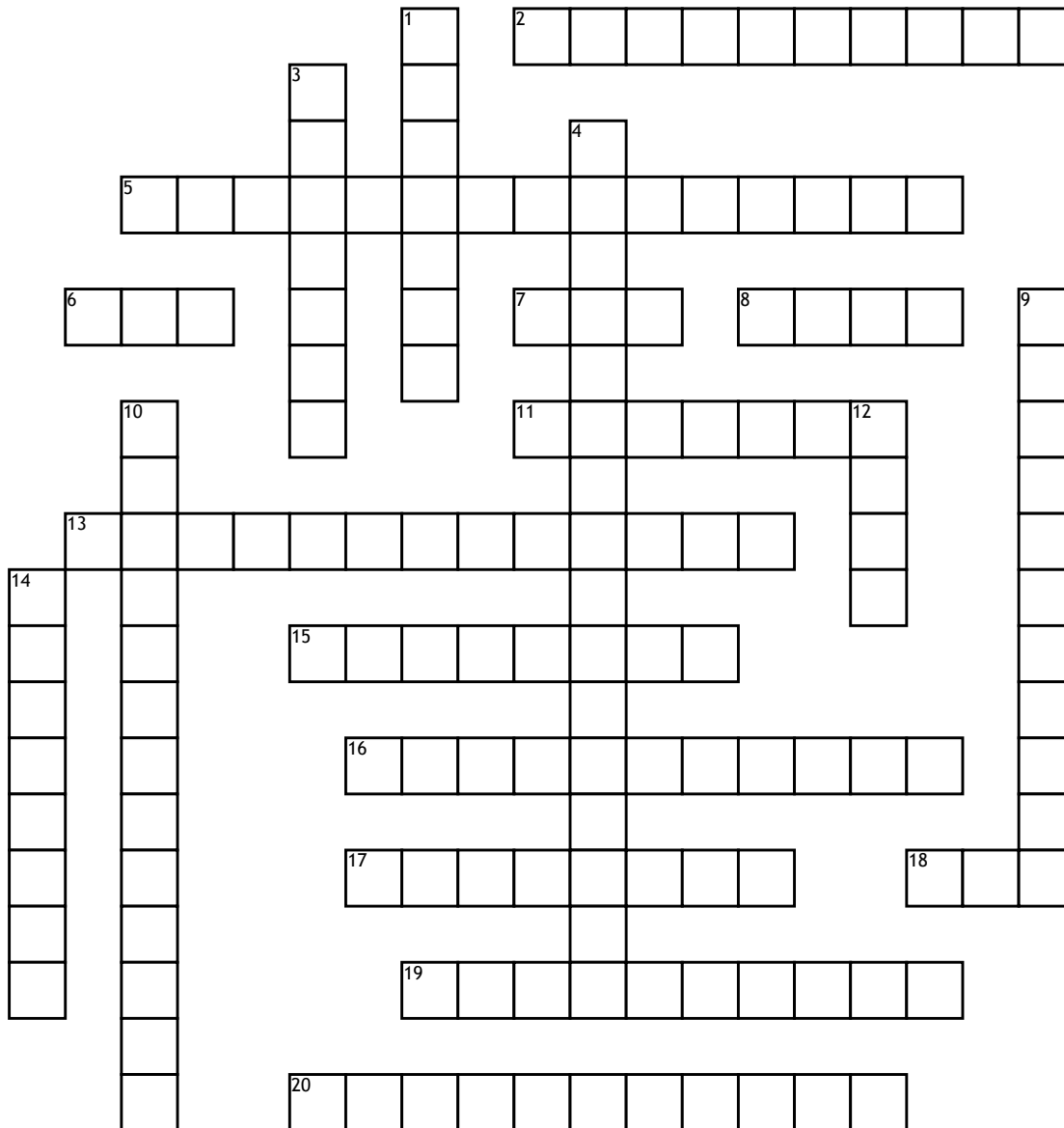


# Abdomen X-ray



## Across

2. Breathing requirement for supine abdomens  
 5. Ascending colon, transverse colon, ? colon  
 6. The liver should be positioned at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the ROI  
 7. What is the abbreviation used to describe the three parts of the renal system?  
 8. What is used to decrease scatter of an abdomen x-ray?  
 11. Average sized patients should have the cassette direction \_\_\_\_\_, to ensure the whole ROI is included.  
 13. What pathology is 50% likely to result in bowel obstruction?

15. No \_\_\_\_\_ is shown when the iliac wings appear symmetrical  
 16. Who should you show if there is free air under the abdomen?  
 17. What will be superimposed if a true lateral abdomen is achieved?  
 18. Is constipation a valid reason to perform a AXR? (yes or no)  
 19. How long should a patient lie on their side if a lateral decubitis AXR is required?  
 20. The center point of an AP supine abdominal x-ray is

## Down

1. What will be visualized on both sides below the diaphragm if adequate penetration has been used?

3. Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity  
 4. Free gas or air in the peritoneal cavity  
 9. L4, is at the level of what bony landmark?  
 10. The IR should be \_\_\_\_\_ to the cassette for an AP supine abdomen  
 12. The standard kVp used is between 70-80 for an AXR? (true or false)  
 14. Twisting of the intestines creating an obstruction of the intestine