

Name: _____ Date: _____

safety worksheet

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| 1. all the cells in the human body other than female and male germ cells | A. carcinogenesis |
| 2. a barrier that affords protection from secondary radiation (leakage and scattered radiation) only; as such it is not designed to intercept the direct x-ray beam or to provide adequate attenuation of the beam | B. photoelectric effect |
| 3. a barrier designed to prevent primary, or direct, radiation from reaching personal or members of the general public on the other side of the barrier | C. characteristic |
| 4. a form of acute radiation syndrome that appears in humans at a whole-body threshold dose of approximately 6 Gy and that peaks after a dose of 10 Gy | D. somatic cells |
| 5. the production or organ of cancer | E. primary protective beam |
| 6. comparable sensitivity of human cells, tissues, and organs to the injurious action of ionizing radiation | F. thermionic emission |
| 7. the SI unit of electrical charge | G. radiosensitivity |
| 8. the literal boiling off of electrons from a filament by a flow of electrical current | H. ampere |
| 9. an interaction in which a filament electron is attracted to the nucleus, causing it to slow down and change direction | I. coherent scattering |
| 10. an interaction in which a filament electron removes an orbital electron from an atom | J. bremsstrahlung |
| 11. in the diagnostic range, the total absorption of the incident photon by ejecting an inner shell electron of a tissue atom | K. gastrointestinal syndrome |
| 12. an interaction that occurs with low-energy x-rays, typically below the diagnostic | L. secondary protective barrier |