Radiography & CT (2)

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| **Across**  **3.** A property of X-rays that is one of the main reasons for radiation protection  **6.** Name given to radiation that travles in any direction.  **11.** Describes the amount of blackening seen on a radiographic film  **12.** = absorption + scatter  **13.** Package of X-ray energy  **14.** The distance between two peaks of a wave | **Down**  **1.** The name of the effect that occurs when an X-ray photon interacts with a free electron  **2.** When any electromagnetic radiation is emitted, the intensity of the radiation will decrease the further away it travels from the source. What is this called?  **4.** Refers to sharpness of image and clarity of structures  **5.** The property of X-rays that means they can be stopped or slowed down as they pass through the patient  **7.** The negative part of the X-ray tube  **8.** The difference in density on a radigraph  **9.** The number of wavelenghts passing a set point per second  **10.** Term used to describe a very dense tissue, appearing white on radiographs |