, OID, SID)
   F. Demonstration of Anatomical Structures (e.g., positioning, tube-part-image receptor alignment)
   G. Identification Markers (e.g., anatomical, patient, date)
   H. Patient Considerations (e.g., pathologic conditions)
   I. Image Artifacts, Digital and Film Screen
   J. Fog (e.g., age, chemical, radiation, temperature, safelight)
   K. Noise
   L. Acceptable Range of Exposure
   M. Gross Exposure Error (e.g., mottle, light or dark, low contrast)

* Specific chemicals in the processing solutions will not be covered (e.g., glutaraldehyde).
D. PATIENT CARE AND EDUCATION (17)

1. Ethical and Legal Aspects (3)
   A. Patient’s Rights
      1. informed consent (e.g., written, oral, implied)
      2. confidentiality (e.g., HIPAA)
      3. additional rights (e.g., Patient's Bill of Rights)
         a. privacy
         b. extent of care (e.g., DNR)
         c. access to information
         d. living will; health care proxy
         e. research participation
   B. Legal Issues
      1. examination documentation (e.g., patient history, clinical diagnosis)
      2. common terminology (e.g., battery, negligence, malpractice)
      3. legal doctrines (e.g., respondeat superior, res ipsa loquitur)
      4. restraints versus immobilization
   C. Professional Ethics

2. Interpersonal Communication (3)
   A. Modes of Communication
      1. verbal/written
      2. nonverbal (e.g., eye contact, touching)
   B. Challenges in Communication
      1. patient characteristics
      2. explanation of medical terms
      3. strategies to improve understanding
      4. cultural diversity (e.g., language barriers)
   C. Patient Education (e.g., explanation of current procedure)

3. Infection Control (5)
   A. Terminology and Basic Concepts
      1. asepsis
         a. medical
         b. surgical
         c. sterile technique
      2. pathogens
         a. fomites, vehicles, vectors
         b. nosocomial infections
   B. Cycle of Infection
      1. pathogen
      2. source or reservoir of infection
      3. susceptible host
      4. method of transmission
         a. contact (direct, indirect)
         b. droplet
         c. airborne/suspended
         d. common vehicle
         e. vector borne
   C. Standard Precautions
      1. handwashing
      2. gloves, gowns
      3. masks
      4. medical asepsis (e.g., equipment disinfection)
   D. Additional or Transmission-Based Precautions
      1. airborne (e.g., respiratory protection, negative ventilation)
      2. droplet (e.g., mask, restricted patient placement)
      3. contact (e.g., gloves, gown, restricted patient placement)
   E. Disposal of Contaminated Materials
      1. linens
      2. needles
      3. patient supplies (e.g., tubes, emesis basin)

(Section D continues on the following page)
D. PATIENT CARE AND EDUCATION (continued)

4. Physical Assistance and Transfer (3)
   A. Patient Transfer and Movement
      1. body mechanics (e.g., balance, alignment, movement)
      2. patient transfer
   B. Assisting Patients with Medical Equipment (e.g., oxygen delivery systems)
   C. Routine Monitoring
      1. equipment (e.g., stethoscope, sphygmomanometer)
      2. vital signs (e.g., blood pressure, pulse, respiration)
      3. physical signs and symptoms (e.g., motor control, severity of injury)
      4. documentation

5. Medical Emergencies (3)
   A. Allergic Reactions (e.g., latex)
   B. Cardiac or Respiratory Arrest (e.g., CPR)
   C. Physical Injury or Trauma
   D. Other Medical Disorders (e.g., seizures, diabetic reactions)
E. RADIOGRAPHIC PROCEDURES

The specific positions and projections within each anatomic region that may be covered on the examination are listed in Attachment A. A guide to positioning terminology appears in Attachment B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RADIOGRAPHIC PROCEDURE MODULE</th>
<th># QUESTIONS PER MODULE</th>
<th>FOCUS OF QUESTIONS</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Chest</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Routine</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1. Positioning</td>
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<td>B. Other</td>
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<td>landmarks, body</td>
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<td>positions, path</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>2. Extremities</td>
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<td>A. Lower</td>
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<td>2. Anatomy</td>
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<td>(toes, foot, calcaneus,</td>
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<td>ankle, tibia, fibula,</td>
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<td>knee, patella, and distal</td>
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<td>B. Upper</td>
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<td>(fingers, hand, wrist,</td>
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<td>humerus)</td>
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<td>C. Pectoral Girdle</td>
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<td>3. Technical Factors</td>
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<td>(shoulder, scapula,</td>
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<td>clavicle, and acromioclavicular joints)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Skull/Sinuses</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Skull</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4. Equipment and</td>
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<td>B. Paranasal Sinuses</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Accessories (grids</td>
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<td>C. Facial Bones (nasal</td>
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<td>4. Spine</td>
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<td>A. Cervical Spine</td>
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<td>B. Thoracic Spine</td>
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<td>C. Lumbar Spine</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Sacrum, Coccyx, and</td>
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<td>Sacroiliac Joints</td>
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<td>E. Scoliosis Series</td>
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<td>5. Podiatric</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Foot and Toes</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Ankle</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Calcaneus (os calcis)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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Notes:

1. Examinees take one or more radiographic procedure modules, depending on the type of license they have applied for. Each radiographic procedure module has 20 or 25 scored test questions, depending on the module (see chart above). The number of questions within a module should be regarded as approximate values.

2. Each of the radiographic procedure modules has five additional unscored questions.

3. The radiographic procedure modules may include questions about the four areas listed under FOCUS OF QUESTIONS on the right side of the chart. The podiatric module does not include questions from the equipment and accessories section.
Attachment A

Radiographic Positions and Projections

I. Chest
   A. Chest
      1. PA or AP upright
      2. lateral upright
      3. AP Lordotic
      4. AP supine
      5. lateral decubitus
      6. anterior and posterior obliques
   B. Thoracic Spine
      1. AP
      2. lateral
      3. posterior oblique
      4. PA
      5. lateral, posterior oblique 45°
      6. AP partial flexion
      7. axial trauma (Coyle)
   C. Sacrum and Coccyx
      1. AP sacrum, 15
      2. AP coccyx, 10
      3. lateral sacrum or coccyx, combined
      4. lateral sacrum and coccyx, separate
   D. Orbits
      1. parietoacanthial (Waters)
      2. lateral
      3. PA (Caldwell)
      4. submentovertex (full basal)
      5. open mouth parietoacanthial (Waters)
   E. Paranasal Sinuses
      1. lateral
      2. PA (Caldwell)
      3. parietoacanthial (Waters)
      4. submentovertex (full basal)
      5. open mouth parietoacanthial (Waters)
   F. Scoliosis Series
      1. AP/PA scoliosis series (Ferguson)

II. Extremities
   A. Toes
      1. AP, entire foot
      2. oblique toe
      3. lateral toe
   B. Foot
      1. AP angle toward heel
      2. medial oblique
      3. lateral oblique
      4. mediolateral
      5. lateromedial
      6. sesamoids, tangential
      7. AP weight-bearing
      8. lateral weight-bearing
   C. Calcaneus (os calcis)
      1. lateral
      2. plantodorsal, axial
      3. dorsoplantar, axial
   D. Ankle
      1. AP
      2. mortise
      3. mediolateral
      4. oblique, 45° internal
      5. lateromedial
      6. AP stress views
   E. Tibia, Fibula
      1. AP
      2. lateral
      3. oblique
   F. Knee
      1. AP
      2. lateral
      3. AP weight-bearing
      4. lateral oblique 45°
      5. medial oblique 45°
      6. PA
      7. PA axial – intercondylar fossa (tunnel)
   G. Patella
      1. lateral
      2. supine flexion 45° (Merchant)
      3. PA
      4. prone flexion 90° (Settegast)
      5. prone flexion 55° (Hughston)
   H. Femur (Distal)
      1. AP
      2. mediolateral
   I. Fingers
      1. PA entire hand
      2. PA finger only
      3. lateral
      4. oblique
      5. AP thumb
      6. oblique thumb
      7. lateral thumb
   J. Hand
      1. PA
      2. lateral
      3. oblique
      4. PA for scaphoid
      5. scaphoid (Stecher)
      6. carpal canal
   K. Wrist
      1. PA
      2. oblique 45°
      3. lateral
      4. PA
      5. lateral oblique 45°
      6. axial trauma (Coyle)
   L. Forearm
      1. AP
      2. lateral
      3. AP neutral
      4. scapular Y
      5. transhosphacic lateral
   M. Elbow
      1. AP
      2. lateral
      3. anterior oblique
      4. posterior oblique
   N. Humerus
      1. AP
      2. lateral
      3. anterior oblique
      4. posterior oblique
      5. transhosphacic lateral
   O. Shoulder
      1. AP internal and external rotation
      2. inferosuperior axial
      3. posterior oblique (Grashey)
      4. tangential
      5. AP neutral
      6. transhosphacic lateral
      7. scapular Y
   P. Scapula
      1. AP
      2. lateral, anterior oblique
      3. lateral, posterior oblique
   Q. Clavicle
      1. AP
      2. AP angle 15-30° cephalad
      3. PA angle 15-30° caudad
   R. Acromioclavicular joints - AP bilateral with and without weights

III. Skull/Sinuses
   A. Skull
      1. AP axial (Towne)
      2. lateral
      3. PA (Caldwell)
      4. PA
      5. submentovertex (full basal)
   B. Facial Bones
      1. lateral
      2. parietoacanthial (Waters)
      3. PA (Caldwell)
      4. PA (modified Waters)
   C. Nasal Bones
      1. parietoacanthial (Waters)
      2. lateral
      3. PA (Caldwell)
   D. Orbits
      1. parietoacanthial (Waters)
      2. lateral
      3. PA (Caldwell)
      4. submentovertex (full basal)
      5. open mouth parietoacanthial (Waters)
   E. Paranasal Sinuses
      1. lateral
      2. PA (Caldwell)
      3. parietoacanthial (Waters)
      4. submentovertex (full basal)
      5. open mouth parietoacanthial (Waters)
   F. Scoliosis Series
      1. AP/PA scoliosis series (Ferguson)

IV. Spine
   A. Cervical spine
      1. AP angle cephalad
      2. AP open mouth
      3. lateral
      4. anterior oblique
      5. posterior oblique
      6. lateral swimmers
      7. lateral flexion and extension
   B. Thoracic Spine
      1. AP
      2. lateral, breathing
      3. lateral, expiration
   C. Lumbar Spine
      1. AP
      2. PA
      3. lateral
      4. L5-S1 lateral spot
      5. posterior oblique 45°
      6. anterior oblique 45°
      7. AP L5-S1, 30-35° cephalad
      8. AP right and left bending
      9. lateral flexion and extension
   D. Sacrum and Coccyx
      1. AP sacrum, 15-25° cephalad
      2. AP coccyx, 10-20° caudad
      3. lateral sacrum and coccyx, combined
      4. lateral sacrum or coccyx, separate
   E. Sacroiliac Joints
      1. AP
      2. posterior oblique
      3. anterior oblique
   F. Scoliosis Series
      1. AP/PA scoliosis series (Ferguson)

V. Podiatric
   A. Foot and Toes
      1. dorsal plantar (DP)*
      2. medial oblique
      3. lateral oblique
      4. lateral*
      5. sesamoidal axial*
   B. Ankle*
      1. AP*
      2. mortise*
      3. AP medial oblique*
      4. AP lateral oblique*
      5. lateral*
   C. Calcaneus (os calcis)
      1. axial calcaneal
      2. Harris and Beath (ski-jump)*

*weight-bearing
Attachment B

Standard Terminology
for Positioning and Projection

**Radiographic View:** Describes the body part as seen by the image receptor or other recording medium, such as a fluoroscopic screen. Restricted to the discussion of a radiograph or image.

**Radiographic Position:** Refers to a specific body position, such as supine, prone, recumbent, erect, or Trendelenburg. Restricted to the discussion of the patient’s physical position.

**Radiographic Projection:** Restricted to the discussion of the path of the central ray.

### POSITIONING TERMINOLOGY

**A. Lying Down**

1. *supine* – lying on the back
2. *prone* – lying face downward
3. *decubitus* – lying down with a horizontal x-ray beam
4. *recumbent* – lying down in any position

**B. Erect or Upright**

1. *anterior position* – facing the image receptor
2. *posterior position* – facing the radiographic tube
3. *oblique position* – erect or lying down

   a. anterior (facing the image receptor)
      
      i. *left anterior oblique* body rotated with the left anterior portion closest to the image receptor
      ii. *right anterior oblique* body rotated with the right anterior portion closest to the image receptor

   b. posterior (facing the radiographic tube)
      
      i. *left posterior oblique* body rotated with the left posterior portion closest to the image receptor
      ii. *right posterior oblique* body rotated with the right posterior portion closest to the image receptor
Anteroposterior Projection

Posteroanterior Projection

Right Lateral Position

Left Lateral Position

Left Posterior Oblique Position

Right Posterior Oblique Position

Left Anterior Oblique Position

Right Anterior Oblique Position
## Attachment C
### ARRT Standard Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recorded Detail</td>
<td>The sharpness of the structural lines as recorded in the radiographic image.</td>
<td>Spatial Resolution</td>
<td>The sharpness of the structural edges recorded in the image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptor Exposure</td>
<td>The amount of radiation striking the image receptor.</td>
<td>Receptor Exposure</td>
<td>The amount of radiation striking the image receptor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Density                     | Radiographic density is the degree of blackening or opacity of an area in a radiograph due to the accumulation of black metallic silver following exposure and processing of a film.  
  \[
  \text{Density} = \log \left( \frac{\text{incident light intensity}}{\text{transmitted light intensity}} \right) 
  \]                                                                                             | Brightness                  | Brightness is the measurement of the luminance of a monitor calibrated in units of candela (cd) per square meter on a monitor or soft copy. Density on a hard copy is the same as film. |
| Contrast                    | Radiographic contrast is defined as the visible differences between any two selected areas of density levels within the radiographic image.  
  **Scale of Contrast** refers to the number of densities visible (or the number of shades of gray).  
  **Long Scale** is the term used when slight differences between densities are present (low contrast) but the total number of densities is increased.  
  **Short Scale** is the term used when considerable or major differences between densities are present (high contrast) but the total number of densities is reduced.  
  Image contrast or display contrast is determined primarily by the processing algorithm (mathematical codes used by the software to provide the desired image appearance). The default algorithm determines the initial processing codes applied to the image data.  
  Scale of Contrast is synonymous to “gray scale” and is linked to the bit depth of the system. “Gray scale” is used instead of “scale of contrast” when referring to digital images.                                                                 |
| Film Latitude               | The inherent ability of the film to record a long range of density levels on the radiograph. Film latitude and film contrast depend upon the sensitometric properties of the film and the processing conditions, and are determined directly from the characteristic H and D curve.  
  Dynamic Range refers to the range of exposures that may be captured by a detector. The dynamic range for digital imaging is much larger than film.                                                                 |
| Film Contrast               | The inherent ability of the film emulsion to react to radiation and record a range of densities.                                                                                                            | Receptor Contrast           | The fixed characteristic of the receptor. Most digital receptors have an essentially linear response to exposure. This is impacted by contrast resolution (the smallest exposure change or signal difference that can be detected). Ultimately, contrast resolution is limited by the dynamic range and the quantization (number of bits per pixel) of the detector. |
| Exposure Latitude           | The range of exposure factors which will produce a diagnostic radiograph.                                                                                                                                  | Exposure Latitude           | The range of exposures which produces quality images at appropriate patient dose.                                                                                                                         |
| Subject Contrast            | The difference in the quantity of radiation transmitted by a particular part as a result of the different absorption characteristics of the tissues and structures making up that part.                              | Subject Contrast            | The magnitude of the signal difference in the remnant beam.                                                                                                                                             |
## Attachment D

### Task Inventory for Limited Scope of Practice in Radiography

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Content Categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Evaluate patient’s ability to understand and comply with requirements for the requested examination.</td>
<td>D.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Examine imaging examination requisition to verify accuracy and completeness of information (e.g., patient history, clinical diagnosis, physicians orders).</td>
<td>D.1.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Respond as appropriate to imaging study inquiries from patients.</td>
<td>D.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Assume responsibility for medical equipment attached to patients (e.g., IVs, oxygen) during the imaging procedures.</td>
<td>D.4.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Follow environmental protection standards for handling and disposing of biohazardous materials (e.g., sharps, blood and body fluids).</td>
<td>D.3.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Communicate relevant information to others (e.g., MDs, RNs, other radiology personnel.</td>
<td>D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Use sterile or aseptic technique when indicated.</td>
<td>D.3.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Explain post-procedural instructions to patient or patient’s family.</td>
<td>D.2.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Content Categories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Document required information on patient’s medical record (e.g., imaging procedure documentation, images).</td>
<td>C.2.E., D.1.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. On paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Electronically</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Evaluate the need for and use of protective shielding.</td>
<td>A.2.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Take appropriate precautions to minimize radiation exposure to patient.</td>
<td>A.1., A.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Take appropriate precautions to minimize occupational radiation exposure.</td>
<td>A.3.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Wear a personnel monitoring device while on duty.</td>
<td>A.4.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Evaluate individual occupational exposure reports to determine if values for the reporting period are within established limits.</td>
<td>A.4.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Determine appropriate exposure factors using:</td>
<td>C.1.B.2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Fixed kVp technique chart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Variable kVp technique chart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Calipers (to determine patient thickness for exposure)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Select radiographic exposure factors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Automatic Exposure Control (AEC)*</td>
<td>E.1. (focus 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. kVp and mAs (manual)</td>
<td>C.1.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Pre-programmed techniques (anatomically programmed radiography)</td>
<td>C.1.B.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Fixed unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Mobile unit (portable)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Operate electronic imaging and record keeping devices.</td>
<td>C.2.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Computed Radiography (CR)</td>
<td>B.2.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Direct Radiography (DR)</td>
<td>B.2.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Prepare and operate specialized units (chest unit*).</td>
<td>E.1. (focus 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Remove all radiopaque materials from patient or table that could interfere with the image.</td>
<td>C.3.I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Perform post-processing on digital images in preparation for interpretation (e.g., exposure indicator, brightness/contrast, window width and level).</td>
<td>C.2.C., C.2.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Use radiopaque markers to indicate anatomical side, position, or other relevant information (e.g., upright, decubitus).</td>
<td>C.2.A., C.3.G.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A Applies to specific modules*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Content Categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>C.2.A., C.3.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>C.1.D., C.2.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>A.2.B., E.1. (focus 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>E., C.3.F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>C.1.B.3., C.1.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>C.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>C.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>B.3.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.3.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>B.2.C.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.2.C.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.2.C.5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.3.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>E.1.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>E.4.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>E.4.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>E.4.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>E.4.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>E.4.E.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Applies to specific modules*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Content Categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61. Sacroiliac joints</td>
<td>E.4.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. Skull</td>
<td>E.3.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. Facial bones</td>
<td>E.3.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. Nasal bones</td>
<td>E.3.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. Orbits</td>
<td>E.3.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. Paranasal sinuses</td>
<td>E.3.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. Toes</td>
<td>E.2.A., E.5.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68. Foot</td>
<td>E.2.A., E.5.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. Calcaneus (os calcis)</td>
<td>E.2.A., E.5.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. Ankle</td>
<td>E.2.A., E.5.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. Tibia, fibula</td>
<td>E.2.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. Knee</td>
<td>E.2.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. Patella</td>
<td>E.2.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74. Distal femur</td>
<td>E.2.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75. Fingers</td>
<td>E.2.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76. Hand</td>
<td>E.2.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77. Wrist</td>
<td>E.2.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78. Forearm</td>
<td>E.2.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79. Elbow</td>
<td>E.2.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. Humerus</td>
<td>E.2.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81. Shoulder</td>
<td>E.2.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82. Scapula</td>
<td>E.2.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83. Clavicle</td>
<td>E.2.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84. Acromioclavicular joints</td>
<td>E.2.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85. Soft tissue/foreign body</td>
<td>E.2. (focus 3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>