



Magnetic Resonance Imaging

The purpose of the examination requirement is to assess whether individuals have obtained the knowledge and cognitive skills underlying the intelligent performance of the tasks typically required in [discipline] for practice at entry level.

ARRT determined the tasks that entry-level MR technologists typically perform by administering a comprehensive practice analysis survey to a nationwide sample of MR technologists.¹ The *Task Inventory for Magnetic Resonance Imaging* is on ARRT's website (www.arrt.org).

The *Examination Content Specifications for Magnetic Resonance Imaging* and attached content outline identify the knowledge areas underlying performance of the tasks on the *Task Inventory for Magnetic Resonance Imaging*. Every content category links to one or more tasks on the [task inventory](#).

This document is not intended to serve as a curriculum guide. Although ARRT programs for certification and registration and educational programs may have related purposes, their functions are clearly different. Educational programs are generally broader in scope and address the subject matter that is included in the content outline, but do not limit themselves to only this content. ARRT administers this examination on a computer at a standardized testing center.

The table below presents the major content categories and subcategories that the examination covers. The table lists the number of test questions in each category in bold and the number of test questions in each subcategory in parentheses. The content outline, which makes up the remaining pages of this document, addresses specific topics within each category.

Content Category	Number of Scored Questions ²
Patient Care	1620
<i>Patient Interactions and Management</i> (16) (20)	
Safety	2140
<i>MRI Screening and Safety</i> (21) (40)	
Image Production	10636
<i>Physical Principles of Image Formation</i> (40) (34)	
<i>Sequence Parameters and Options</i> (36) (32)	
<i>Data Acquisition, Processing, and Storage</i> (30) (20)	
Procedures	5754
<i>Neurological</i> (25) (22)	
<i>Body</i> (15) (16)	
<i>Musculoskeletal</i> (17) (16)	
Total	200

¹ A special debt of gratitude is due to the hundreds of professionals participating in this project as committee members, survey respondents, and reviewers.

² The exam includes an additional 30 unscored (pilot) questions.



Patient Care

1. Patient Interactions and Management

A. Ethical and Legal Aspects

1. patients' rights
 - a. informed consent (e.g.,* written, oral, implied)
 - b. confidentiality (HIPAA)
 - c. American Hospital Association (AHA) Patient Care Partnership (Patients' Bill of Rights)
 1. privacy
 2. extent of care (e.g., DNR)
 3. access to information
 4. living will, health care proxy, advance directive
 5. research participation
2. legal issues
 - a. verification (e.g., patient identification, compare order to clinical indication, exam coding)
 - b. common terminology (e.g., battery, negligence, malpractice, beneficence)
 - c. legal doctrines (e.g., respondeat superior, res ipsa loquitur)
 - d. restraints versus positioning aids used to eliminate motion artifact

3. ARRT Standards of Ethics

B. Interpersonal Communication

1. modes of communication
 - a. verbal and written
 - b. nonverbal (e.g., eye contact, touching)
2. challenges in communication
 - a. interactions with others
 1. language barriers
 2. cultural and social factors
 3. physical, sensory, or cognitive impairments
 4. age
 5. emotional status, acceptance of condition (e.g., mental health concerns)
- b. explanation of medical terms
- c. strategies to improve understanding

3. patient education

- a. explanation of current procedure (e.g., purpose, exam length, risks, benefits)
- b. pre- and post-procedure instructions (e.g., preparations, diet, medications, discharge instructions)
- c. review of pertinent medical history
- d. respond to inquiries about other imaging modalities
- e. communication with patient during procedure

C. Physical Assistance and Monitoring

1. body ergonomics (e.g., balance, alignment, movement)
 - a. patient transfer techniques
 - b. safe patient handling devices (e.g., transfer board)
2. assisting patients with medical equipment
 - a. infusion catheters and pumps
 - b. oxygen delivery systems
 - c. other (e.g., nasogastric tubes, urinary catheters, tracheostomy tubes)
3. routine monitoring and documentation
 - a. vital signs
 - b. physical signs and symptoms (e.g., motor control, severity of injury)
 - c. fall prevention
 - d. patient comfort and privacy
 - e. sedated patients/sedation
 - f. claustrophobic patients
 - g. time-out

D. Medical Emergencies

1. allergic reactions (e.g., contrast media, latex)
2. [physiologic reactions \(e.g., cardiovascular effects, vasovagal reactions\)](#)
2. cardiac/respiratory arrest (e.g., CPR, AED)
3. physical injury, trauma, or RF burn
4. other medical disorders (e.g., seizures, diabetic reactions)
5. communication of critical findings to health care team

*"e.g." indicates examples of the topics covered, but is not a complete list.



Patient Care (continued)

E. Infection Control

1. chain of infection (cycle of infection)
 - a. pathogen
 - b. reservoir
 - c. susceptible host
 - d. portal of entry
 - e. mode of transmission
 1. direct
 - a. droplet
 - b. direct contact
 2. indirect
 - a. airborne
 - b. vehicle-borne (fomite)
 - c. vector-borne (mechanical or biological)
 - d. portal of exit
2. asepsis
 - a. equipment disinfection
 - b. equipment sterilization
 - c. medical aseptic technique
 - d. sterile technique
3. CDC Standard Precautions
 - a. hand hygiene
 - b. use of personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g., gloves, gowns, masks)
 - c. safe handling of contaminated equipment and surfaces
 - d. disposal of contaminated materials
 1. linens
 2. needles
 3. patient supplies
 4. blood and body fluids
 - e. safe injection practices
4. transmission-based precautions
 - a. contact
 - b. droplet
 - c. airborne
5. additional precautions
 - a. neutropenic precautions (reverse isolation)
 - b. healthcare associated (nosocomial) infections

F. Handling and Disposal of Toxic or Hazardous Material

1. types of materials
 - a. chemicals (e.g., disinfectants)
 - b. chemotherapy
2. safety data sheet

G. Pharmacology

1. patient history
 - a. medication reconciliation (current medications)
 - b. premedications
 - c. contraindications
 - d. scheduling and prioritizing examinations
2. administration
 - a. routes (e.g., IV, oral)
 - b. supplies (e.g., needles)
 - c. procedural technique (e.g., venipuncture)
 - d. dose calculation
 - e. power injector
 1. fluoro-triggering
 2. timing bolus
 3. automatic bolus tracking
3. contrast media types and properties (e.g., gadolinium, linear versus macrocyclic, ionic versus nonionic)
4. appropriateness of contrast media to examination
 - a. patient condition
 - b. patient age and weight
 - c. laboratory values (e.g., BUN, creatinine, eGFR)
5. complications/reactions
 - a. local effects (e.g., extravasation/infiltration, phlebitis)
 - b. acute adverse events~~systemic effects~~
 1. mild
 2. moderate
 3. severe
 - c. emergency medications
 - d. technologist's response and documentation
6. laboratory specimens (e.g., biopsy tissue, blood draw)



Safety

1. MRI Screening and Safety

- A. Screening and Education (patients, personnel, nonpersonnel)
 - 1. biomedical implants (active, passive)
 - a. identify and document device, year, make, model
 - b. research and verify device labeling (MR Safe, MR Conditional, MR Unsafe)
 - c. identify device specific parameters
 - 2. ~~ferrous~~ foreign bodies and associated risks
 - 3. patient considerations ~~medical conditions~~ (e.g., pregnancy, claustrophobia, ~~large~~ body habitus, pediatric)
 - 4. prior diagnostic or surgical procedures
 - 5. topical or externally applied items (e.g., tattoos, medication patches, body piercing jewelry, monitoring devices, clothing)
 - 6. Level 1 and Level 2 MR personnel
- B. Electromagnetic Fields
 - 1. static field
 - a. translational and rotational forces
 - b. magnetohydrodynamic effect
 - c. magnetohemodynamic effect
 - d. magnetic shielding
 - e. spatial gradient of the static magnetic field
 - f. FDA guidelines
 - 2. RF field
 - a. thermal heating (SAR)
 - b. conductive loops
 - c. thermal injuries (e.g., proximity burns, conductive burns) ~~proximity burns~~
 - d. RF shielding
 - e. FDA guidelines
 - 3. gradient field
 - a. current induction
 - b. acoustic noise
 - c. peripheral neurostimulation
 - d. magnetophosphenes
 - e. FDA guidelines

C. ~~Equipment~~ MR Environment and Equipment Management

- ~~1. placement of conductors (e.g., ECG leads, coils, cables)~~
- ~~2. cryogen safety~~
- ~~3. ancillary equipment (MR Safe, MR Conditional, MR Unsafe)~~

D. ~~Environment~~

- ~~1. climate control (temperature, humidity)~~
- ~~2. designated MR safety zones~~
- ~~3. gauss lines~~
- ~~4. emergency procedures (e.g., quench, fire)~~

- 1. MR system inspection (e.g., coil and cable inspection, malfunction)
- 2. placement of conductors (e.g., ECG leads, coils, cables)
- 3. RF (radiofrequency) coils
 - a. transmit/receive
 - b. receive only
- 4. cryogen safety
- 5. FDA labeling criteria (ancillary equipment)
 - a. MR Safe
 - b. MR Conditional
 - c. MR Unsafe
- 6. communication
 - a. audio and visual connectivity between local and remote operators
 - b. communication with patient during MRI exam
 - c. continuous visual and audio monitoring of patient during MRI exam
- 7. monitor scan room and equipment room conditions (e.g., temperature, humidity)
- 8. secure MR Unsafe or Conditional equipment in Zone III and Zone IV (e.g., tether, locked storage)
- 9. designated MR Safety Zones
- 10. gauss lines
- 11. precautions and procedures for alternative MR environments (e.g., point-of-care MRI, mobile)
- 12. emergency procedures
 - a. quench
 - b. fire
 - c. emergency table stop
 - d. emergency power-off



- 13. emergency response
(e.g., fire fighters, weapons, rapid response team)
- 14. MR Safety events and near-miss reporting
 - a. projectile
 - b. thermal injury
 - c. acoustic injury
 - d. other reportable events
(e.g., screening failure, undisclosed implant)
- 15. downtime procedures (e.g., internet outage in remote scanning situation)
- 16. quality control phantom setup



Image Production

1. Physical Principles of Image Formation

A. Instrumentation

1. electromagnetism
(e.g., Faraday's law)
2. static magnet
 - a. types (superconductive, resistive, permanent)
 - b. magnetic field strength
 - c. shim coils
3. RF system
 - a. coil configuration
 - b. surface coils
 - c. phased array coils
 - d. transmit and receive coils
 - e. transmit and receive bandwidth
 - f. pulse profile
4. gradient system
 - a. gradient coil configuration
 - b. slew rate
 - c. rise time
 - d. duty cycle

B. Fundamentals

1. nuclear magnetism
 - a. Larmor equation
 - b. precession
 - c. gyromagnetic ratio
 - d. resonance
 - e. RF pulse
 - f. equilibrium magnetization
 - g. energy state transitions
 - h. phase coherence
 - i. free induction decay (FID)
 - j. magnetic susceptibility
(e.g., diamagnetism, paramagnetism, superparamagnetism, ferromagnetism)
2. tissue characteristics
 - a. T1 recovery
 - b. T2 decay (relaxation)
 - c. T2* (susceptibility)
 - d. proton (spin) density (PD)
 - e. flow
 - f. diffusion
 - g. perfusion

3. spatial localization

- a. vectors
- b. X, Y, Z coordinate system
- c. physical gradient
- d. slice select gradient
- e. phase-encoding gradient
- f. frequency (readout) gradient
- g. sampling frequency/rate
- h. k-space (raw data)

C. Artifacts (Cause, Appearance, and Compensation)**

1. aliasing (wrap around)
2. Gibbs, truncation
3. chemical shift
4. chemical misregistration
5. magnetic susceptibility
6. radiofrequency (e.g., zipper)
7. motion and flow
(e.g., patient motion, ghosting)
8. partial volume averaging
9. cross-talk
10. cross-excitation
11. moiré pattern
12. parallel imaging artifacts
13. eddy currents
14. dielectric effect

D. Quality Control

1. slice thickness
2. spatial resolution
3. contrast resolution
4. signal to noise
5. center frequency
6. transmit gain
7. geometric accuracy
8. equipment inspection
(e.g., coils, cables, door seals)

** The subsequent list of artifacts is not a complete list of all possibilities.



Image Production (continued)

2. Sequence Parameters and Options

A. Imaging Parameters

1. repetition time (TR)
2. echo time (TE)
3. inversion time (TI)
4. number of signal averages (NSA, NEX)
5. flip angle
6. field of view (FOV)
7. matrix
8. pixel
9. voxel
10. number of slices
11. slice thickness and gap
12. phase and frequency
13. echo train length (ETL)
14. effective TE
15. bandwidth (transmit, receive)
16. concatenations (number of acquisitions per TR)
17. b-value
18. velocity encoding (VENC)

B. Image Contrast

1. T1 weighted
2. T2 weighted
3. PD weighted
4. T2* weighted
5. diffusion weighted imaging (DWI)
6. susceptibility weighted imaging (SWI)

C. Imaging Options

1. 2D and 3D
2. slice order (sequential, interleaving)
3. spatial saturation pulse ~~or~~ band
4. gradient moment nulling
5. suppression techniques (e.g., fat, water, Dixon method)
6. physiologic gating and triggering
7. in-phase and out-of-phase
8. rectangular FOV
9. anti-aliasing
10. parallel imaging
11. filtering

D. Image Quality

1. contrast to noise ratio (CNR, C/N)
2. signal to noise ratio (SNR, S/N)
3. spatial resolution
4. acquisitions time

FOCUS OF QUESTIONS:

~~Questions will address the interdependence of the imaging parameters, weightings, and options listed on the left, and how they affect image quality.~~

~~Image Quality~~

- ~~• contrast to noise ratio (CNR, C/N)~~
- ~~• signal to noise ratio (SNR, S/N)~~
- ~~• spatial resolution~~
- ~~• acquisition time~~



Image Production (continued)

3. Data Acquisition, Processing, and Storage

A. Pulse Sequences

1. spin echo (SE)
 - a. conventional spin echo
 - b. fast spin echo (FSE)
2. inversion recovery (IR)
(e.g., STIR, FLAIR)
3. gradient echo (GRE)
 - a. conventional gradient echo
 - b. spoiled gradient echo
 - c. coherent gradient echo
 - d. steady state free precession (SSFP)
 - e. fast gradient echo
 - f. MRA and /MRV
 1. flow dynamics
 2. time-of-flight (TOF)
 3. phase contrast
 4. contrast enhanced
4. echo planar imaging (EPI)
5. diffusion weighted imaging (DWI)
6. susceptibility weighted imaging (SWI)
7. perfusion
8. CINE
~~spectroscopy~~

B. Data Manipulation

1. k-space mapping and filling
(e.g., centric, spiral, keyhole)
2. fast Fourier transformation (FFT)
3. Nyquist theorem
4. postprocessing
 - a. maximum intensity projection (MIP)
reformation
 - b. multiplanar reformation (MPR)
 - c. subtraction
 - d. apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) mapping
 - e. ~~CINE~~

C. Informatics

1. hard or electronic copy
(e.g., DICOM file format)
2. archive
3. PACS/MIMPS and electronic medical record (EMR)
4. security and confidentiality
5. networking



Procedures

1. Neurological

A. Head and Neck

1. brain ([e.g., trauma, stroke](#))
2. brain for [Multiple Sclerosis](#) (MS)
3. brain for seizure
4. infant brain (less than one year old)
5. brain perfusion
6. [brain for known tumor or metastases](#)
7. CSF flow
8. ~~brain spectroscopy~~
9. [CSF leaks](#)
10. internal auditory canals (IACs)
11. pituitary
12. orbits
13. cranial nerves (nonIACs) ([e.g., skull base, trigeminal nerve](#))
14. [face \(e.g., sinuses\)](#) ~~sinuses~~
15. soft tissue neck
(e.g., parotids, thyroid)
16. vascular head (MRA, MRV)
17. vascular neck (MRA, MRV)

B. Spine

1. cervical
2. thoracic
3. lumbar
4. sacroiliac (SI) joints
5. sacrum ~~and~~-coccyx
6. [spinal trauma](#)
7. total spine
8. lumbar plexus

FOCUS OF QUESTIONS

Questions about each of the studies listed on the left may focus on any of the following factors:

Anatomy and Physiology

- imaging planes
- pathological considerations
- protocol considerations
- patient considerations (e.g., pediatric, geriatric, bariatric, trauma)

Patient Set-Up

- patient data input
- coil selection and position
- patient orientation
- landmarking
- physiologic gating and triggering

Contrast Media

- effect on images

~~Additional Procedures~~

- ~~CINE (e.g., CSF flow study, TMJs)~~
- ~~surgical planning~~



Procedures (continued)

2. Body

A. Thorax

1. chest (noncardiac) (e.g., mediastinal mass, chest wall)
2. breast (e.g., screening and diagnostic, breast implant)
3. vascular chest (MRA, MRV)~~thorax~~
4. brachial plexus

B. Abdomen

1. liver
2. iron quantification
3. pancreas
4. adrenals
5. kidneys
6. enterography
7. vascular abdomen-(MRA, MRV)
8. MRCP

C. Pelvis

1. soft tissue pelvis (e.g., bladder, rectum)
2. female soft tissue pelvis (e.g., uterus)
3. male soft tissue pelvis (e.g., prostate)
4. vascular pelvis-(MRA, MRV)

3. Musculoskeletal

A. Temporomandibular Joints (TMJs)

B. Sternum

C. Sternoclavicular (SC) Joints

D. Shoulder

E. Scapula

F. Long Bones (upper extremity)

G. Elbow

H. Wrist

I. Hand

J. Fingers (2nd-5th digits)~~(nonthumb)~~

K. Thumb

L. Bony Pelvis

M. Hip

N. Long Bones (lower extremity)

O. Knee

P. Ankle

Q. Foot

R. Arthrogram

R. Vascular Extremities (e.g., runoff MRA)

S. Soft Tissue (e.g., tumor, infection)

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