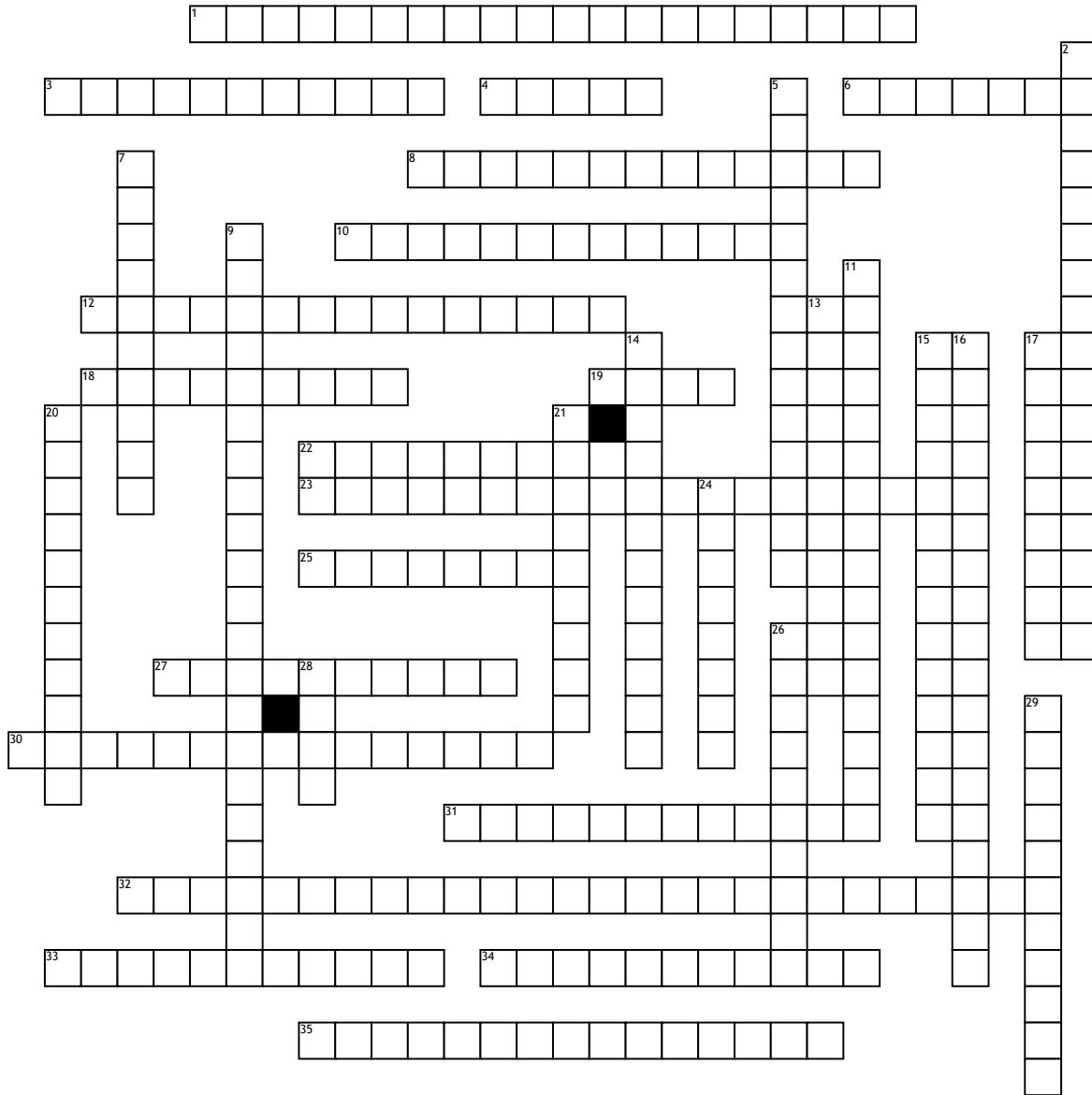


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Chapter 11 Scatter Control



**Across**

- 1. can be used to determine the adjustment in mA/second needed when changing from grid to nongrid
- 3. a zebra pattern artifact that can occur during computed radiography imaging
- 4. the potter-bucky diaphragm located below the table-top
- 6. contains a permanently mounted grid and allows the IR to slide behind it
- 8. expresses the number of lead lines per unit length in inches, centimeters, or both
- 10. the distance between the grid and the convergent line or point
- 12. method for limiting the scatter reaching the IR. Distance between patient and IR
- 18. a stationary grid placed on top of the IR
- 19. a device that has very thin lead strips with radiolucent interspaces
- 22. has lead lines that run in one direction only
- 23. automatically limits the size and shape of the primary beam to the size and shape of the IR
- 25. an aperture diaphragm that has an extended flange attached to it
- 27. a decrease in the number of transmitted photons that reach the IR
- 30. an imaginary point, if imaginary lines were drawn from each of the lead lines in a linear focused grid

- 31. has lead lines that run parallel to one another
  - 32. automatically limits the size and shape of the primary beam to the size and shape of the IR
  - 33. has lead lines that are angled, or canted, to approx match the angle of divergence of the primary beam
  - 34. refers to the linear pattern of the lead lines of a grid used interchangeably with collimation
- Down**
- 2. the simplest type of beam restricting device, constructed of a flat piece of lead that has a hole in it
  - 5. an imaginary line if points were connected along the length of a linear focused grid
  - 7. located immediately below tube window where the entrance shutters limit the x-ray beam size
  - 9. changes the shape and size of the primary beam; located between x-ray beam housing
  - 11. has lead lines that run at a right angle to one another
  - 13. a decrease in the size of the projected radiation field
  - 14. an IR that has a grid permanently mounted to its front surface
  - 15. has lead lines that run parallel to one another
  - 16. radiolucent strips between the lead lines of a grid, generally made of aluminum
  - 17. the orientation of a grid's lead lines to one another
  - 20. can be used to determine the adjustment in the milliampere/second needed when changing from using a grid to nongrid

- 21. the ratio of the height of the lead strips to the distance between them
- 24. changes the shape and size of the projected x-ray field
- 26. the recommended range of source-to-image receptor distance measurements that can be used with a focused grid
- 28. an aperture diaphragm that has an extended flange attached
- 29. has lead lines that run at a right angle to one another