Radiation protection of staff in fluoroscopy

Q.1. Which is the unit for the Effective dose?
A. Sv  
B. Gy  
C. Bq  
D. Gy m²

Q.2. What is the dose limit for occupationally exposed workers for the extremity?
A. 150 mSv  
B. 15 mSv  
C. 100 mSv in a 5 year period  
D. 500 mSv

Q.3 What are the most exposed organs for medical staff performing interventional procedures when lead apron and thyroid collar are used?
A. All organs  
B. Gonads  
C. Hands  
D. Eyes-hands-legs

Q.4. Why is double dosimetry better than single dosimetry?
A. A single dosimeter below the lead apron overestimates the effective dose  
B. A single dosimeter above the lead apron underestimates the effective dose  
C. Better estimation of the effective dose  
D. Because the dose to the gonads and thyroid are better estimated
Q.5. In terms of extremity and eye lens dosimetry, which part of your body would you routinely monitor?

A. Hands  
B. Hands and legs  
C. Eyes and hands  
D. Hands, legs and eyes

Q.6. What are the three most important parameters influencing the radiation dose?

A. Distance-shielding-dose monitoring  
B. Distance-time-shielding  
C. Shielding-training-distance  
D. All of the above

Q.7. Which position of shield is more efficient for the reduction of the eye doses for lateral projections or biplane systems?

A. Above the patient  
B. At the side of the operator  
C. Both  
D. There is no difference

Q.8 Which type of ceiling suspended shield is more efficient for the reduction on the hand dose?

A. None  
B. The drapes  
C. The transparent shield  
D. The combination of the drapes and the transparent shield
Q. 9. Which types of glasses are more efficient for reduction on the eye dose?

A. Side view partially protected
B. Side view fully protected
C. No side view protection
D. Sunglasses

Q.10  Which position of X-ray tube is more efficient for reduction from scatter radiation?

A. Under the patient
B. Over the patient
C. Lateral position
D. There is no difference