

## Chapter 02: Digital Image Characteristics Test Bank

---

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Multiple numeric values divided into an array of small elements capable of being processed is the definition of \_\_\_\_\_ images.
- analog
  - digital
  - medical
  - radiographic

ANS: B                      REF: 24                      OBJ: Differentiate between analog and digital images.

2. The continuous and varying levels of brightness and colors describes \_\_\_\_\_ images.
- analog
  - digital
  - medical
  - radiographic

ANS: B                      REF: 24                      OBJ: Differentiate between analog and digital images.

3. Critical characteristics of a digital image include all of the following except:
- contrast resolution.
  - noise efficiency.
  - sample resolution.
  - dose efficiency of the receptor.

ANS: C                      REF: 25                      OBJ: Differentiate between analog and digital images.

4. Which of the following statements is not true?
- Matrix size can change without affecting the FOV.
  - FOV can change without affecting the matrix.
  - Changing the matrix or the FOV will change the size of the pixel.
  - Changing the matrix and the FOV will not change the size of the pixel.

ANS: D                      REF: 25  
OBJ: Relate pixel size, matrix size, and FOV to each other.

5. Each square in a matrix is called a:
- matrix element.
  - picture element.
  - bit.
  - byte.

ANS: B                      REF: 25  
OBJ: Define pixel and image matrix and characteristics of each.

6. The number of bits per pixel is known as bit:
- pitch.
  - depth.

- c. height.
- d. width.

ANS: B                    REF: 25  
OBJ: Define pixel and image matrix and characteristics of each.

7. If a pixel has a bit depth of 29, the number of gray tones that pixel can produce is:
- a. 256.
  - b. 512.
  - c. 1024.
  - d. 2500.

ANS: B                    REF: 26  
OBJ: Define pixel and image matrix and characteristics of each.

8. The size of the pixel is determined by the:
- a. bit.
  - b. bit depth.
  - c. matrix.
  - d. byte.

ANS: C                    REF: 25  
OBJ: Define pixel and image matrix and characteristics of each.

9. Which of the following statements is not true?
- a. *Exposure index* refers to the amount of exposure to the patient.
  - b. *Exposure index* refers to the amount of exposure to the image receptor.
  - c. Exposure is not uniformly represented across manufacturers.
  - d. Exposure index standardization is beneficial to the technologist.

ANS: A                    REF: 26  
OBJ: Discriminate between standard units of measure for exposure indicators.

10. The measurement for radiation that was incident on the image receptor for a particular exposure is known as:
- a. Gy.
  - b. KSTD.
  - c. KIND.
  - d. KTGT.

ANS: C                    REF: 28  
OBJ: Discriminate between standard units of measure for exposure indicators.

11. Deviation index is the difference between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ expressed in logarithmic fashion.
- a. actual exposure (KIND); target exposure (KTGT)
  - b. standard exposure (KSTD); actual exposure (KIND)
  - c. standard exposure (KSTD); target exposure (KTGT)

ANS: A                    REF: 28  
OBJ: Discriminate between standard units of measure for exposure indicators.

12. Factors that can adversely affect the pixel values expressed in the deviation index include all of the following except:

- a. gonadal shielding within the image.
- b. a prosthesis within the image.
- c. failure of the system to recognize the exposure indicator.
- d. failure of the system to recognize the collimated border.

ANS: C                      REF: 29

OBJ: Discriminate between standard units of measure for exposure indicators.

13. How dark or light a digital image appears on a display monitor is known as:
- a. density.
  - b. contrast resolution.
  - c. brightness.
  - d. spatial resolution.

ANS: C

REF: 29

OBJ: Define image brightness.

14. The ability of a digital system to display subtle changes in shades of gray is called:
- a. image quality.
  - b. contrast resolution.
  - c. spatial resolution.
  - d. dynamic range.

ANS: B

REF: 29

OBJ: Discuss the differences between spatial and contrast resolution.

15. The ability of an imaging system to demonstrate small details of an object is known as:
- a. image quality.
  - b. contrast resolution.
  - c. spatial resolution.
  - d. dynamic range.

ANS: C

REF: 30

OBJ: Discuss the differences between spatial and contrast resolution.

16. A system's ability to respond to varying levels of exposure, resulting in more detail, is referred to as:
- a. spatial resolution.
  - b. dynamic range.
  - c. contrast resolution.
  - d. dynamic resolution.

ANS: B

REF: 30

OBJ: Discuss the differences between spatial and contrast resolution.

17. "The sum of the components in a recording system cannot be greater than the system as a whole" is a definition of:
- a. modulation transfer function (MTF).
  - b. enhanced visualization image processing.
  - c. digital image contrast and density latitude.
  - d. principles of contrast enhancement.

ANS: A

REF: 30

OBJ: Discuss the implications of image noise, MTF, and detective quantum efficiency.

18. A perfect image processing system would have an MTF of:
- 1%.
  - 10%.
  - 100%.
  - 1000%.

ANS: C

REF: 30

OBJ: Discuss the implications of image noise, MTF, and detective quantum efficiency.

19. The more light spread, the \_\_\_\_\_ the MTF.
- higher
  - lower
  - more equal
  - none of these

ANS: B

REF: 30

OBJ: Discuss the implications of image noise, MTF, and detective quantum efficiency.

20. The range of exposure values the image detector is able to produce is known as:
- dynamic range.
  - modulation transfer.
  - latitude.
  - detective quantum efficiency.

ANS: C

REF: 32

OBJ: Define exposure latitude.

21. The efficiency of a system to convert x-ray input signal into a useful output image is known as:
- dynamic range.
  - spatial resolution.
  - latitude.
  - detective quantum efficiency.

ANS: D

REF: 33

OBJ: Define exposure latitude.

### TRUE/FALSE

1. Air kerma is the measurement of radiation energy absorbed in a unit of air.

ANS: T

REF: 28

OBJ: Discriminate between standard units of measure for exposure indicators.

2. The reflection of ambient light can be problematic with monochromatic monitors.

ANS: T

REF: 29

OBJ: Define image brightness.

3. MTF is a way to quantify the contribution of each system component and the component's overall efficiency.

ANS: F

REF: 30

OBJ: Discuss the implications of image noise, MTF, and detective quantum efficiency.

4. It is possible to achieve an MTF of 100%.

ANS: F

REF: 31

OBJ: Discuss the implications of image noise, MTF, and detective quantum efficiency.