1. The preferred treatment position for the anterior and posterior field for total body irradiation is:
   A. Erect  
   B. Prone  
   C. Seated  
   D. None of the above  
   9.389

2. During total body irradiation the principal organ(s) requiring shielding are the:
   A. Testes  
   B. Lungs  
   C. Liver  
   D. Kidneys  
   9.391

3. The APPA "stop sign" field is most often used in the treatment of:
   A. The prostate  
   B. Mediastinum  
   C. Liver  
   D. Pancreas  
   9.308

4. A four field box technique is most often employed for the treatment of:
   A. Orbital tumors  
   B. Brain metastases  
   C. Gynecologic malignancies  
   D. Brochopulmonary lesions  
   3.165

5. In order to include the hypogastric nodes in a lateral field of the pelvis, the posterior margin should transect the:
   A. Ischial tuberosity  
   B. Rectum  
   C. Urethra  
   D. Urinary bladder  
   3.161

6. When a combined therapy of external irradiation and brachytherapy is selected for carcinomas of the cervix, a shielding block is used with the AP/PA external beam fields to prevent excessive irradiation to the:
   1. Symphysis pubis  
   2. Urinary bladder  
   3. Rectal mucosa  
   A. 1 & 2 only  
   B. 1 & 3 only  
   C. 2 & 3 only  
   D. 1, 2, & 3  
   3.173

7. During radiotherapy of a pituitary tumor with the patient supine, the anterior field should enter:
   A. Above and behind the eyes  
   B. Below and behind the eyes  
   C. At the nasion  
   D. At the coronal suture  
   3.294

8. A treatment designed to be given at 100cm SSD is mistakenly given at 94cm SSD. What is the error in dose delivered?
   A. 13% overdose  
   B. 13% underdose  
   C. 6% overdose  
   D. 6% underdose  
   8.188

9. A dose of 5000 cGy is prescribed at axis in 25 fractions using a Co60 unit at an 80cm SAD. If a readout error resulted in a 75cm SAD, the actual delivered dose per fraction was:
   A. 197 cGy  
   B. 243 cGy  
   C. 228 cGy  
   D. 269 cGy  
   3.41

10. During radiotherapy of the abdomen, the organ with the lowest dose tolerance is the:
    A. Kidney  
    B. Stomach  
    C. Liver  
    D. Pancreas  
    3.193
11. For the radiotherapy of the spinal axis, calculate the minimum SSD required to include 60cm long field if the maximum field length is 32cm at 80 SSD.

A. 98cm SSD
B. 120cm SSD
C. 150cm SSD
D. 170cm SSD

12. A patient was to have received 200 rads daily in 20 fractions at 80cm SSD. What is this patient's total if all treatments were received at a 70cm SSD?

A. 3062 rads
B. 3500 rads
C. 4571 rads
D. 5224 rads

13. A treatment is prescribed at 80cm SAD. If the field size indicator is set for 14cm, what would the field size be at the surface of the patient if the SSD was 75cm.

A. 12cm x 12cm
B. 13cm x 13cm
C. 14cm x 14cm
D. 15cm x 15cm

14. The production of a high quality, port film for a megavoltage unit can be accomplished by using a single emulsion film and a single:

A. Lead screen
B. Zinc sulfide screen
C. Calcium tungstate screen
D. Rare earth screen

15. A Cobalt 60 treatment is to be 2.8 minutes. Calculate the time required for a timer that can only be set in minutes and seconds.

A. 2 min. 12 sec.
B. 2 min. 36 sec.
C. 2 min. 48 sec.
D. 2 min. 56 sec.

16. The target volume for carcinoma of the prostate may include the following regional lymph nodes:

1. Obturator
2. External iliac
3. Common iliac

A. 1 & 2 only
B. 1 & 3 only
C. 2 & 3 only
D. 1, 2, & 3

17. During the course of a treatment, a patient begins to sneeze vigorously. The radiation therapist should:

A. Watch for more serious symptoms to appear
B. Continue the treatment but report the incident
C. Stop the treatment and check the field alignment
D. Increase treatment time by 10%

18. The purpose of total body irradiation of the bone marrow is to eradicate:

1. Malignant cells
2. A defective immune system
3. Defective hematopoietic system

A. 1 & 2 only
B. 1 & 3 only
C. 2 & 3 only
D. 1, 2, & 3

19. During localization of gynecologic disease, a radiopaque marker is employed to determine the:

1. Length of the uterine cavity
2. Location of the exocervix
3. Lowest aspect of the disease

A. 1 & 2 only
B. 1 & 3 only
C. 2 & 3 only
D. 1, 2, & 3

20. Because of the shape and location of the urinary bladder the preferred treatment is by way of:

A. Rotational techniques
B. Single field techniques
C. 3 or 4 field techniques
D. Brachytherapy
21. During a bladder treatment, the curvature of the patient's external surface in the lateral field must be compensated for with wedges to avoid excessive doses to the:

I. Anterior region  
2. Posterior region  
3. Lateral regions

A. 1 only  
B. 2 only  
C. 3 only  
D. 1, 2, & 3

22. To avoid underdosing near the skull, metastatic whole brain irradiation should be performed using:

A. 10-14 MeV electrons  
B. 12-18 MV photons  
C. 4-6 MeV electrons  
D. 2-4 MV photons

23. What finishing angle results from an arc setup with a starting angle of 270 clockwise rotation, Mu/degree = 1.25 and Mu setting 208?

A. 47  
B. 76  
C. 104  
D. 123

24. It is discovered that a patient receiving 800 rads daily has been given 25 fractions at 77 cm SSD instead of 80 cm SSD. Instead of the prescribed 10,000 rads, the patient received:

A. 9264 rads  
B. 9628 rads  
C. 10390 rads  
D. 10794 rads

25. In treatment planning, the reduction of critical organ dose and unnecessary tissue irradiation can be accomplished by employing:

I. Shaped fields  
2. Electron contamination  
3. Overlapping fields

A. 1 only  
B. 2 only  
C. 3 only  
D. 1, 2, & 3

26. Beam or portal films taken on a megavoltage machine have less contrast than simulation films because the image results principally from:

A. Pair production  
B. Photoelectric effect  
C. Compton interaction  
D. Photo-disintegration

27. A cobalt 60 treatment is to be 3.25 minutes. Calculate the time in minutes and seconds:

A. 3 min. 15 sec.  
B. 3 min. 25 sec.  
C. 3 min. 45 sec.  
D. 3 min. 53 sec

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Field Size</th>
<th>MU</th>
<th>Tumor Dose</th>
<th>Cumulative Dose</th>
<th>Elapsed Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/1</td>
<td>10 x 10</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/2</td>
<td>10 x 10</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/5</td>
<td>10 x 10</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/6</td>
<td>10 x 10</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28. Pertaining to the treatment chart above, the following areas contain conflicting or erroneous data:

I. Monitor units  
2. Cumulative dose  
3. Elapsed days

A. 1 & 2 only  
B. 1 & 3 only  
C. 2 & 3 only  
D. 1, 2, & 3
29. If the field size indicator is set for 20 cm x 20 cm at a 80 cm SSD, what field size is produced at 84 cm?
   A. 18 cm x 18 cm  
   B. 19 cm x 19 cm  
   C. 21 cm x 21 cm  
   D. 22 cm x 22 cm

   Referring to the diagram, answer questions 30 and 31:

30. The blocked field is most likely used to treat:  
   A. Whole abdomen  
   B. Pelvis  
   C. Lumbar spine field  
   D. Sub-diaphragmatic lymphatics

31. The blocked areas for this field include:  
   A. Kidneys  
   B. Femoral heads  
   C. Mediastinum  
   D. Sub-diaphragmatic lymphatics

32. The treatment area for tumors of the nasopharynx should include:  
   A. Supraclavicular node  
   B. Optical canal  
   C. Cervical nodes  

33. A treatment designed to be given at 120 cm SSD is mistakenly given at 100 cm SSD. What is the error in dose delivered?  
   A. 20% overdose  
   B. 20% underdose  
   C. 44% overdose  
   D. 44% underdose

34. The most common treatment technique for carcinoma of the breast involves:  
   A. Electron arc therapy  
   B. Rotational therapy  
   C. Tangential opposed fields  
   D. Opposed AP-PA fields

35. The treatment of the para-aortic area is most likely for:  
   A. Carcinoma of the gall bladder  
   B. Squamous cell lung cancer  
   C. Seminoma  
   D. Cancer of the oral cavity

36. For treatment of the mediastinum, a fairly uniform dose distribution without exceeding lung and spinal cord tolerances can be achieved by:  
   A. 4 field box  
   B. Brachytherapy  
   C. Parallel opposed AP/PA with oblique fields  
   D. Parallel opposed lateral field

37. The use of a split beam technique in which half of the field is blocked has the advantage of:  
   A. Preventing beam divergence  
   B. Increasing the number of hot spots  
   C. Avoiding areas of increased dose  
   D. Decreasing the number of cold spots

38. The counterpart of the timer setting of a cobalt radiotherapy unit is most similar to the ________ of a linear accelerator.  
   A. Compensator  
   B. Dose calibrator  
   C. Monitor unit  
   D. Pulse indicator
39. A dose of 5000 cGy is prescribed at axis in 20 fractions using a 4 MV unit at an 80cm SAD. If a readout error resulted in a 83 cm SAD, the actual delivered dose would be:
A. 289 cGy
B. 259 cGy
C. 241 cGy
D. 232 cGy

40. All of the following are reasons for monitoring the patient except:
A. Patient safety
B. Emotional support
C. Treatment accuracy
D. Record keeping

41. A special ready packed film without screens that can be exposed during the treatment is termed a:
A. Localization film
B. Duplicating film
C. Stimulation film
D. Verification film

42. What is the finishing angle for a clockwise rotational technique that has a starting angle of 280 with an MU setting of 205 and MU/degree 1.21?
A. 94
B. 101
C. 89
D. 132

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Field Size</th>
<th>MU</th>
<th>Tumor Dose</th>
<th>Cumulative Dose</th>
<th>Elapse Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/1</td>
<td>8 x 10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/2</td>
<td>8 x 10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/3</td>
<td>8 x 10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/4</td>
<td>8 x 10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

43. Pertaining to the treatment chart above, the following areas contain conflicting or erroneous data:
1. Tumor dose 2 Cumulative dose 3 Elapse days
A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. 3 only
D. 1, 2, & 3 only

44. In treatment of the mediastinum, following a right lung pneumonectomy, the oblique field should enter:
A. On the right side
B. On the left side
C. From the anterior surface
D. From the posterior surface

45. In the treatment of the mediastinum, what area lymph nodes should be included?
A. Hilar
B. Cervical
C. Supraclavicular fossa

46. Adult pelvic bones contain about _______ % of the functioning bone marrow
A. 75
B. 50
C. 42
D. 17

47. The target volume of the uterine cervix should normally include the
A. Uterus
B. Upper 1/3 of the vagina
C. Common iliac nodes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Field Size</th>
<th>MU</th>
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<th>Cumulative Dose</th>
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<td>270</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/4</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
48. The mantle field for Hodgkin disease should include the lymph nodes located in the: 3:298
   1. Cervical region
   2. Mediastinum
   3. Hilum
   A. 1 & 2 only
   B. 1 & 3 only
   C. 2 & 3 only
   D. 1, 2, & 3

49. The purpose of using combined photon and electron beams to treat the internal mammary nodes is to: 3:298
   1. Increase skin sparing
   2. Spare deeper normal tissue
   3. Increase dose to deeper tissues
   A. 1 & 2 only
   B. 1 & 3 only
   C. 2 & 3 only
   D. 1, 2, & 3

50. The principal concern in localizations of breast lesions is the: 3:226
   A. Position of the axillary nodes
   B. Position of the underlying lung
   C. Location of the nipple
   D. Determination of the chest contour

51. Which of the following areas is normally irradiated using an irregular treatment field? 3:237
   1. Mediastinum
   2. Whole pelvis
   3. Bronchopulmonary
   A. 1 only
   B. 2 only
   C. 3 only
   D. 1, 2, & 3

52. A shifting field arrangement in the treatment of the brain and spinal cord is used primarily to: 18:75
   A. Reduce the possibility of hot spots
   B. Increase the tumor treatment volume
   C. Spare overlaying skin tissues
   D. Increase the back scatter factor

53. Radiotherapy is most often indicated for carcinoma of the _______ portion of the esophagus. 3:211
   1. Upper
   2. Middle
   3. Lower
   A. 1 only
   B. 2 only
   C. 3 only
   D. 1, 2, & 3

54. During the shrinking field technique for a supraglottic carcinoma, the sight that will receive the highest
dose is the: 18:231
   A. Supraglottic region
   B. Cervical lymph nodes
   C. Base of the tongue
   D. Parotid gland

55. The most common form of pretransplant conditioning in a bone marrow transplant is: 9:382
   A. Chemotherapy alone
   B. Total body irradiation
   C. Combination high dose chemotherapy and TBI
   D. None of the above

56. Which shielding blocks must be in place in both the posterior and anterior treatment fields of a mantle? 9:370
   1. Cervical spine
   2. Thoracic spine
   3. Humeral head
   A. 1 only
   B. 2 only
   C. 3 only
   D. 1, 2, & 3

57. The preferred treatment of pituitary tumors with reduced dosage in the entrance - exit region can be obtained
    with: 3:295
   A. Parallel opposed lateral fields
   B. Lateral 180 arcs (wedged)
   C. Anterior 180 arc (wedged)
   D. Any of the above
58. When parallel opposed AP/PA fields are employed in the treatment of bronchopulmonary lesions, spinal cord shielding blocks are inserted before 4500 cGy are normally placed in the: 3:208

1. Anterior field  
2. Posterior field  
3. Both of the AP/PA fields

A. 1 only  
B. 2 only  
C. 3 only  
D. 1, 2, & 3

59. Since the slope of the thorax will cause a higher dose to the superior mediastium with parallel opposed AP/PA fields this dose is often reduced by the use of: 3:211

A. Breast bridge  
B. Compensators  
C. Weighted fields  
D. Higher beam energies

60. During pelvic radiotherapy the use of which of the following is beneficial for the displacement of the small bowel outside of the pelvic volume? 2:171

1. Belly board  
2. PA position  
3. Full urinary bladder

A. 1 only  
B. 2 only  
C. 3 only  
D. 1, 2, & 3

61. Which of the following factors will not effect the isodose curve?: 3:308

1. Bolus  
2. Lucite tray  
3. Compensator

A. 1 only  
B. 2 only  
C. 3 only  
D. 1, 2, & 3

62. The brachial plexus is most often included using which of the following techniques: 9:372

1. Mantle field  
2. Inverted Y field  
3. Pelvic box technique

A. 1 only  
B. 2 only  
C. 3 only  
D. 1, 2, & 3

63. The most common external beam irradiation procedure for the treatment of carcinoma of the prostate is a: 9:308

1. 4 field technique  
2. Rotational technique  
3. Parallel opposed lateral technique

A. 1 only  
B. 2 only  
C. 3 only  
D. 1, 2, & 3

64. In a lateral wedged field for the treatment of the rectum the preferred patient position is 3:191

A. Erect  
B. Supine  
C. Prone  
D. 30 oblique

65. Of the following areas which one is least likely to require the treatment of the surrounding lymphatics 9:203

A. Prostate  
B. Larynx  
C. Breast  
D. Cervix

66. A right side brain lesion is to receive 3000 cGy at midline using parallel opposed fields with a 2:1 (right left) weighting. The total dose delivered at midline by the right side is 3:144

A. 1000 cGy  
B. 1500 cGy  
C. 2000 cGy  
D. 3000 cGy

67. If the upper cervical lymph nodes are effected in a Hodgkins disease patient the treatment volume is expanded to include the 3:298

A. Nasion  
B. Pericardium  
C. Zygomatic arch  
D. Waldeyer’s ring
68. During a radiotherapy of the uterus using a 4 field box technique which field includes the entire urinary bladder?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>1. Anterior field</th>
<th>2. Lateral field</th>
<th>3. Posterior field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. 1 &amp; 2 only</td>
<td>C. 2 &amp; 3 only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 1 &amp; 3 only</td>
<td>D. 1, 2, &amp; 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

69. A physicist calculates a Cobalt treatment to be 4.3 minutes. The Cobalt machine's thumbwheel timer can only be set in minutes and seconds. Calculate the time required to be used on the particular unit. 22:23

| A. 4 min. 3 sec. | C. 4 min. 18 sec. |
| B. 4 min. 12 sec. | D. 3 min. 24 sec. |

70. A field size of 40cm x 40 cm is required and a maximum field size of 28cm x 28 cm is obtained at an 80 cm SSD, what SSD is required to treat this patient? 3:51

| A. 83 cm | C. 94 cm |
| B. 89 cm | D. 114 cm |

71. During therapy of the esophagus, rotational and arc therapy is usually not possible because of the:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Movement of the heart</th>
<th>C. Curvature of the spine</th>
<th>3. Position of the esophagus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. 1 &amp; 2 only</td>
<td>C. 2 &amp; 3 only</td>
<td>2.314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 1 &amp; 3 only</td>
<td>D. 1, 2, &amp; 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

72. Which of the following information should be recorded on a patient's daily treatment chart? 22.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Total dose to date</th>
<th>B. Treatment time/MU's</th>
<th>C. Field size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. 1 &amp; 2 only</td>
<td>C. 2 &amp; 3 only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 1 &amp; 3 only</td>
<td>D. 1, 2, &amp; 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

73. The verification for ensuring that radiation beams are inside the predetermined treatment volume is determined by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Visual inspection</th>
<th>B. Fluoroscopic examination</th>
<th>C. Taking a port film</th>
<th>D. Light field coherence check</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Pertaining to the diagram, answer questions 74 to 76.

74. The following blocked field is used for the treatment of the:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Mediastinal region</th>
<th>B. Esophagus</th>
<th>C. Subdiaphragmatic lymphatics</th>
<th>D. Pelvis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

75. The shielded areas in this technique include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Tests 2. Liver 3. Spleen</th>
<th>B. 1 &amp; 2 only</th>
<th>C. 2 &amp; 3 only</th>
<th>D. 1, 2, &amp; 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

76. This field is most often referred to as a/an:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Inverted Y</th>
<th>C. Lower mantle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Chimney</td>
<td>D. Hockey stick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
77. The patient is supine, upper arm abducted 90°, and the head turned toward the treatment "field" for which of the following?
   A. Esophagus  C. Lung  
   B. Breast  D. Head and neck

78. If a field size of 35 cm x 35 cm is required and a maximum field size of 28 x 28 is obtained at an 80 cm SSD, what new distance should be employed to provide the desired field size?
   A. 76 cm  C. 86 cm  
   B. 79 cm  D. 100 cm

79. During 360° rotational therapy an increase of 4% in treatment time is necessary to compensate for:
   1. Inverse square law  2. Patient movement factor  3. Table rail attenuation factor
   A. 1 only  C. 3 only  
   B. 2 only  D. 1, 2, & 3

80. For the treatment of the nasopharynx, a midline block is used in the anterior field for shielding the:
   1. Spinal cord and larynx  2. Cornea and TMJ  3. Tongue and parotid glands
   A. 1 only  C. 3 only  
   B. 2 only  D. 1, 2, & 3

81. Which of the following areas will normally be treated using a single field megavoltage beam?
   A. Mediastinum  C. Pituitary fossa  
   B. Spinal cord  D. Esophagus

82. In the treatment of gynecologic malignancies the lateral borders of the AP/PA fields are situated adjacent to the widest part of the pelvic rim to encompass the:
   1. Internal iliac  2. External iliac nodes  3. Inguinal nodes
   A. 1 & 2 only  C. 2 & 3 only  
   B. 1 & 3 only  D. 1, 2, & 3

83. Which of the following structures should be shielded during a mantle field technique?
   A. 1 & 2 only  C. 2 & 3 only  
   B. 1 & 3 only  D. 1, 2, & 3

84. If a field size of 35 cm x 35 cm is required and the maximum field size of 20 cm x 20 cm is obtained at an 80 cm SSD, what SSD is necessary to provide the desired field size?
   A. 100 cm  C. 140 cm  
   B. 120 cm  D. 160 cm

85. A patient was to have received 200 rads daily in 20 fractions at 80 cm SSD. What is this patient's total dose if the treatments were received at a 76 cm SSD?
   A. 3610 rads  C. 4432 rads  
   B. 3824 rads  D. 4676 rads

86. A treatment designed to be given at 120 cm SSD is mistakenly given at 112 cm SSD. What is the error in dose delivered?
   A. 15% overdose  C. 7% overdose  
   B. 15% overdose  D. 7% underdose

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87. When a 360 rotation technique is employed for malignancies of the head and neck an eye shielding can be provided by the use of a:

A. Proinos shield
B. Kinetic shield
C. Skip scan shield
D. Dumbbell shield

88. The following blocked field is used while treating the:

A. Bones of the thorax
B. Lungs and pericardium
C. Lymphatics of the thorax
D. Heart and great vessels

89. The principle areas requiring shielding for the technique are:

1. Esophagus 2. Lungs 4. Pericardium
A. 1 & 2 only
B. 1 & 3 only
C. 2 & 3 only
D. 1, 2, & 3

90. This diagram is most commonly known as a/an:

A. Inverted Y
B. Floating arch
C. Mantle
D. Lazy E

91. The irradiation of the extremities is most often accomplished by the use of:

A. 90 arc field
B. Parallel opposed fields
C. 180 arc field
D. Multiple field treatments

92. Which of the following patient records must be maintained for legal purposes?

1. Machine calibrations
2. Q.A. checks
3. Port films
A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. 3 only
D. 1, 2, & 3

93. What will the finishing angle of an arc setup be if the starting angle is 270, the rotation direction is clockwise, MU/degree = 1.21, and MU setting = 205?

A. 58
B. 79
C. 87
D. 101

94. A dose of 7000 cGy is prescribed at axis in 35 fractions using a Co60 unit at 80cm SAD. If a readout error resulted in a 76cm SAD the actual dose delivered is:

A. 2.22 Gy
B. 2.39 Gy
C. 2.46 Gy
D. 2.76 Gy

95. When treating a mediastinum with parallel opposed 10 x 15 cm fields to the midline, which of the following structures is most likely to be at greatest risk first?

A. Heart
B. Sternum
C. Spinal cord
D. Skin