Surgical Radiography

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| **Across****1.** Finding the exact location of foreign bodies during their surgical removal**4.** The space between the draped patient and the instrument table STERILE**6.** People who do not enter the sterile field NONSTERILE**9.** A technique of c-arm movement which involves moving the c-arm side to side in a circular path without moving the entire machine**14.** An imaging technique that uses X-rays to obtain real-time moving images of the interior of an object, images are in a circular layout**15.** Is placed inside of a sterile cover for an operation**16.** Procedure done to reduce the fracture by opening up the skin and putting in an internal fixator to maintain the fracture**17.** A specially prepared area of the operating room that immediately surrounds the patient STERILE**21.** A laparoscopic procedure in which three to four small incisions are made in the upper right quadrant between the levels of the xiphoid process and the umbilicus**22.** A space between the sterile and non-sterile areas SURGICAL**23.** Part of the c-arm that intensifies the image IMAGE | **Down****2.** A tool that reduces exposure time by providing quick snap shot like imaging technique instead of continuous imaging during a fluoroscopic procedure PULSE**3.** A procedure that produces an image of your arteries by the injection of contrast into the artery to see the flow of blood to make sure there is no dissection**5.** Provides intraoperative imaging in a variety of examinations with a variety of equipment**7.** A device that can be wheeled in while there is use of x-ray imaging to protect others from radiation LEAD**8.** Rod or nail inserted either antegrade through greater trochanter or retrograde through popliteal notch FEMUR**10.** A mobile imaging device used with an arm that connects both the x-ray source and the x-ray detector to one another**11.** Post-processing digital effect which allows the removal of unwanted areas from the final image IMAGE**12.** Three principles used for radiation protection (time, shielding, distance) CARDINAL**13.** A tool that decreases the field of view to magnify a smaller and more specific area of an anatomic structure, which increases the resolution but also increases the radiation dose**18.** A radiological technique that enables visualization of anatomic structures by superimposing a live fluoroscopic image over a previously digitally stored image ROAD**19.** Long metal tubes**20.** A method of protecting the sterile environment SHOWER |