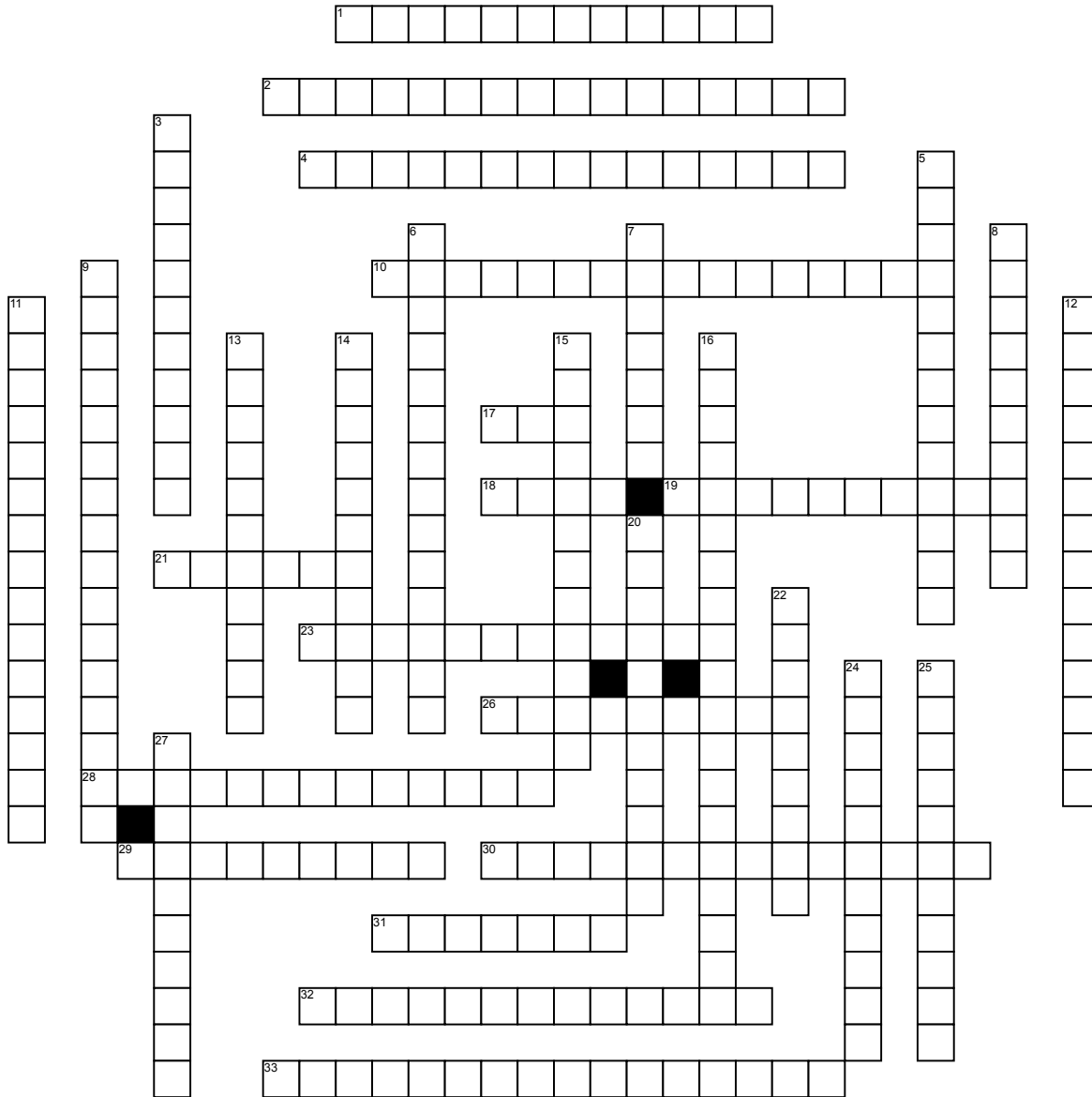


Name: _____

Date: _____

Surgical Radiography



Across

1. A procedure involving multiple x rays of a joint using a fluoroscope, or a special piece of x-ray equipment which shows an immediate x-ray image.

2. Any method of holding together the fragments of a fractured bone without the use of appliances external to the skin. (2)

4. Radiography demonstrating the intracranial fluid-containing spaces after the withdrawal of cerebrospinal fluid and introduction of air or other gas.

10. A physician who specializes in anesthesiology.

17. Provides intraoperative imaging in a variety of examinations with a variety of equipment.

18. Named because of its configuration, _____ have radiographic capabilities, though they are used primarily for fluoroscopic imaging during surgical, orthopedic, critical care, and emergency care procedures.

19. A nonsterile member of a surgical team, who assesses the patient's condition before, during, and after the surgical operation and plans the intraoperative care plan, which is evaluated on an ongoing basis to provide the optimal outcome for the patient.

21. Clean, fresh, surgical attire.

23. The determination of a site or place of any process or lesion.

26. In the direction of normal movement, as in blood flow or peristalsis.

28. Radiopaque substances introduced into a joint, bursa or blood vessel, to allow radiological visualization. (2)

29. The surgical cutting or dividing of bone, usually to correct a deformity.

30. An operative procedure that partially or totally destroys an epiphysis and may incorporate a bone graft to produce fusion of the epiphysis or premature cessation of its growth; generally undertaken to equalize leg length.

31. A method of bone fixation, usually for treatment of fractures, in which metal pins are placed within the medullary cavity or anchored in bone.

32. Reparative surgery of cartilage.

33. A method of holding together the fragments of a fractured bone by using transfixing metal pins through the fragments and a compression device attached to the pins outside the skin surface. (2)

Down

3. The use of high-energy shock waves to fragment and disintegrate kidney stones.

5. Happening or done after a surgical operation.

6. Within (1) the spinal cord, (2) the medulla oblongata, or (3) the marrow cavity of a bone.

7. Free from infection; called also sterile.

8. A radiographic record of contrast esophagography or barium swallow.

9. Performed before the use of any imaging equipment to ensure proper operation. (2)

11. X-ray examination of the bile ducts, using a radiopaque dye as a contrast medium.

12. Surgical fastening of the ends of a fractured bone.

13. Radiography of the urinary bladder using a contrast medium, so that its outline can be seen clearly.

14. Examination by means of the fluoroscope; live action x-ray

15. Surgery to relieve pain and restore range of motion by realigning or reconstructing a joint.

16. Allied health practitioner qualified by academic and clinical education. (2)

20. The x-ray study of the blood vessels

22. Removal, as of an organ, by cutting. Also called also excision.

24. Surgical excision of the lamina of a vertebral arch, usually done to relieve the symptoms of a herniated disk by disk excision.

25. A radiograph of an artery.

27. A drug or agent used to abolish the sensation of pain, to achieve adequate muscle relaxation during surgery, to calm fear and allay anxiety, and to produce amnesia for the event.