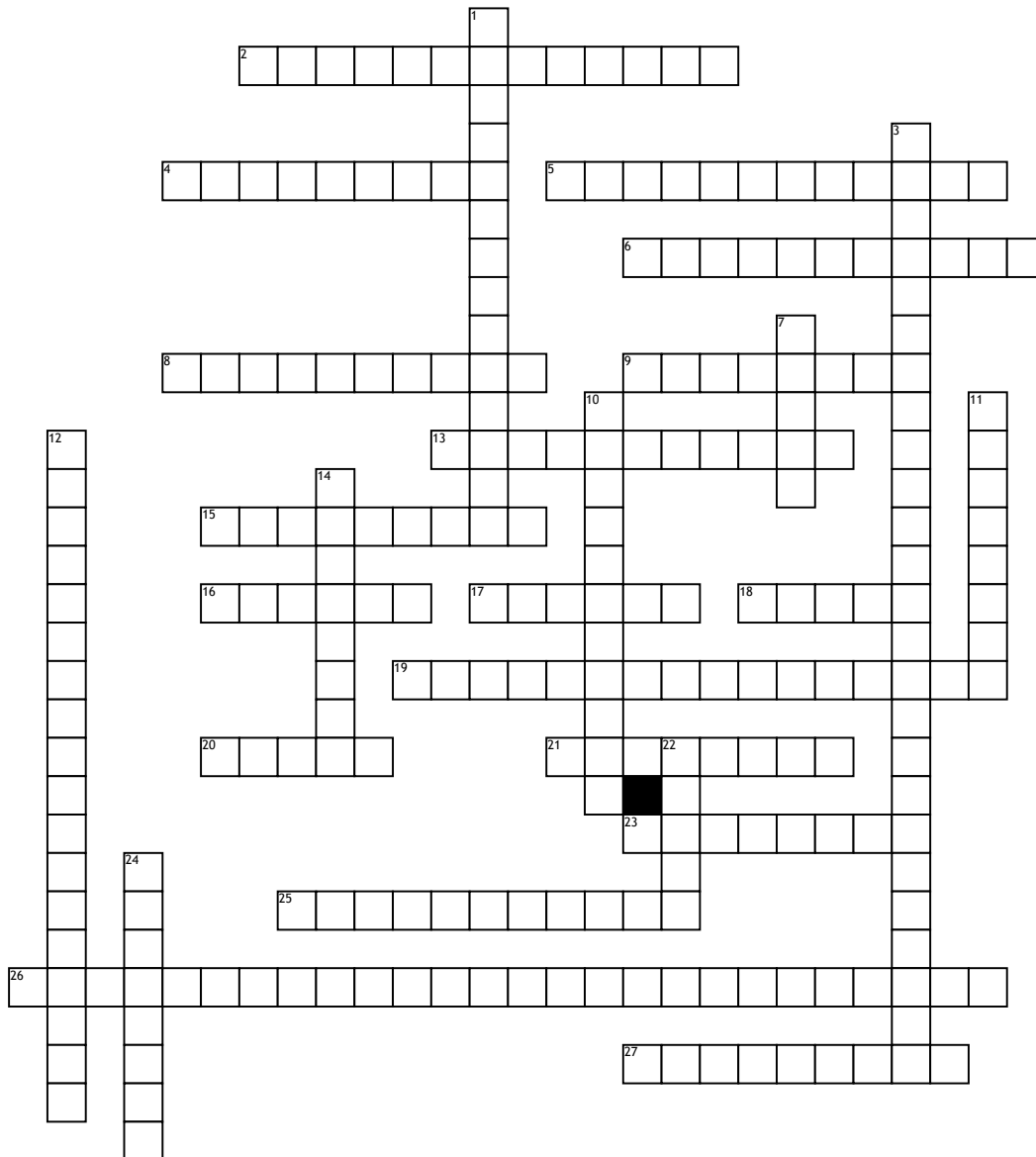


CT Equipment and Reconstruction Terms



Across

2. The physical component consisting of multiple detectors that efficiently absorb the transmitted radiation and accurately convert it to an electrical signal for display on a computer workstation (Johnston & Fauber, 2016)
4. Preliminary image of a computed tomography examination that is used to plan the range of the scan; depending on the vendor, it may be called a topogram or a scout (Kendrick & Lampignano, 2017)
5. May be flat or curved and can be raised or lowered to help the patient get on and off (Johnston & Fauber, 2016)
6. Located immediately below the tube window where the entrance shutters limit the x-ray beam field size (Johnston & Fauber, 2016)
8. Hardware and software that allow computers to be connected for the purpose of sharing resources and interacting (Kendrick & Lampignano, 2017)
9. Predetermined procedure; in computed tomography, refers to the parameters of an examination (Kendrick & Lampignano, 2017)
13. Controls the brightness of an image within a certain range (Kendrick & Lampignano, 2017)
15. Devices that transmit electrical energy and allow continuous rotation of the x-ray tube for volumetric acquisition (Kendrick & Lampignano, 2017)
16. Combination of rows and columns of pixels that make up a digital image (Johnston & Fauber, 2016)

17. Part of the computed tomography scanner that surrounds the patient and houses the x-ray tube and detectors (Johnston & Fauber, 2016)
18. Section of the object that is being scanned (Kendrick & Lampignano, 2017)
19. Includes keyboard, mouse, and multiple monitors (Johnston & Fauber, 2016)
20. Picture element; the smallest component of the matrix (Johnston & Fauber, 2016)
21. Requires two types of highly sophisticated software—one for the operating system and one for applications (Kendrick & Lampignano, 2017)
23. Value related to the attenuation characteristic of the tissue in the voxel, but not an attenuation coefficient; also referred to as the Hounsfield unit (Johnston & Fauber, 2016)
25. Controls the gray level of an image (Kendrick & Lampignano, 2017)
26. Technique used to view vessels as demonstrated in computed tomography angiography (Kendrick & Lampignano, 2017)
27. Adjusting the window width and window level on the digital image (Johnston & Fauber, 2016)

Down

1. Refers to acquisition of a volume of computed tomography data; the patient moves through the gantry with uninterrupted rotation and output of the x-ray tube; also may be referred to as helical or spiral scanning (Kendrick & Lampignano, 2017)

3. Method by which images acquired in the axial plane may be reconstructed in the coronal or sagittal plane (Kendrick & Lampignano, 2017)
7. Volume element; determined by the size of the pixel and the thickness of the slice, the actual small amount of tissue that will be represented by one pixel (Johnston & Fauber, 2016)
10. Computer that serves as a digital post-processing station or an image review station (Kendrick & Lampignano, 2017)
11. Has a molybdenum target with small focal spots of .3 and .1 millimeters (Kendrick & Lampignano, 2017)
12. Radiographic examination that displays sectional anatomic images in axial, sagittal, or coronal planes (Kendrick & Lampignano, 2017)
14. Simplest type of beam-restricting device, constructed of a flat piece of lead that has a hole in it (Johnston & Fauber, 2016)
22. Identifies the relationship between slice thickness or beam collimation and the distance the table travels every time the tube rotates (Johnston & Fauber, 2016)
24. Any unwanted image on a radiograph (Johnston & Fauber, 2016)