LMRT Scatter Radiation and Its Control

1. The primary cause of scatter radiation in diagnostic radiology is the _____ effect.

2. Scatter radiation primarily contributes to unwanted exposure and decreases image _____.

3. As kVp increases, the amount of scatter radiation produced _____.

4. Using a _____ limits the size of the x-ray beam and reduces patient dose and scatter.

5. The device made of alternating lead strips and radiolucent material used to absorb scatter is called a _____.

6. The ratio of the height of the lead strips to the distance between them in a grid is called the _____ ratio.

7. The _____ grid is placed in the Bucky tray and moves during exposure to blur grid lines.

8. The _____ rule states that radiation exposure is reduced significantly when the distance from the source is increased.

9. Lead aprons and thyroid shields protect the radiographer from _____ radiation.

10. A _____ is the most effective method of controlling scatter before it exits the patient.

11. _____ is scatter radiation that travels in a forward direction and can still reach the image receptor.

12. The main disadvantage of using a grid is that it increases _____.

13. _____ kVp and _____ field size both contribute to increased scatter production.

14. Collimation improves image quality by reducing scatter and increasing image _____.

15. The protective barrier in the x-ray room where the technologist stands is called a _____ barrier.