

TRAINING MODULE "PHYSICS OF DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY"

TRAINING TIMETABLE

No.	Sub-module	Competencies (*)	Days
i	Introduction. Program. Using the training materials		1
1	General principles of Radiation Protection in DR	General	3
2	General principles of DR Quality Control organisation/ equipment	General	3
3	X-ray dosimetry and Patient dosimetry	3,5,9,10,12,13	11
4	Radiological image	3,7,10,11,14	4
5	X-ray tube and generator	2,3,4,5,14,15,22	7
6	Radiographic Equipment	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10,14,16	12
7	X-ray screens/films and Laboratory	1,7,8,16	5
8	Fluoroscopic Equipment	1,2,3,7,8,10,11,14,15,16	10
9	Digital Imaging and CT Equipment	1,2,6,7,8,10,14,16	10
10	Basis of shielding in Diagnostic Radiology	16,17,18	5
ii	Organising of the portfolio, training assessment, etc.		9
	Total for 4 months: 16 weeks x 5 days = 80 days Total:		80
			Dr

Sub-module and Subject	Necessary materilas/arrangements	Competencies acquired	<u>Da</u> <u>ys</u>
X-ray tube and generator		Understand/measur/ compare separate X-ray tube/gen. parameters *(2,3,4,5,14,15,22)	<u>7</u>
Basic X-ray tube Components and Characteristics.	X-ray tube diagrams; Different company brochures; Several types tube inserts	Understand/compare X-ray tube paramet.	2
Assessment of X-ray tube Leakage radiation and X-ray tube output total filtration	Tube housing; X-ray radiogr. room; Dosemeter; Al plates HVL/Filt. diagrams; ~6 X-ray film/cassettes	Understand/measure X-ray tube filtration	1
Assessment of X-ray tube output parameters	X-ray radiogr. room; Dosemeter; calculator, Foc. spot meas. tool; LBD align. tool	Understand/measure/ calculate tube output param., focal spot size and LBD. Learn to season the tube	2
Assessment of X-ray Generator kVp and Timer parameters	X-ray gen. diagrams; X-ray radiogr. room; kVp divider; kVp non-inv. meter; oscilloscope; kVp cassette; mA and Timer meters.	Understand/measure kVp with different tools. Assess ripple. Measure mA. time of the exposure	2
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Sub-module and Subject	<u>Necessary</u> materilas/arrangements	Competencies acquired	<u>Da</u> <u>ys</u>
Radiographic Equipment		Using and QC of radiographic equip. * (1,2,3,4,5,6,8,10, 14,16)	<u>12</u>
Familiarisation with General Radiography Equipment.	General acquaintances with practice (patients) in the Radiographic room	Using DR equipment; Practical selecting X- ray parameters; Patient care.	2
Quality Control of a typical Radiography equipment.	X-ray radiogr. room; Dose, kVp, etc. meters; QC protocols, PC.	Perform QC tests and QC protocols; Accept DR radiogr.eq.	2
Quality Control of Mobile Radiography equipment (capacity discharge equipment).	Mobile X-ray radiogr. eq.; QC equipment; QC protocols, PC	Perform specific QC tests for mobile radiogr. eq. Interpret QC result	1
Quality Control of Dental Radiography Equipment.	Dental X-ray radiogr. eq.; QC equipment; QC protocols, PC	Perform specific QC tests and write QC protocols for Dental equipment;	2
Quality Control of Mammography Equipment.	Mammo X-ray radiogr. eq.; Special Mammo QC equip. and test objects; QC protocols, PC	Perform specific QC tests and write QC protocols for Mammo- graphic equipment;	2
Assessment of Conventional Tomography Equipment	Tomogr. X-ray radiogr. eq.; QC equipment and test objects; QC protocols, PC	Perform specific QC tests and write QC protocols for Tomo- graphic equipment;	1
Assessment of Automatic Exposure Control (AEC) systems in Radiography.	X-ray AEC radiogr. eq.; QC equipment, test objects; QC protocols, PC.	Use of different AEC. Perform specific QC tests and write QC protocols for AEC:	2

5.2 ASSESSMENT OF X-RAY TUBE TOTAL FILTRATION 5.2.1 Task		Task Performance - Example 1 (2 days)1
Short explanation of the task; Approx. time for performing the task		8.1 - Basic Fluoroscopic X-ray Equipment QC
5.2.2 Competencies Addressed Understand and measure the X-ray tube beam filtration	Learning through experience	6.1 - Basic Fluoroscopic A-ray Equipment QC
5.2.3 Equipment and Materials List with necessary Equipment, Materials, Arrangements	-	8.1.3 Equipment and Materials
 5.2.4.2 For Assessment of X-ray Tube Output Total Filtration Detailed description of a method to perform the task 	<< Basic structure << of one task	 Block diagrams of fluoroscopic X-ray equipment. Information and images from several types of image test objects. A set of image test objects (minimum: edge phantom, spatial resolution
Added Al Set kV Set mA Set msec Set mAs Meas. exp Exp.decr. (mm) (-80) (-20-40) (mGy) (%) +0mm Al 80 100 100	Number of tasks:	 phantom, contrast resolution phantom - overall image quality phantom). Copper plate 1 mm thick and with surface about 150 x 150 mm. Dosimeter with flat ionisation chamber. Oscilloscope. Tape measure.
+ 1mm Al 80 +2mm Al 80 +3mm Al 80 +4mm Al 80 <50	DR - 49 tasks	
5.2.5 Calculations	NM - 46 tasks	Beam-splitting
5.2.5.2 For Assessment of X-ray Tube Output Total Filtration Detailed description of a method to calculate certain parameters	RT - 48 tasks	TV camera control unit
5.2.6 Observations, Interpretations, Conclusions Questions to answer; Problems to think about; Conclusions	MRI - 50 tasks	
5.2.7 References List of some relevant books, documents, etc.	U/S - 54 tasks	X-ray image intensifier (X-ray 1.1)
Verification Signature and date by the trainer:	Dr Slavik Tabakov	Cine camera Monitor Dr Stavik Tabakov

3 3

2

8.1.4 Procedures and Measurements

Familiarisation with Block Diagrams of Fluoroscopic X-ray Equipment Study the block diagram of the Image Intensifier and identify it's parts. Comment on different types of luminifors used in II.
Study the block diagram of the TV video camera and identify it's parts. Comment on different types of TV camera tubes.
Study the concepts of II Conversion factor and Contrast ratio.

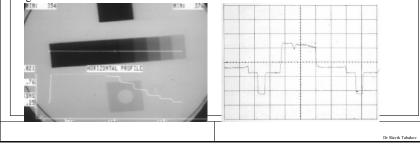


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amiliari	sation y	vith D	ifferent	Types	of Ima	ge Tes	t Object	e e	
amman								.5	
	Study th		e		21		5		
Jse the t	the table given below (based on real measurements) to draw the contrast-detail								
haracter	istic :								
	ible con	troatl	aa a fiir	ation a	fthall		andina	detail size]	
IIIII. VIS	Ible con	uastj	as a run	ction o	or the [t	contesp	onung		
Row	Detail		Detail nu	mber and	limiting	contras	st with II		
(for	size		field size						
TO10)	diameter		(using Le		Object T	O10 with	n ABC		
	f		system o		C . I . I				
	[mm]		je field = Ocm	II image	e field = cm		e field = 7cm		
		80kV	0.2mA	80kV	0.6mA	80kV	1.2mA		
А	11.1	6	0.032	6	0.032	6	0.032		
В	7.9	6	0.032	6	0.032	6	0.032		
C	5.6	6	0.032	6	0.032	6	0.032	AT a for a finite state of the	
D	4	6	0.045	6	0.045	6	0.045		
E	2.8	5	0.066	6	0.045	6	0.045		
F	2	5	0.066	5	0.066	5	0.066		
G	1.4	4	0.16	6	0.086	6	0.086		
Н	1	3	0.23	4	0.16	5	0.123		
J	0.7	2	0.35	3	0.23	4	0.16		
K	0.5	1	0.93	3	0.5	4	0.35		
	0.35	0	0.99	1	0.93	3	0.5		
L M	0.25		0.99		0.99	1	0.93		

L	4
	Familiarisation with the Concepts of II Image Brightness and Contrast and with Video
	Signal Assessment.
	Connect the oscilloscope to the signal from the II TV camera - either at the special
	Signal Assessment.

output of TV monitor or with a T-junction BNC connector (remember to terminate the TV signal chain (normally with 75 ohm special terminator). Set the oscilloscope parameters to 0.2 V and 10 ms/per division (TV signal measurements).

Use X-ray beam with 1 mm Cu attenuation and place the Step-wedge phantom (in case of Leeds test objects - Gray scale TOGS) as close as possible to the II, observe the set contrast and brightness and mark the proper position of the TV monitor contrast and brightness.



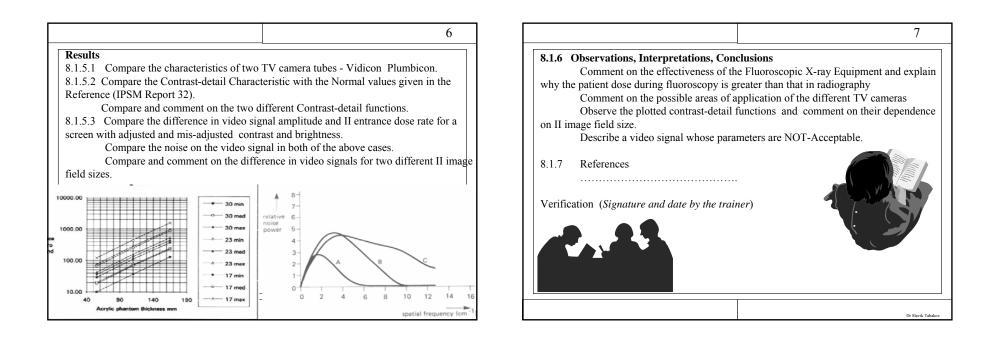
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Record again the maximal amplitude of the v	ideo signal and measure the II entrance dose
rate for this new image.	
Salast the appropriate II aptropage dags rate (a	according to the manuf encoifications)

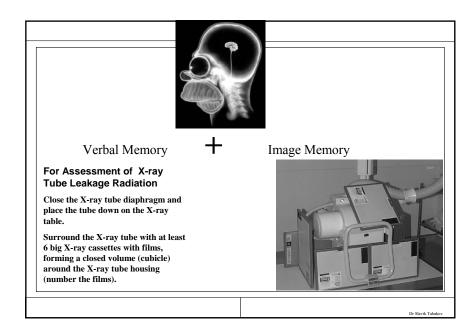
Select the appropriate II entrance dose rate (according to the manuf. specifications) - normally this is in the region of 0.2 - 10 μ Gy/s.

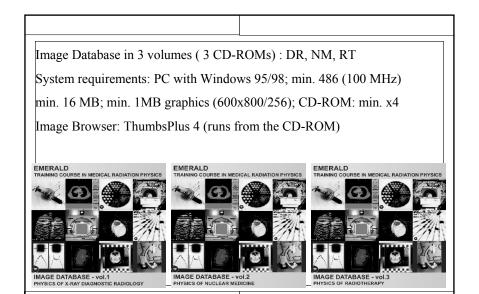
Measure (at least for two II field sizes) the specific parts of the video signal, given on the figure, and record them in the table:

Video signal parameter	[mV] @ II size	[mV] @ II size	
Sync. pulse/ blanking			
Blanking/black level			
Loss of contrast (black)			
Camera noise (black) P-Pmax			
Blank/white ampl.			
Camera & quantum noise			
(white) P-P			
Vignetting slope			
Dose rate mR/min			
kVp/mA			
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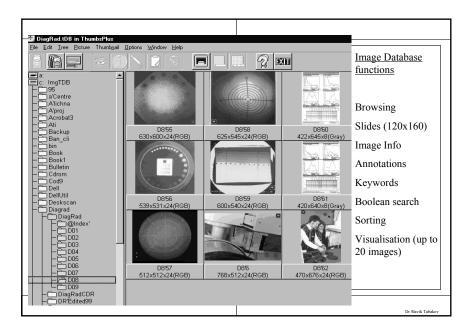
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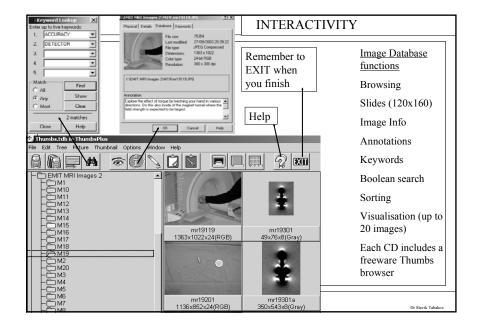


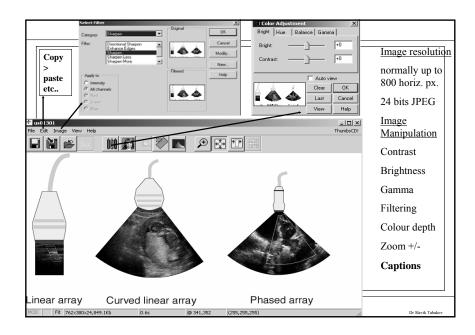


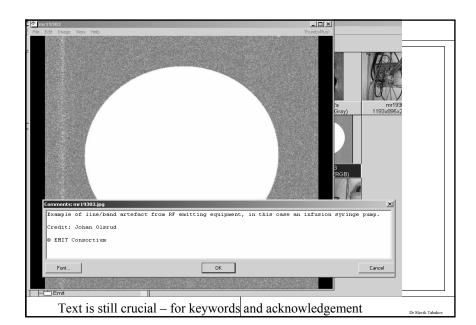


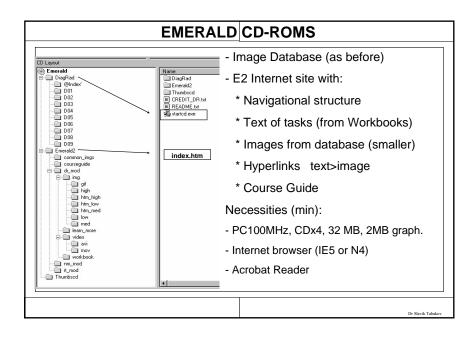
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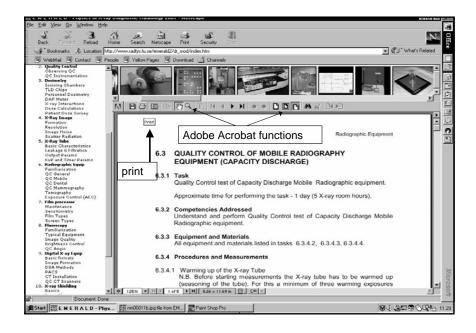


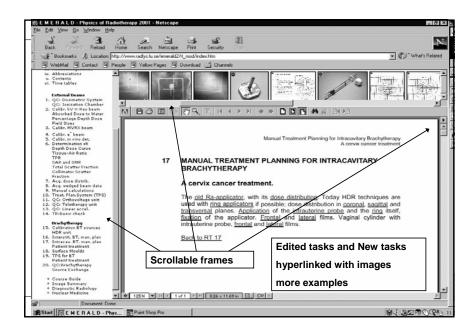


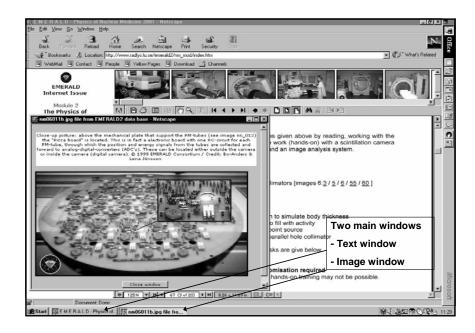


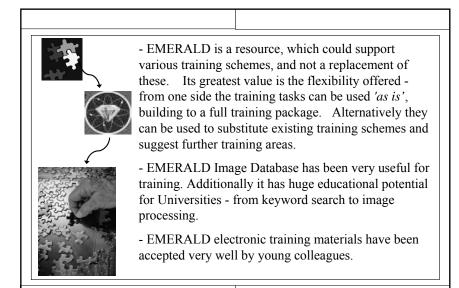




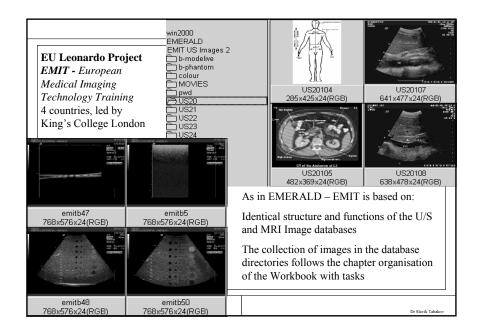


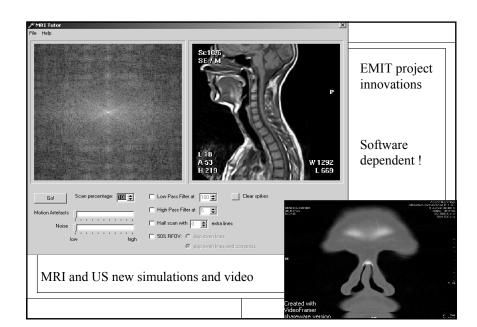


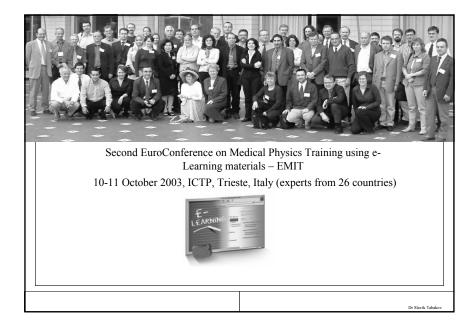




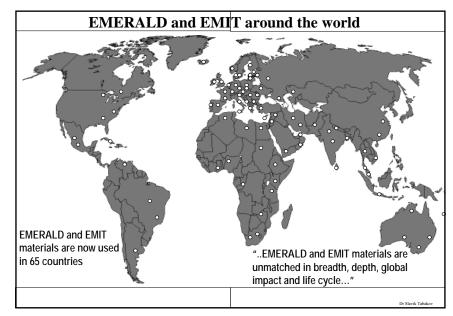
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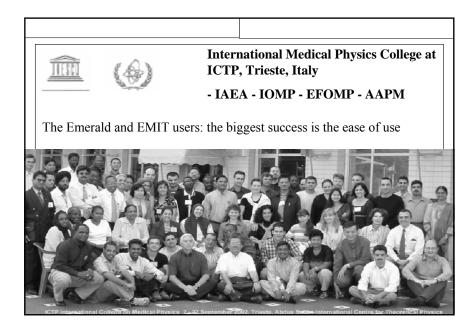


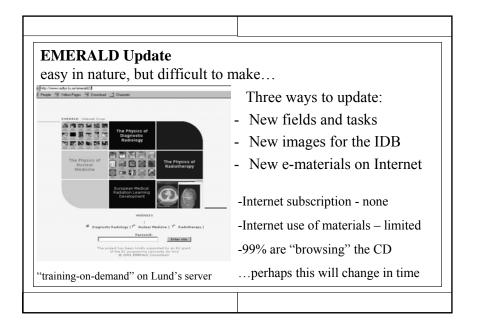


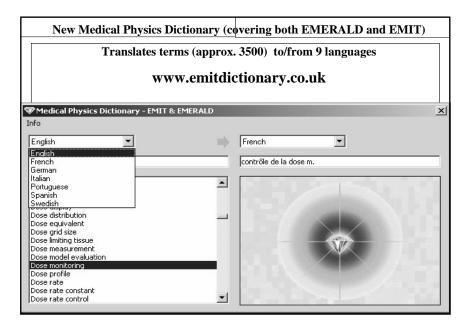


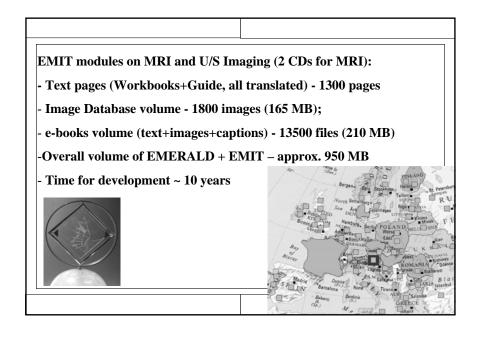


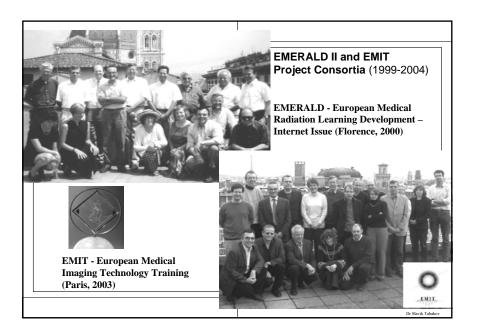






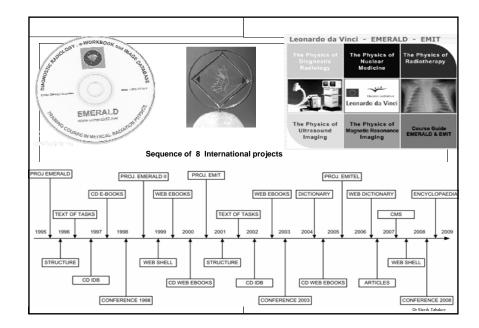


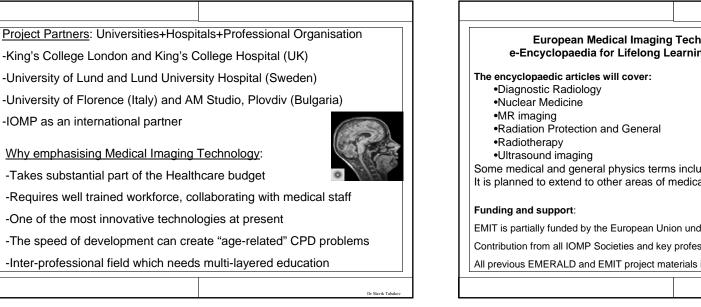


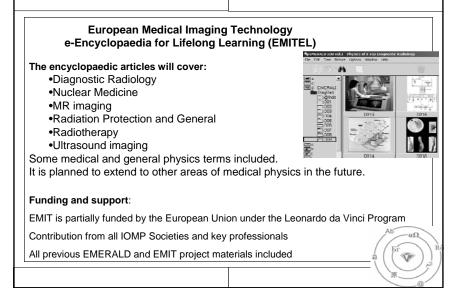




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European Medical Imaging e-Encyclopaedia for Lifelong L Pilot Project of EU Leonardo da	earning (EMITEL) آر 🚺 انتج 🖉
The objective of the pilot project Europ Encyclopaedia for Lifelong Learning (E learning tool, which will be used for life wide range of specialists in Medical Pf	EMITEL) is to develop an original e- elong/continuing learning/training of a
additionally include Radiation Protection thus forming a one-stop knowledge dat specific competence and for those who	EMERALD and EMIT materials and will on& Hospital Safety and Radiotherapy, atabase for those who want to acquire a o want to refresh their knowledge and to this technology and health &safety issues
The tool will be FREE and linked to ou to/from any of its >20 languages (with	5 5
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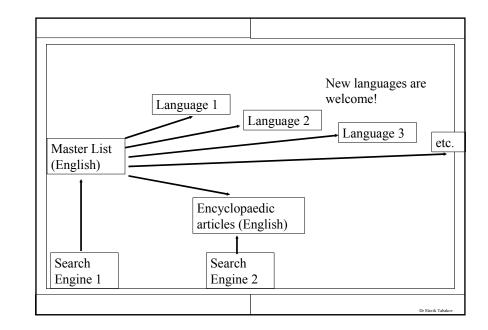
EMITEL CONCEPTS:

-Filling an educational gap
-Educational value – is first priority
-Allow easy update of the materials
-Minimal learning curve for update
-Maximal life cycle of the product
-Supported by a large professional orgsanisation
-Include various imaging material, diagrams and examples
-Use of simple software without compromising the content
-Useful for a broad audience of colleagues (use of dictionary)
-Supported both for on-line and off-line use

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Choose Input Language	Output Language	Choose Input Language	Output Language
Shield	Translate CREDITS HELP	Protect	Translate CREDITS HE
Language You Search fo	es: English->French or: Shield		s: French->Thai or: Protect
English	French	French	Thai
Sorry, no matches found f	or Shield in English	Sorry, no matches found f	or Protect in French
similar words to "Shield"		similar words to "Protect"	
Faraday shield	Protection de Faraday f.	protection auditive f.	การป้องกับห
Gonad shielding	Gonades, protection des f.	Protection de Laladay I.	อุปกรถไปองกัทคลื่ทวิทยุจาก ภายขอกมารบกาทเครื่องตรวจ คลื่มแม่เหล็ก
Intersource shielding	Protection de sources f. écran mobile	Barrière de protection fixes	หลาแม่เหลา เครื่องป้องกัหรังสีแบบอยู่กับที่
Mobile shield	écran mobile	f. Gonades, protection des f.	ຕົງກິລາດັນລຸວັຍງະລືບໜັນຮ່
Passive shielding	protection passive	Gonades, protection des r.	ดวปองกทอวยวะสบพทธ
Shielded cable	protection passive cable blindé m. ensemble des gradients de contre champ gradient de contre champ	conducteur de terre m. (de protection)	สายค่อลงดิน
	2	conducteur de terre de protection m.	การป้องกันตัวท่าโดยการปล่อย กระแ <i>สร้อง</i> อิม
Shielded gradient set	ensemble des gradients de contre champ	mis à la terre de protection	กระแสรลงดิน การปล่อยกระแสร์ลงดิน
Shielded gradients	gradient de contre champ	mis a la terre de protection	การบลอบกระแสรลงดน
Shielding	protection	protection contre la haute tension f.	เครื่องป้องกันความค่างศักย์แรง สูง
Tenth-value layer (TVL), in shielding measurement	Couche d'atténuation	Comission internationale de protection radiologique	คณะกรรมการระหว่างประเทศท์ ดูแลเกี่ยวกับการป้องกัน อันตรายจากรังสี

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Aurel Popescu, Octavian Duliu, Raducu Popa, Constantin Milu	Productional and the second seco

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EMITEL Articles:

-In English, but linked to the number of terms in the Dictionary and limited to c.500 words (large subject will be broken to small entries)

-Low knowledge level - MSc equivalent

-High knowledge level – unlimited (supported by "Related articles") and including the newest developments

-Inclusion of supportive educational information (images, diagrams, examples, etc.), as well as links to existing web sites

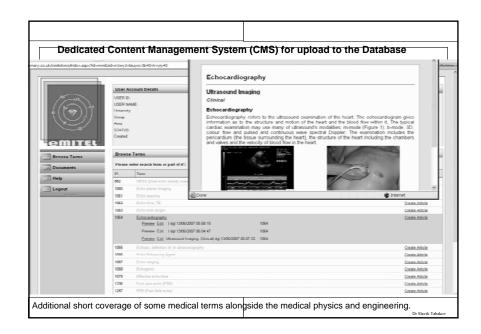
-Inclusion of practical advice and figures (from Emerald, Emit and others) to create multi-layered educational approach

-Hyperlinked articles to entries with common meanings and separate articles for identical terms with different use

-Seven international working groups of contributors and referees

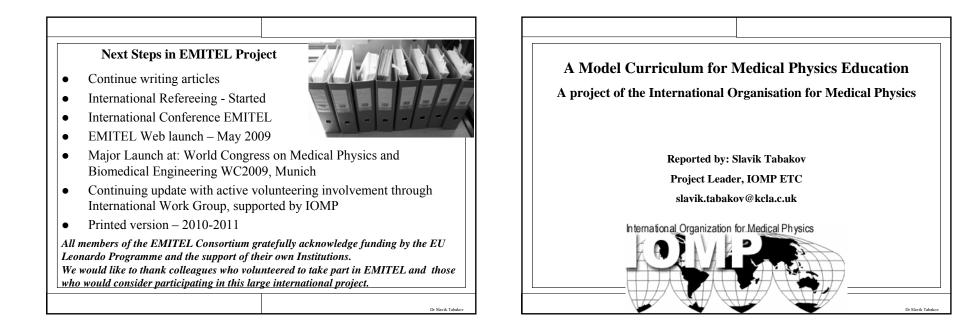
-System for future update and support of the web encyclopaedia

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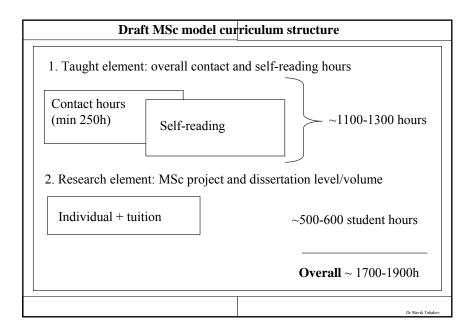


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Ab an	E	MITEL e-En	cyclopaedia of Medical Physics and Multilingual Dictionary of Terms	ed
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Choose Input Language	Cutput Langua	-De	Anode heel effect	ЪЕ
English 💌	Latvian	~	Diagnostic Radiology	Ē
Anode	Translate	E General Diagnostic Radiology	The X-ray anode generates radiation in all directions (only a fraction of it is at the direction of the patient). The intensity of the radiation beam towards the patient has significant spatial variation. Figure 1 (curve 1) presents an example where the maximal intensity of a new X-ray tube (marked with 100%) is at direction 150 measured from the anode surface (this depends on the type of the X-ray tube). There is a notable loss of X-ray beam intensity (up to 50%) at the anode side of the beam. This is due to lesser production of X-ray obtains direction (main) due to absorbed on the X-rays in the anode surface.	Dictionary a
Anode acceleration	Pastrināšana ar anodu	E Diagnostic Radiology	itself at the lower end of the target surface). This decreased intensity of radiation at the Anode site of the beam (if one looks it from the place of the	
Anode angle	anoda leņķis	E Diagnostic Radiology	patient) is known as "Heel effect".	site combining the
Anode heel effect	anoda sānsveres efekts	E Diagnostic Radiology	20.	101
Anode rotational speed	anoda rotācijas ātrums	E Diagnostic Radiology	25°	nir
Anode starting device	anoda palaišanas ierice (starteris)		20.	įą
Anode(s)	anods(-i)		15*	5
Anode cooling chart	Anoda dzesēšanas grafiks		20% 30% 40%	ទ
Anode cooling curve	Anoda dzesēšanas likne	E Diagnostic Radiology	50% 50% 60% C	site
Biangular anode disk	Divleņķu anoda disks	E Diagnostic Radiology	105 00 % 20% 00 °	
Input curves, on anode-cooling charts	leejas raksturliknes anoda dzesēšanas shēmās		Figure 1. X-ray tube intensity spatial distribution for new (curve 1) and old	Nel
Rotating anode	Rotéiošs anods	E Diagnostic	(curve 2) X-ray tube.	Dr Slavik Taba

Ab an Rô	EMITEL e-B	Encyclopaedia of Medical Physics and Multilingual Dictionary of Terms	Full text search
NCYCLOPEDIA DICTIONARY	COMBINED	Project Contributors User Guide Copyright Disclaimer	Ĕ
anode	Search	Avalanche ionization, in Geiger-Muller counter) Radiation Protection	Multilingual and Fu
O'Title @Full Text		Availanche in Geiger-Mulier detector is caused by the accelerated electrons which striking the anode cause the emission of UV (ultraviolet) radiation. The UV photons produce photoelectrons as a result of interacting with gas	Igual
Anode	E General Diagnostic Radiology	molecules and the detector walls. The photoelectrons strike again anode and produce more UV photons. In this way the avalanche is extended and covers the whole length of the anode (Fig. 1). Each avalanche can create	
Anode	General Diagnostic Radiology	Figure 1. Example of avalanches spreading along the anode in a Geiger-Muller detector. new avalanches and its multiplication factor may acquire 10 ¹⁰ . In order to detect new photon or particle which enters the 6M counter the electron avalanche must be stopped. This process is called quenching. They are two methods or quenching uses of quenching. They are two orders or detact new layers and the intertion of the electron avalanche must be stopped. This process is called quenching. They are two methods or quenching que entry of the quenching as e.g. argon. The relatively large molecular of the quenching gas is most of all used.	M M
Anode acceleration	E Diagnostic Radiology		
Anode angle	E Diagnostic Radiology		Engines le text)
Anode heel effect	E Diagnostic Radiology		еш
Anode rotational speed	E Diagnostic Radiology		
Anode-cooling curve	E Diagnostic Radiology		
a-Se photoconductive layer	E Diagnostic Radiology		
Avalanche ionization, in Geiger-Muller counter)	Radiation Protection Radiation Protection Radiation Radiation		



PROJECT OUTLINE	Structure of the MSc programme	
 Entry requirements : undergraduate degree based on min. 3 years University education in Physics, Engineering or relevant. Medical Physics course - Post-graduate programme (MSc) approx. 1 to 2 years 	 Distributed delivery (classical) Requires large faculty, problematic if lecturer is absent Often preferred by students (easy to follow the material) Modular delivery 	
 Educational structure and teaching delivery MSc model curriculum and assessment Teaching materials (including IOMP supported Web resources) International pool of experts (faculty) MSc programme IOMP Validation ETC new sub-committee (Validation and Accreditation Panel) 	 Modular delivery Suitable arrangement for the faculty (allows external lecturers) Allows easier understanding of complex material Problematic if student is absent Mixed delivery local plus external lecturers basis and optional courses (modules) 	



Taught element - draft MSc curriculum				
Pre-course preparatory modules (Physics, Engineering)				
Basis of Human Physiology and	Anatomy ~10%			
Basis of Radiation Physics	~10%			
Research Methods	~10%			
Radiation Protection and Hospita	l Safety ~10%			
Medical Imaging physics and equ non-ionizing radiation (MRI, US)	1			
Medical Imaging physics and equ ionizing radiation (DR, NM)	aipment 2 ~10%			
Radiotherapy Physics	~15%			
Other optional modules (Management, IT, etc.)				
MSc project	~25% Dr Slavik Tabakov			

M-level (MSc) project/thesis	Future project development	
M-level (MSc) project/thesis - Suitable subject (a list of existing subjects and sample thesis from various Universities can help this issue); - Form "Paper-like" (Introduction and Aim; Literature Survey; Material and Methods; Results and Discussion; Conclusion; References); - Indicative volume ~10,000-15,000 words (50-70 pages), but the main guide should be the type and quality of research; - Indicative time for development ~min 500-700 hours (max 6 months	Future project development Future project development -ETC Working Group (future Validation and Accreditation Panel): S.Tabakov, A Krisanachinda, P Sprawls, E Podgorsak, C Lewis. - Detailed Curriculum for a number of subjects (as a sample); - Teaching materials assessment/selection; - Creating a pool of experts (external faculty); - Criteria for Course Validation;	
Full Time); - Assessment – thesis marking model + oral examination	 Funding allocation; Introduction by WC2009 Discussion at various stages (alongside the EMITEL project); 	

Dr Slavik Tabakov