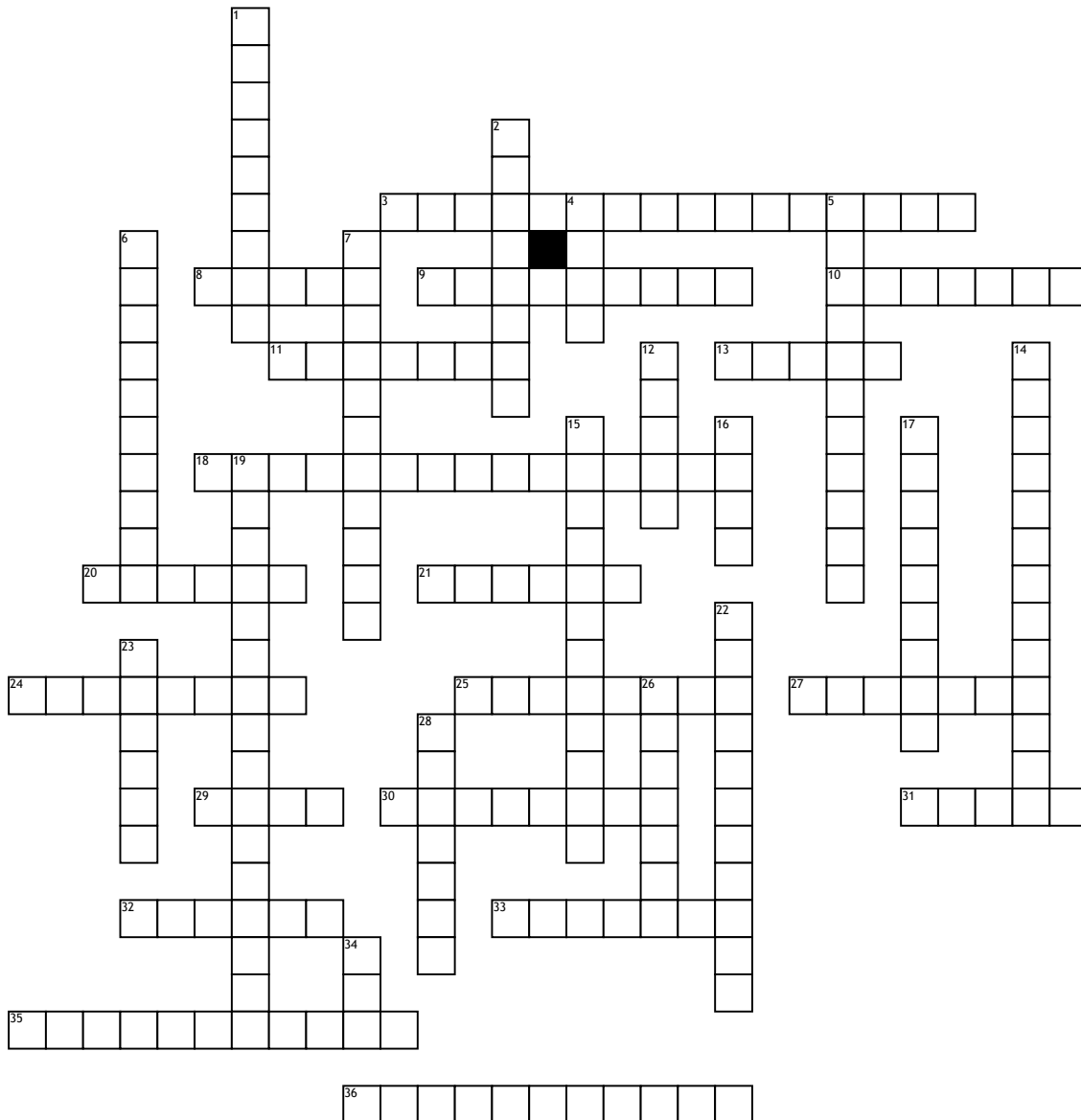


DIM 702 Chest 1



Across

3. View to evaluate for pleural effusion
 8. which hilum should never be the highest?
 9. type of interstitial pattern
 10. location of magenblase
 11. fissure not seen on a P-A chest radiograph
 13. test to detect sarcoidosis
 18. forms a silhouette sign with the right middle lobe
 20. lung segment classification system
 21. vein that creates an accessory lobe
 24. most common accessory fissure
 25. pattern of lung parenchymal disease
 27. air spaces are the _____
 29. the _____ hemidiaphragm is most commonly the lowest
 30. primary pattern of parenchymal disease that may cause an air bronchogram sign

Down

1. most common infectious disease in the world
 2. Discovered x-rays
 4. aortic knob is what part of the aorta?
 5. breathing for P-A chest x-ray
 6. SID for Lateral chest x-ray _____ inches
 7. Cause of an opacified hemithorax
 12. a differential for blunted costophrenic angle
 14. Abnormal Rigler Hoffman sign is due to an enlarged _____
 15. area behind the sternum _____ clear space
 16. when taking a lateral chest x-ray, the _____ side of the patient should be closest to the film
 17. The lingulas are located in the _____ lobe.
 19. blood vessel used for Rigler Hoffman measurement
 22. known as the "great imitator of lung disease"
 23. B-5 segment in the right lung
 26. Chest View
 28. Ranke/primary complex is residual of _____ tuberculosis
 34. number of views in a standard chest series