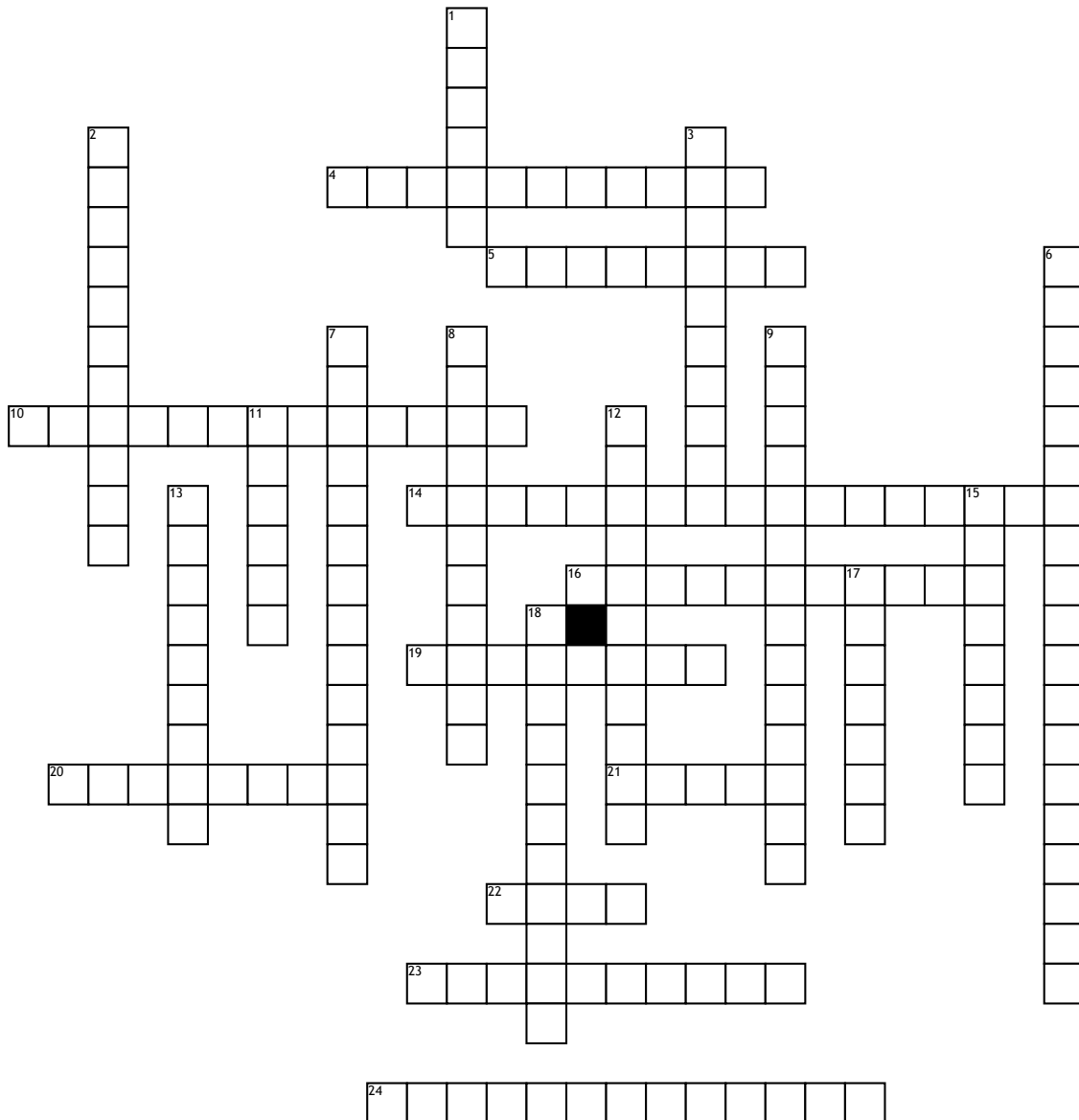


CONTRAST MEDIA TERMS



Across

4. classification of contrast agents that allow the photon energy to pass through it, creating a dark area on the image.

5. decrease organ density to produce contrast. the most common is air and carbon dioxide.

10. The most common chosen contrast. Reveals organ outlines and demonstrates pathologic conditions of the visceral walls.

14. a type of effect that occurs from high anxiety rather than from the actual exam or drug injection

16. low blood pressure

19. A type of adverse reaction that includes: Urticaria, Laryngeal swelling, Angioedema, Hypotension, Tachycardia, Bradycardia

20. used to increase organ density. creates a density difference by attenuating and absorbing the ionizing radiographic beam. this stops the x-ray beam from hitting the IR, therefore, creating a white or opaque area on the image

21. type of iodinated contrast medium that is organic. this contrast agent contains iodine as the opacifying element and other chemical components that break a complex molecule.

22. An adverse reaction that includes: Anxiety, Lightheadedness, warm, flushed sensation, metallic taste, Nausea, Syncope, mild urticaria

23. classification of contrast media that absorb the photon energy, creating a white area on the image.

24. to move out or pass through a vessel into the tissues.

Down

1. no urine output

2. rapid heartbeat

3. swelling of soft tissues

6. Temporary hot flash, Metallic taste in mouth

7. severe cough, SOB

8. usually an injection of iodinated contrast medium that is frequently required to distinguish between normal tissue and pathology.

9. the development of undesired side effects or toxicity caused by the administration of drugs.

11. A type of adverse reaction that includes: no detectable pulse, Convulsions, loss of consciousness, Arrhythmias, cardiac arrest, Respiratory arrest, Diminished urine output, Anuria, Pulmonary edema, Vasculitis or limb pain, Seizures

12. slow heartbeat

13. hives

15. a type of contrast agent that contains no positively charged cations. termed nonionic because it described this type of contrast medium, based on its non-ionizing characteristic.

17. fainting

18. inflammation of the serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity and surrounding the abdominal organs.