CONTINUING EDUCATION TEST #1

Release of Patients

For each of the following questions, select the best answer. Then circle the number on the CE Tests Answer Sheet that corresponds to the answer you have selected. Complete the answer sheet. Keep a record of your responses so that you can compare them with the correct answers, which will be published in the next issue of *JNMT*. Answers to these test questions should be returned on the Answer Sheet no later than **November 15**, **1995**. An 80% correct response rate is required to receive 1.0 CEH (Continuing Education Hour) credit for each article. SNM Technologist Section members can find their VOICE number on the upper left-hand corner of their *JNMT* mailing labels. If you've joined our Nonmember VOICE Tracking Program, please check the **MNVTP** box on the Answer Sheet (no extra fee is required). Documentation will appear on your VOICE transcript which is issued in March of each year. Nonmembers who have not joined our Nonmember VOICE Tracking Program must mail a \$10.00 check or money order, made payable to SNM, along with the completed quiz. You will receive a certificate of completion indicating credit awarded for receiving a passing score of 80% or better.

A. Organizations which provide recommendations on the safe use of radioactive materials include: 101. NCRP 102. ICRP	F. Both the NCRP and the ICRP recommend a dose limit of 0.1 rem for members of the public and both allow for a maximum dose of:	J. Instructions given to the patient after ¹³¹ I therapy to limit external exposure to other persons include: 138. sleep in twin beds
103. NRC	121. 2 mSv	139. return to work
104. state governments	122. 5 mSv	140. use public transportation
105. all of the above	123. 10 mSv	141. limit time spent in public places142. none of the above
B. NCRP Report Number 37 assumes that for an exposure of 1 R, an individual will receive an absorbed dose of 1 rad and a dose equivalent of:	G. The NRC's recent revision of 10 CFR 20 included a requirement that the dose in any unrestricted area from external sources does not exceed in any one hour. 124. 0.001 rem	K. Which of the following factors are important in determining the duration of precautions to be taken following ¹³¹ I therapy? 143. the activity at discharge 144. the T _{eff} of the radiopharmaceuti-
106. 0.1 rem	125. 0.002 rem	cal
107. 1.0 rem	126. 0.010 rem	145. the dose limit to be observed
108. 10.0 rem 109. 100.0 rem	127. 0.100 rem	146. the individuals with whom the patient will have contact147. all of the above
C. The NCRP recommended permissible level for nonoccupational exposure in 1970 was: 110. 0.1 rem 111. 0.2 rem 112. 0.5 rem	 The current 10 CFR 35 regulations for release from confinement includes which of the following provisions? 128. the measured dose rate from the patient is less than the 10 mrem/hr. 129. the total effective dose equiva- 	L. A breastfeeding woman who has been given 110 mCi of ¹³¹ I therapy solution may resume breast feeding in one week. 148. true 149. false
D. The NCRP recommends release of patients from the hospital after therapeutic doses of ¹³¹ I with restrictions based on the ages of the persons with whom the patient is	lent to individuals is less than 0.2 rem/hr. 130. the activity has undergone 5 half-lives. 131. the activity in the patient is less than 30 mCi. 132. none of the above.	M. The release criteria for patients who have received therapeutic quantities of radiopharmaceuticals are presently based on activity or exposure rate. 150. true 151. false
likely to come into contact. 114. true 115. false	Patient instructions after ¹³¹ I therapy, which are designed to minimize internal contamination of other persons, include:	N. Patients who have received an ¹³¹ I therapy dose are allowed to leave the hospital when the dose rate at 1 m is below 10 mrem/hr. 152. true 153. false
tact define no contact as: 116. greater than 10.5 m 117. greater than 1.0 m 118. greater than 2.0 m 119. greater than 10.0 m	134. don't share items such as tooth-brushes135. flush the toilet 2 or 3 times136. wash eating utensils separately137. all of the above	O. Iodine-131 therapy patients may leave the hospital when the activity in the body drops below 50 mCi. 154. true 155. false

Please see end of second CE test for answer sheet and answers to the June 1995 CE test.

CONTINUING EDUCATION TEST #2

P. The Internet can be defined as an interconnected group of computer networks. 156. true 157. false	U. Requirements for connection to the Internet include: 175. appropriate hardware 176. appropriate software 177. a network 178. 175 and 176 of the above 179. none of the above	Z. The effective data transfer rate is called the:
Q. The common communication standard used by all of the computers on the Internet to send and receive messages is: 158. DECNET protocol 159. PCP/ID protocol 160. NEMA protocol 161. TCP/IP protocol 162. all of the above	V. The minimum requirements for an IBM or compatible PC to connect to the World Wide Web with Mosaic are: 180. an 80386 Processor 181. 4 megabytes of RAM 182. Windows 183. a 9600-bps modem 184. all of the above	AA. Of the following, which are types of access methods to IAPs? 202. dial-up 203. SLIP 204. PPP 205. 202, 203 and 204 of the above 206. none of the above
R. Proprietary communication protocols include: 163. Netware 164. AppleTalk 165. TCP/IP 166. 163 and 164 of the above 167. none of the above	W. A modem is a digital-to-analog converter. 185. true 186. false	include which of the following? 207. Mosaic 208. Gopher 209. Netscape 210. Telnet 211. 207 and 209 of the above
S. A gateway functions by converting a message from one protocol to another. 168. true 169. false	X. Data transfer rates via modem are described by: 187. the baud rate 188. the bits per second 189. the throughput 190. none of the above 191. 187, 188 and 189 of the above	PPP account, TCP/IP software and Internet application programs is: 212. Performance Systems International 213. Netcom On-line Communications Service, Inc. 214. Minnesota Gopher 215. 212 and 213 of the above 216. none of the above
T. E-mail gateways run TCP/IP and have an Internet IP address, but computers on a network which uses the gateway may run which of the following protocols?	Y. The highest speed at which modems transfer data presently is:	DD. Of the following, which is/

170. DECNET

171. AppleTalk

172. Netware

173. all of the above

174. 170 and 171 of the above

192. 28,800 bps

193. 57,600 bps

194. 86,400 bps

195. 115,200 bps

196. 172,800 bps

217. Internet

218. CompuServe Packet Network

219. Sprintnet

220. Tymnet

221. 218, 219 and 220 of the above

Answers to CE Article Test #1, June 1995

The Continuing Education article "Energy-Weighted Acquisition: Evaluation of Physical Characteristics and Clinical Utility" by Todd Donaghy, et al. was accompanied by a CE test. The correct answers are as follows.

A. 105 D. 117 G. 128 J. 136 B. 108 E. 119 H. 130 K. 140 F. 121 C. 111 I. 131 L. 143

Answers to CE Article Test #1, June 1995

M. 145

The Continuing Education article "An Introduction to the Internet, Part #1" by Jerry V. Glowniak was accompanied by a CE test. The correct answers are as follows.

N.	150	S. 171	Y. 190, 191,	AA. 200
0.	155	T. 175	192 and	BB. 203
P.	156	U. 179	194 ac-	CC. 207
Q.	all answers	V. 182	cepted†	DD. 210
	accepted*	W. 187	Z. all answers	EE. 211
R.	166	X. 188	are accepted‡	

^{*} The correct answer is 164. The NSINET is a computer network, as well as ARPANET, ANSNET and ALTERNET. NSINET was not mentioned in the article, however, so readers could not be expected to know this.

CONTINUING EDUCATION TECTO "4 --- "4

						Ans	wer SI	heet						
101	111	121	131	141	151	161	171	181	191	201	211	221	231	241
102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192	202	212	222	232	242
103	113	123	133	143	153	163	173	183	193	203	213	223	233	243
104	114	124	134	144	154	164	174	184	194	204	214	224	234	244
105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195	205	215	225	235	245
106	116	126	136	146	156	166	176	186	196	206	216	226	236	246
107	117	127	137	147	157	167	177	187	197	207	217	227	237	247
108	118	128	138	148	158	168	178	188	198	208	218	228	238	248
109	119	129	139	149	159	169	179	189	199	209	219	229	239	249
110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250
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[†] The correct answer is 194. The TCP protocol both reassembles, or adds together, data segments as well as breaking the data into segments. As stated on page 60 of the article, "The networking software on the destination computer successively strips off the headers, reassembles the data into the original message and passes it on to the application program." This dual function of the TCP was unclear; therefore, all answers that are partially correct are accepted.

[‡] The correct answer is 198. The IP protocol actually provides the data delivery instructions in the form of an address. The TCP ensures that the data delivered is the data that was sent. The TCP does not direct where the data goes. This distinction was not clear in the article; therefore, all answers are accepted.