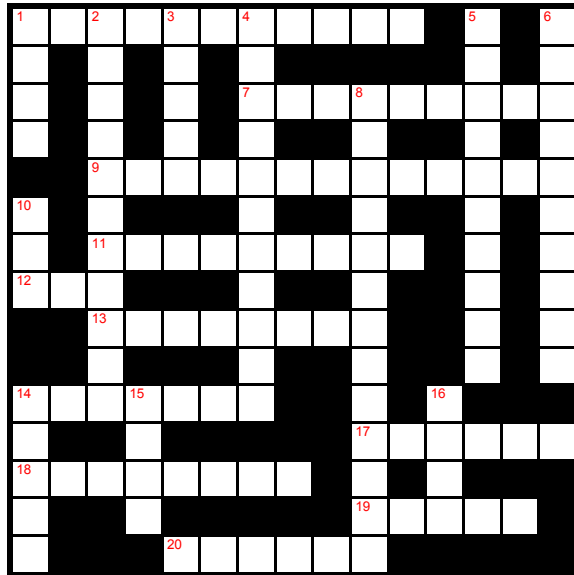


Brain_Tumours_15x15_2008-10-16

B.B. Huria



Across

- 1 Abnormal sensations, such as burning, prickling. (11)
- 7 Cancerous or life-threatening, tending to become progressively worse. (9)
- 9 Injection into an artery (that may supply a tumour). (5-8)
- 11 A diagnostic procedure done in the x-ray department to visualize blood vessels following introduction of a contrast material into an artery. (9)
- 12 Positron Emission Tomography. A scanning device which uses low-dose radioactive sugar to measure brain activity. (3)
- 13 Refers to a tumour that invades healthy tissues. The opposite of encapsulated. (8)
- 14 A mass of nerve tissue (gray matter), or a group of nerve cell bodies. (7)
- 17 Examination of a small amount of tissue taken from the patient's body to make a diagnosis. (6)
- 18 Loss of ability to write (a form of aphasia). Symptom common to tumours of the parietal lobe of the dominant cerebral hemisphere. (8)
- 19 Position as it relates to the CNS. Intra-_____ is within the CNS; extra-_____ is outside the CNS. (5)
- 20 Located far from the reference point. (6)

Down

- 1 Primitive Neuroectodermal tumour. (4)
- 2 Breathing. To inhale and exhale. (11)
- 3 A drainage system. Spinal fluid flows from a ventricle into a body cavity via a tube. Used to relieve increased intracranial pressure caused by brain tumours that block the flow of spinal fluid. (5)
- 4 Loss of one half of the field of vision (the area that can be seen by each eye when staring straight ahead). (11)
- 5 Walking that is clumsy, uncoordinated. (6,4)
- 6 Coming from the same individual, as opposed to being donated by another individual. (10)
- 8 Located within the cerebral hemispheres (cerebrum). (13)
- 10 Intracranial pressure, harmful when increased. (3)
- 14 An organ of the body that produces materials (hormones) released into the bloodstream, such as the pituitary or pineal _____. (5)
- 15 Glial Fibrillary Acidic Protein. This protein, found in microfilaments of glial cells, helps distinguish glial from non-glial tumours. (4)
- 16 Plural of focus. The origin or centre of a disseminated disease. (4)