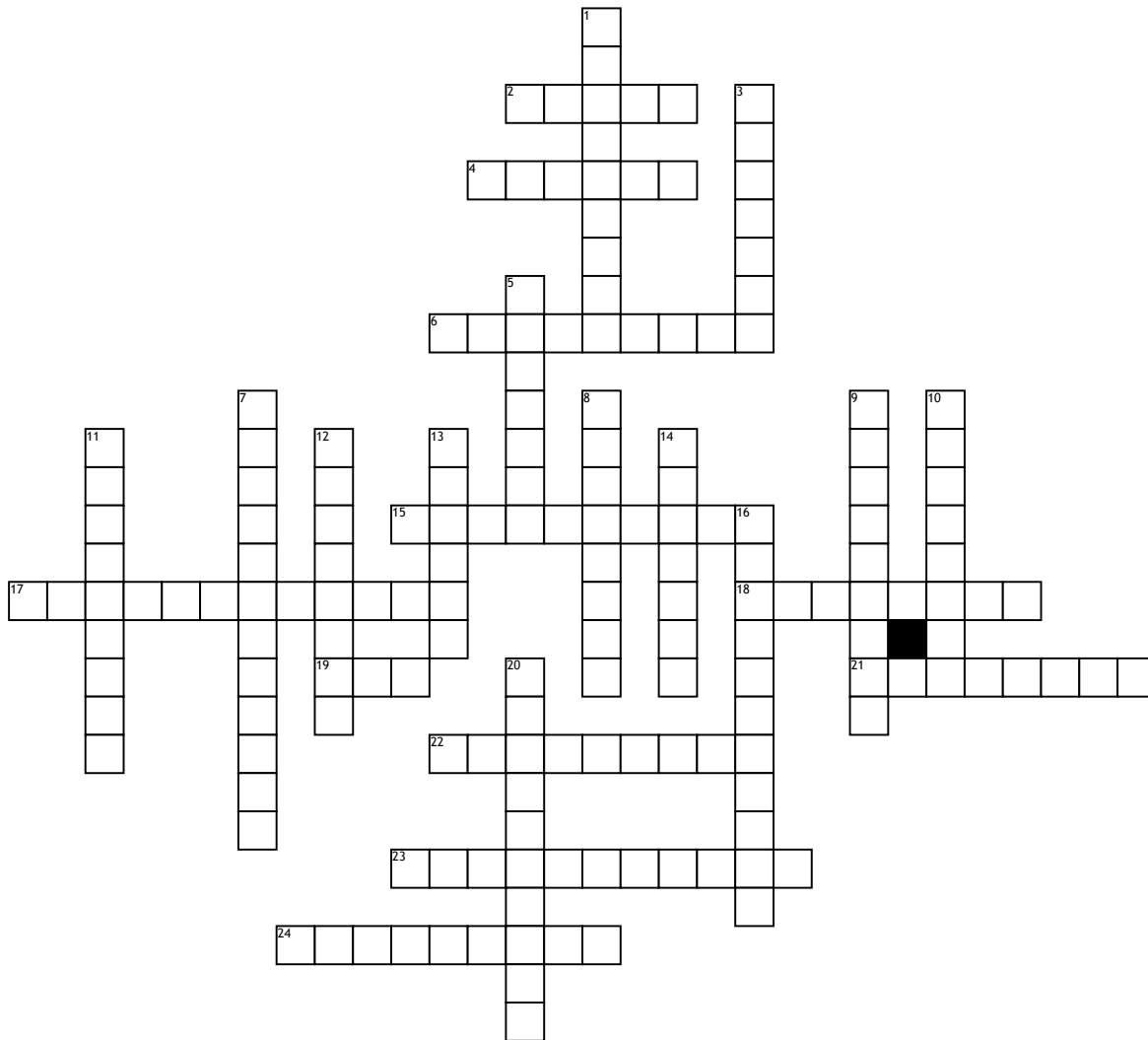


Rad Bio



Across

2. Most critical trimester for radiation exposure of an embryo.
 4. Do not dissolve in water. Fats, fatty acids, oil or wax.
 6. Radiation exposure to hair follicles that will result in hair loss.
 15. Occurs by chance from a low-dose levels of radiation.
 17. Occurs at higher radiation dose, shredding of of the first (outer) layer of the skin.
 18. Last stage in ARS. Symptoms will start to go away however, the patient may still have lasting effects from the radiation exposure.
 19. Mature female reproductive cell, has the potential to divide
 21. Do not belong in the body. Such as foreign objects/substances.
 22. Normal death of cells

23. When they are damaged the body will lose its natural ability to fight infection. Most radiosensitive.

24. Makes up the majority of the cell and is located outside the nucleus. Part of the protoplasm.

Down

1. Cells will divide without control leading to this type of cancer which starts in the skin and can be a result of radiation exposure.
 3. Responsible for cell function, structural support, growth and repair in a cell.
 5. ____ death. Occurs after a cell divides more than once.
 7. Term to describe the study of disease within a group of people. Example, radiation induced cancer.
 8. Any change of a base in the DNA chain. Can be an alteration or a loss.
 9. Nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhea may occur within hours of radiation exposure.

10. Symptoms worsen and depend more on the patient. Can include infection, hemorrhage, fluid loss, etc.

11. A dose level below where there is no effect of radiation.

12. Results in cell mutation. Part of the chromosome is left out during cell division.

13. Visual symptoms. In this stage the patient may recover or see more lethal effects of radiation exposure.

14. Agents, such as radiation, that can cause a genetic mutation.

16. Carries genetic information. Rod-shaped structures.

20. Living content of a cell. Consist of organic compounds and inorganic materials.