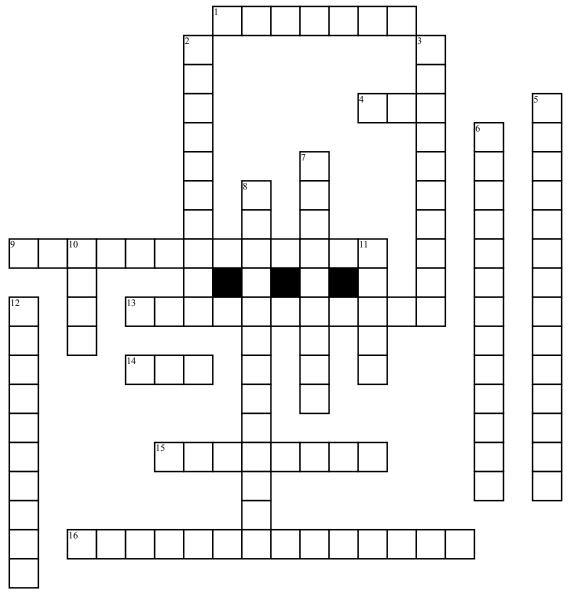
Image Quality



Across

- **1.** The level of blackness on an image
- **4.** Factor that controls radiographic density
- **9.** Increase in the object size on an image compared to its true size.
- **13.** The X-Ray photons that pass through the body and reach the image receptor
- **14.** Factor that controls radiographic contrast
- **15.** The different shades of brightness

16. Accuracy or sharpness of structural lines recorded in an image.

Down

- **2.** Image of an object that is longer than the object radiographed
- **3.** Misrepresentation of the size, shape, or position of an image.
- **5.** Image of an object that is shorter than the object radiographed

- **6.** Device that converts X-Ray photons into a radiographic image
- 7. Image highlights that do not represent an anatomic or body structure
- **8.** Term used to refer to noise on film
- **10.** Device placed between the patient and image receptor to reduce radiation scatter
- **11.** Grainy appearance on an image
- **12.** Process where incoming electrons lose energy and do not get absorbed