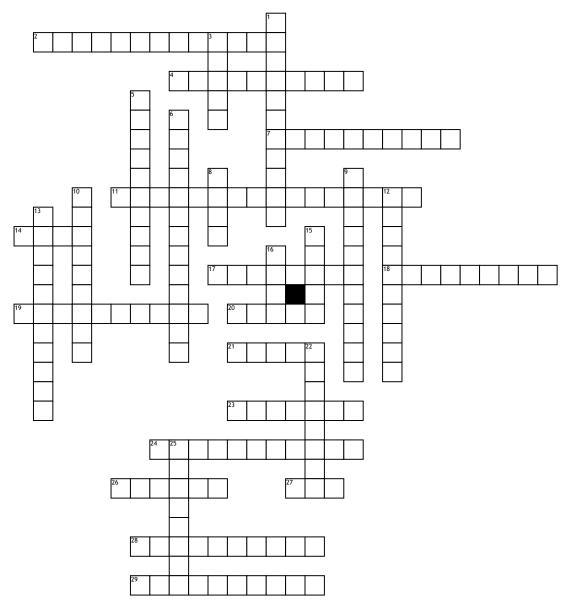
## **Ultrasound Crossword**



## **Across**

- 2. Ultrasound of the eye
- **4.** The distance between the corresponding points on an ultrasound wave
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ doppler detects changes in velocity and direction of blood seen as different shades of colour.
- 11. Ultrasound study of the heart
- **14.** A barrier to the high-frequency sound waves of ultrasound
- **17.** An anatomic structure or region of the body that does not produce any echoes
- **18.** An anatomic structure or region of the body that highly reflects sound energy
- **19.** A \_\_\_\_\_ scan produces an image that resembles an axial CT scan.
- **20.** "blips" seen on a monitor; the height of these blips represents the intensity of the returning echo
- 21. Sound navigation and ranging

- ${\bf 23.}\ {\bf Detects}\ {\bf frequency}\ {\bf and}\ {\bf velocity}\ {\bf shits}\ {\bf of}\ {\bf a}$  moving structure
- **24.** Uses sonographer's findings to interpret images and reach diagnosis
- **26.** Structures demonstrated by an echo-free region surrounded by a well-defined margin or border
- **27.** Eliminates air trapped between the fact of the transducer and the skin surface
- **28.** Serves as a sender and receiver of the ultrasound signal
- **29.** An imaging technique that uses high-frequency sound waves to produce images of organs and structures in the body

## **Down**

- 1. Highly reflective structures as compared with surrounding structures
- **3.** An echogenic structure with varying internal echoes that represent biliary ducts and branches of the hepatic and portal veins
- **5.** Acoustic energy that is reflected from a structure back towards the transducer

- **6.** A needle is used to withdraw amniotic fluid within the uterus for genetic analysis
- $\boldsymbol{8.}$  Acoustic energy that travels through a medium
- **9.** Aspect of acoustic energy that is reflected back toward the source
- 10. The number of ultrasound waves per second
- **12.** An anatomic structure or region of the body that produces fewer echoes than normal
- **13.** Produces images of diagnostic quality for interpretation and diagnosis by the radiologist
- **15.** Echoes converted into bright dots that vary in intensity according to strength of the echo
- **16.** Sound waves that are reflected by internal structures back to the transducer
- **22.** Ultrasound images that demonstrate motion or change within a structure in real time
- **25.** An echo that does not represent a real object and/or anatomic structure