

International Day of Radiology & World Radiography Day

8 November 2016



INTERNATIONAL
DAY OF
RADIOLOGY
AN INITIATIVE OF THE ESR, ACR AND RSNA
Supported by the British Institute of Radiology



The British Institute of Radiology has produced this word search puzzle in support of International Day of Radiology and World Radiography Day 2016. The words all relate to Diagnostic Imaging or Radiotherapy. Find the words listed on the right in the word search puzzle. Words can be found horizontally (forward or backward), vertically (up or down) and diagonally.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R | D | S | I | M | U | L | A | T | I | O | N | G | J | Y |
| A | N | O | M | A | R | G | O | M | O | T | N | T | K | P |
| D | U | C | A | G | N | I | G | A | M | I | E | Y | A | A |
| I | O | L | R | O | N | T | G | E | N | W | P | J | N | R |
| O | S | I | G | L | D | H | I | E | F | A | O | N | G | E |
| L | A | N | O | I | T | N | E | V | R | E | T | N | I | H |
| O | R | I | M | N | U | R | C | E | M | M | O | P | O | T |
| G | T | C | M | R | C | O | H | R | N | D | S | O | G | Y |
| Y | L | A | A | S | N | T | I | N | F | S | I | C | R | H |
| D | U | L | M | T | O | N | C | O | L | O | G | Y | A | C |
| O | V | E | R | I | F | I | C | A | T | I | O | N | P | A |
| S | C | A | D | I | A | G | N | O | S | I | S | T | H | R |
| E | S | A | N | O | I | T | A | I | D | A | R | K | Y | B |
| T | R | Y | P | O | C | S | O | R | O | U | L | F | I | S |
| T | N | E | M | T | A | E | R | T | X | R | A | Y | M | A |

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Angiography | Oncology |
| Brachytherapy | Radiation |
| Clinical | Radiology |
| Contrast | Radiotherapy |
| Diagnosis | Rontgen |
| Dose | Screening |
| Fluoroscopy | Simulation |
| Imaging | Tomogram |
| Interventional | Treatment |
| Isotope | Ultrasound |
| Mammogram | Verification |
| MRI | Xray |



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| Word | Definition |
|----------------|--|
| Angiography | Radiography of blood or lymph vessels, carried out after introduction of a radiopaque substance. |
| Brachytherapy | The treatment of cancer, especially prostate cancer, by the insertion of radioactive implants directly into the tissue. |
| Clinical | Relating to the observation and treatment of actual patients rather than theoretical or laboratory studies. |
| Contrast | a substance used to enhance the contrast of structures or fluids within the body in medical imaging. ^[1] It is commonly used to enhance the visibility of blood vessels and the gastrointestinal tract. |
| Diagnosis | The identification of the nature of an illness or other problem by examination of the symptoms. |
| Dose | An amount of ionizing radiation received or absorbed at one time or over a specified period |
| Fluoroscopy | type of medical imaging that shows a continuous X-ray image on a monitor, much like an X-ray movie. |
| Imaging | technique and process of creating visual representations of the interior of a body for clinical analysis and medical intervention, as well as visual representation of the function of some organs or tissues |
| Interventional | a sub-specialty of radiology providing minimally invasive image-guided diagnosis and treatment of diseases in every organ system |
| Isotope | Each of two or more forms of the same element that contain equal numbers of protons but different numbers of neutrons in their nuclei, and hence differ in relative atomic mass but not in chemical properties; in particular, a radioactive form of an element. |
| Mammogram | An image produced using X-rays to diagnose and locate tumours of the breasts. |
| MRI | Magnetic resonance imaging - A technique for producing images of bodily organs by measuring the response of the atomic nuclei of body tissues to high-frequency radio waves when placed in a strong magnetic field. |
| Oncology | The study and treatment of tumours. |
| Radiation | The emission of energy as electromagnetic waves or as moving subatomic particles, especially high-energy particles which cause ionization. |
| Radiology | a medical specialty that uses imaging to diagnose and treat diseases seen within the body. |
| Radiotherapy | The treatment of disease, especially cancer, using X-rays or similar forms of radiation. |
| Rontgen | German physicist, the discoverer of X-rays. He was a skilful experimenter and worked in a variety of areas as well as radiation. He was awarded the first Nobel Prize for Physics in 1901 |
| Screening | The testing of a person or group of people for the presence of a disease or other condition. |
| Simulation | using specialist x-ray fluoroscopy machines to target the area to be treated whilst minimising the amount of exposure to surrounding healthy tissue |
| Tomogram | A record produced by a representation of a cross section through a human body or other solid object using X-rays or ultrasound. |
| Treatment | Medical care given to a patient for an illness or injury |
| Ultrasound | Sound vibrations having an ultrasonic frequency, particularly as used in medical imaging. |
| Verification | Process that ensures the tumour is treated as planned i.e. the right radiation does is given to the right place |
| Xray | An electromagnetic wave of high energy and very short wavelength, which is able to pass through many materials opaque to light. |

