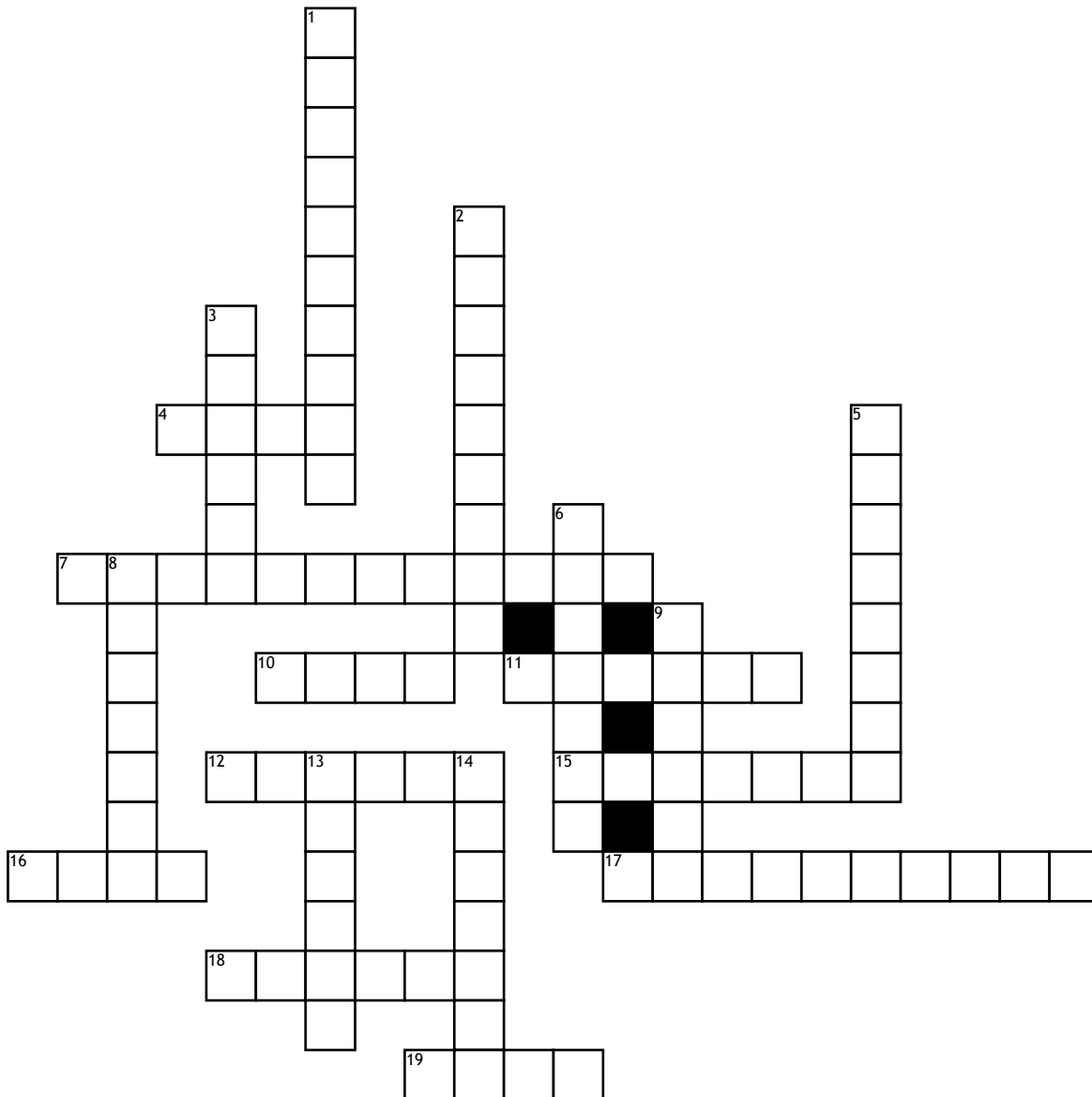


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Chapter 1 Key Terms



Across

4. Radiologist Assistant, An advanced-level radiographer who extends the capacity of the radiologist in the diagnostic imaging environment, thereby enhancing patient
7. Bone Densitometry, Measurement of bone density using dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DEXA or DXA) to detect
10. Energy, Capacity to operate or
11. Radiation, Energy transmitted by waves through space or through a
12. Radiography, Making of records (radiographs) of internal structures of the body by passing x-rays or gamma rays through the body to act on specially sensitized film or an imaging plate or
15. Positron Emission Tomography, The creation of sectional images of the body that demonstrate the physiologic function of various organs and

16. Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Process of using a magnetic field and radiofrequencies to create sectional images of the

17. Radiologic Technologist, General term applied to an individual who performs radiography, radiation therapy, or nuclear medicine

18. Mammography, Radiography of the

19. Roentgen Ray, Synonym for

Down

1. Radiation Therapy, Branch of radiology involved in the treatment of disease by means of x-rays or radioactive

2. Radiology, Branch of the health sciences dealing with radioactive substances and radiant energy and with the diagnosis and treatment of disease by means of both ionizing (e.g., roentgen rays) and nonionizing (e.g., ultrasound)

3. Ionization, Any process by which a neutral atom gains or loses an electron, thus acquiring a net

5. Nuclear Medicine Technology, Branch of radiology that involves the introduction of radioactive substances into the body for both diagnostic and therapeutic

6. Radiologist, Physician who specializes in the use of x-rays and other forms of both ionizing and nonionizing radiation in the diagnosis and treatment of

8. X-Ray, Electromagnetic radiation of short wavelength that is produced when electrons moving at high velocity are suddenly

9. Diagnostic Medical Sonography, Visualization of deep structures of the body by recording the reflections of pulses of ultrasonic waves directed into the

13. Cardiovascular Interventional Technology, Radiologic procedures for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the cardiovascular

14. Computed Tomography, Recording of a predetermined plane in the body using an x-ray beam that is measured, recorded, and then processed by a computer for display on a