

Instructions

1. The examination must be in private and under the supervision of a roentgenologist designated by the board.

2. Questions should be handed to the applicant at the time of examination in a sealed envelope. When the examination is completed the applicant should place them in another envelope and seal it. This envelope should be endorsed by the roentgenologist who is conducting the examination, and it should state upon it that the examination has been made in private unaided by any referenc to any book or any notes.

3. The time limit for the examination should be forty-five minutes.

4. The set of films with required data should be enclosed in one package and endorsed by the employer as well as the applicant, and they should state that they have been prepared without assistance, by the applicant. Applicant may make the films in the laboratory where employed and for that purpose may take away with him or her the loose sheet or film record. This film record, however, must be returned to the examiner to complete the examination file.

1. Q. Why use the stereoscopic method in making x-ray plates of the wrist?

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A. It is good to use stereoscopic method in making x-ray plates of the wrist, as it shows the depth and about the small bones of the wrist, and it is impossible to get a lateral plate of the bones.

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2. Q. Give the rule you employ for getting the proper position in making dental radiograms?

A. I use a table for patients. Patient is placed on table with head down for upper ones, tube is with an angle downward for the central, and tube is tilted upward for the lower ones. The tube should be at an angle to get the roots and proper size of the teeth.

4
3. Why use the stereoscopic method in making x-ray plates of the shoulder?

A. It is impossible to get a lateral x-ray of shoulder, and in getting a stereoscopic of shoulder, you may get a better view of the shoulder around the joint and the depth.

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4. Q. When making x-ray of the hip in what position should you keep the foot and how would you do it?

A. In making x-ray of the hip the foot should be in a straight position with toes upward and foot should be prevented from movement by the use of sand bags.

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5. Q. Why use the stereoscopic method in making x-ray plates of the head?

A. In making stereoscopic of the head, one gets a better view of different parts of the head, and the depth which may not be ^{get} a single plate. They can often follow the fracture line.

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6. Q. What simple method can you employ to prevent involuntary movement of the part being examined?

A. To prevent involuntary movement of the part being examined, sand bags are used also. Compression are used.

2
7. Q. Why use the stereoscopic method in making x-ray plates of the chest?

A. In stereoscopic of chest the fine detail of the lungs show more distinctly and you get a better view of the lungs which you do not get in a single plate. Often one finds a small cavity in one plate, which shows in a stereoscopic.

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8. Q. What should be the infallible rule regarding clothing on the part of the body where x-ray examination is to be made?

A. In making an x-ray examination all clothing on the part to be x-ray should be removed except a light waist coat.

9. Q. Why use the stereoscopic method in making x-ray plates of foreign bodies?

5- A. In stereoscopic method in making x-ray plates of foreign bodies, you get a more accurate position of the foreign bodies and in some you will get the depth of the foreign body.

10. Q. What is the plate-anode distance necessary to show the actual size of the heart?

5- A. The plate anode distance necessary to show the actual size of the heart is 6 feet, some use 7 feet.

11. Q. In what way does x-ray energy differ from light energy?

5- A. X-ray energy differs from light energy in that it is more penetrating, and will penetrate through substance.

12. Q. What is the meaning of compression? When and why used?

5- A. The meaning of compression is the same as pressure. It is used in x-raying the kidneys or gall bladder etc. It is used to keep the heart flat is x-ray from moving, as in breathing.

13. Q. What is the difference between primary, secondary and stray or indifferent radiation?

0 A. Primary radiation is the rays coming from the anode, secondary from the target and stray or indifferent from the cathode. Primary is the ray reaching the patient. Secondary is that ray which reaches the patient after passing through a filter.

14. Q. What attention should be given visitors during time of x-ray exposure?

3 A. The visitor's visitors coming to the x-ray should be asked to sit down, and ask to be very quiet during the exposure, so not to excite the patient.

15. Q. What are the four prime factors in operating room procedure?

5- A. The four prime factors in operating room procedure are time, distance, milliamperes, and spark gap.

16. Q. Do you keep records of all exposures and why?

9- A. Yes. By keeping records of exposures it is easy to know what exposure it requires for different parts of the body, and for the different weight of the patients.

17. Q. What other factors in the operating room affect the end result?

1 A. other factors in the operating room affect the end result are weight of the patient, part to be X-ray, immovable of the part to be X-ray, thickness of part to be X-ray

18. Q. What milliamper second basis do you use for protection of your patient and under what conditions?

2 A. 26.50 milliamper second. Conditions are filter, milliamper, time, spark gap and distance. If I use 40 milliamper, 10 seconds, 5 1/2 in spark gap and 29 in distance about 6 exposure would be all I could give with safety.

19. Q. In what proportion does the varying of the time factor affect the density of the plate or film, all other factors remaining equal?

5 A. By increasing your time, you increase the density to the plate. The X-ray energy is ^{delivered} to the plate directly proportion to the time of exposure.

20. Q. Do you use a filter, if so, what material, how thick and for what purpose?

5 A. Yes 1/2 mm of aluminium for the protection of the patient. It help to cut off some of the rays.

13
28
31
72%

A grade of 5% will be given the applicant for each of the above questions that are answered satisfactorily.

A total of 60% will be required in order to pass the applicant.

This is to certify that I believe the applicant..... has an intelligent understanding of the answers to the above questions.

John E. Heatley

Signature of Examiner.

425 Liberty Bldg. Oklahoma City

Address.

Nov 18 - 22

Date.

Sister M. Beatrice Messigan

Signature of Applicant.

St. Anthony's Hospital

Address.

November 17, 1922

Date.

72%
German
12-10-22

Film Record

	Size of film.	Transformer used.	Tube used	Screens used	Potter Bucky Diaphragm	Patient's Initials	Patient's Age.	Patient's Height	Patient's Weight	Developer used	Developer Time	Developer Temperature	Distance	Milliamperes	Time	Rheostat	Auto Transformer	Estimated Gap	Date
Hand. P. A.	8x10					J.K.	22	5ft 3	151	Waller	4 seconds		21"	40	1/2 sec.	16	50 1/2	4 in.	11/12 22
Knee, P. A.	8x10					J.D.	26	5ft 6	110	Waller	"		"	40	1/2 sec.	16	50 1/2	4 1/2 in.	11/12 22
Shoulder, A.P.	8x10			yes	yes	S.M.	30	5ft.	157	Waller	"		29"	35	8	16	50 1/2	4 1/2 in.	11/12 22
Mastoid	8x10			yes	yes	P.S.	16	5ft.	130	Waller	5"		29"	35	8	16	40 1/2	3 1/2	5/11 22
Frontal Sinus	8x10			yes	yes	R.B.	18	5ft 3	120	Waller	5"		29"	35	10	16	60 1/2	5 1/2	9/15 22
Chest, P. A.	14x17			yes		J.D.	43	6ft.	170	Waller	4"		29"	40	1/2	16	40 1/2	3 1/2	1/2 22
Pelvis, A. P.	14x17			yes	yes	D.S.	40	5ft 11 in.	160	Waller	5"		29"	38	12	16	50 1/2	4 1/2 in.	7/5 21
Kidney, A. P.				yes	yes	J.F.	36	5ft 2 in.	126	Waller	5"		29"	35	10	16	50 1/2	4 1/2 in.	7/5 21
Stomach, P.A.	14x17			yes		J.K.	35	5ft 6 in.	90	Waller	5"		27"	40	1/2	16	50 1/2	4 1/2 in.	11/12 22
One full set of	dental films.					F.G.	30	5ft 6 in.	148	Waller	5"		"	36	3	16	60 1/2	5 1/2	11/12 22

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One film of each of the above regions and positions should be made, using size of film indicated. At least half of the number should be made with double screens. It is preferred that three or more be made with the Potter Bucky Diaphragm. All blank columns are to be filled out with the data used.

Each film will be graded a maximum of 2 1/2% each for contrast, detail cleanliness and position, or a total maximum of 10%. The dental films will be graded as one film. A grade of 60% will be required to pass the applicant.

This is to certify that the films accompanying this application were made by the applicant.

John S. Heath
Signature of present or past employer or associate.

425 Idaho Bldg. Okla. City, Okla.
Address
Mar. 17 - 1922
Date.

Sister M. Beatrice Merrigan
Signature of Applicant.

St. Anthony's Hosp. Okla. City Okla.
Address
November 18th. 1922
Date.

66%
Jermans
12-10-22