Grid Worksheet

1. A grid has lead strips 3.2 mm tall and an interspace width of 0.4 mm.
   What is the grid ratio?

2. Lead strips measure 2.4 mm in height and 0.3 mm between strips.
   What is the grid ratio?

3. A grid has strip height of 4.8 mm and interspace width of 0.6 mm.
   What is the grid ratio?

4. Strip height = 1.6 mm
   Interspace width = 0.2 mm
   What is the grid ratio?

5. A grid has 5.0 mm strip height and 0.5 mm interspace.
   What is the grid ratio?

6. A 14-inch grid contains 1,400 lead strips across its width.
   What is the grid frequency in lines per inch (LPI)?

7. A grid contains 1,200 lead strips across 12 inches.
   What is the grid frequency?

8. A 40 cm wide grid contains 2,000 lead strips.
   What is the frequency in lines per cm?

9. A non-grid technique uses 10 mAs.
   An 8:1 grid is added.
   What new mAs is required?

10. A 12:1 grid technique uses 24 mAs.
    The grid is removed.
    What mAs should now be used?

11. A no grid technique uses 16 mAs.
    The technologist changes to a 12:1 grid.
    What new mAs is required?

12. A radiograph taken with a 6:1 grid used 30 mAs.
    If the grid is removed, what must the new mAs be to maintain the same receptor exposure?

A non-grid portable abdomen used 4 mAs.
The exam is repeated using a 6:1 grid.
What mAs should be selected to maintain the same receptor exposure?

14. A technique with a 10:1 grid uses 30 mAs.
    The grid is removed.
    What mAs is required to maintain the same receptor exposure?

15. A chest exam performed without a grid used 6 mAs.
    A 12:1 grid is now required.
    What mAs must be selected?

Answers:

1. 8:1

2. 8:1

3. 8:1

4. 8:1

5. 10:1

6. 100 lines per inch

7. 100 lines per inch

8. 50 lines per centimeter

9. 40 mAs

10. 4 mAs

11. 80 mAs

12. 10 mAs

13. 12 mAs

14. 6 mAs

15. 36 mAs

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