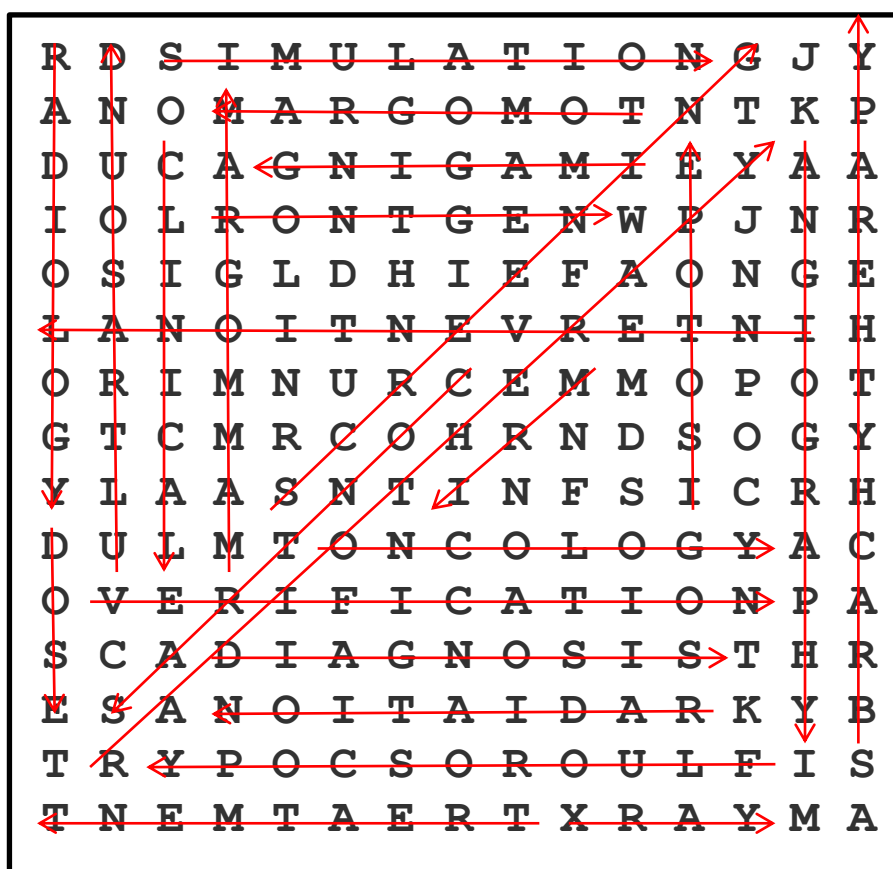


The British Institute of Radiology has produced this word search puzzle in support of International Day of Radiology and World Radiography Day 2016. The words all relate to Diagnostic Imaging or Radiotherapy. Find the words listed on the right in the word search puzzle. Words can be found horizontally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

Word Search solution



8 November is the International Day of Radiology and this year the day is dedicated to breast imaging and the essential role that radiology plays in the detection, diagnosis and management of diseases of the breast.

World Radiography Day is celebrated on 8 November each year. The date marks the anniversary of the discovery of x-radiation by Wilhelm Roentgen in 1895.

International Day of Radiology & World Radiography Day

8 November 2016



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.

