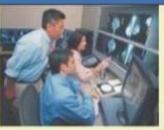
Clinically Focused Physics Education Principles to Practice RSNA 2014 RC 823











Perry Sprawls, Ph.D.
Emory University
Sprawls Educational Foundation
www.sprawls.org

Phuong-Anh T. Duong, M.D. Emory University

Course Website: http://www.sprawls.org/clinphys To View on iPad: http://www.sprawls.org/ipad



Clinical Medicine

Imaging



Radiation Therapy



Physics
The Foundation Science

Effective and Safe Clinical Procedures

Imaging



Radiation Therapy



Require an extensive knowledge of Applied Physics and The Associated Technology

Who needs a knowledge of Physics applied to clinical imaging?

Radiologists, Residents and Fellows

Technologists

Medical Physicists



Each provides unique challenges and opportunities.



Our Learning Objectives

 Describe the general characteristics of mental knowledge structures of physics and technology that are required for effective clinical applications.

Describe the conditions and activities that contribute to the formation of effective knowledge structures.

Identify the different levels of learning that can occur and relate them to specific actions that can be performed and potential outcomes.

Analyze various learning activities for effectiveness and efficiency in producing desired outcomes with available human effort and resources.

Identify the opportunities to use digital technology to enhance human performance for both learners and learning facilitators

Identify resources that can be used to optimize the effective-efficiency relationship of learning activities.

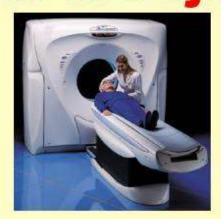
Provide effective learning activities.

Effective

Medical Imaging Physics Education

Goals & Objectives







Medical imaging professionals with a knowledge of physics that will enable them to perform clinically effective imaging procedures with managed risk to both patients and staff.

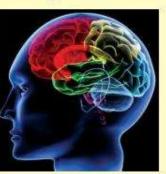
Our Learning Objectives

Clinical Radiology



Effective Knowledge Structures

DO



Levels of Learning

LEARN PHYSICS









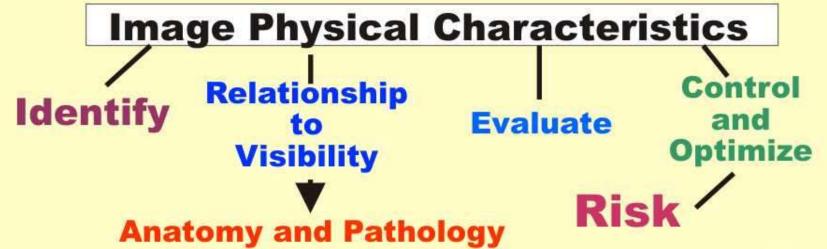


Learning Activities Effectiveness and Efficiency

RESOURCES

Physics Learning Objectives for Radiologists





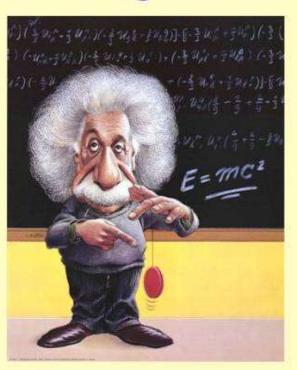
The Physicist as an Educator and Teacher

Our Objectives

Provide more

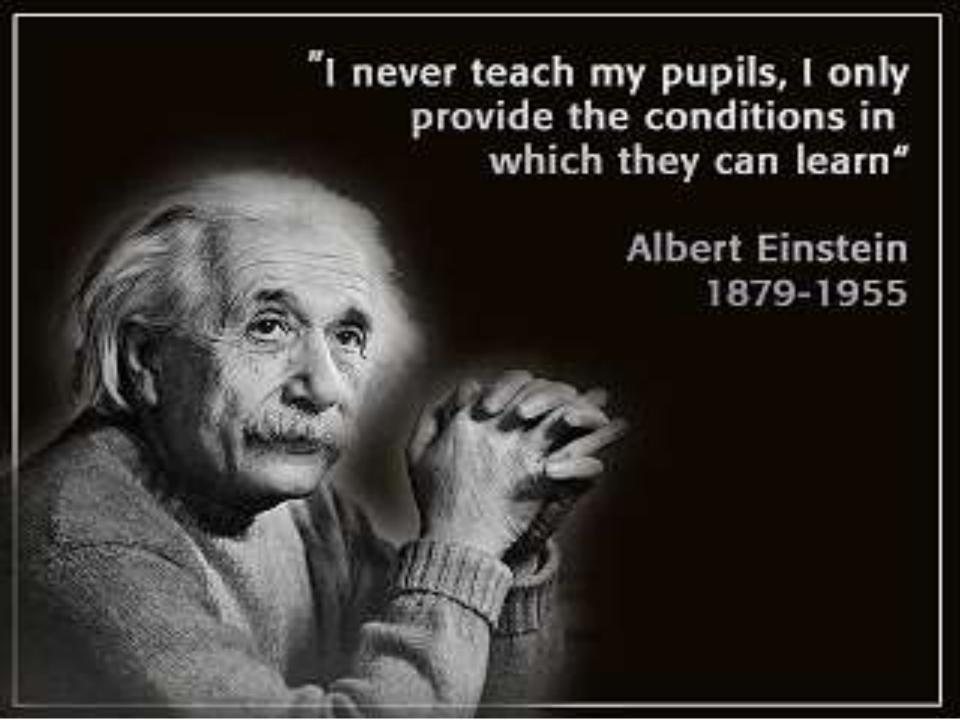
EFFECTIVE

learning activities.



Be
EFFICIENT
in our
teaching

Challenges Opportunities

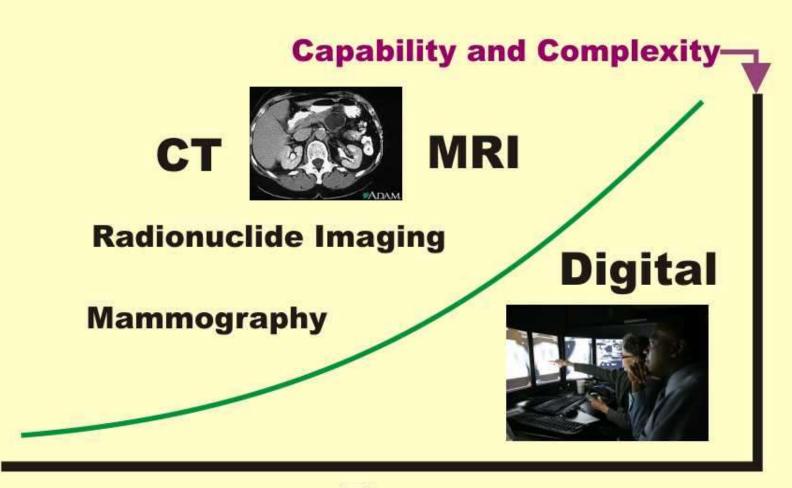


Five Dynamics

" It's a new ball game!"

Capability & Complexity
Geographic Dispersion
Learning & Teaching Knowledge
Expanding Educational Resources
Increased Connectivity

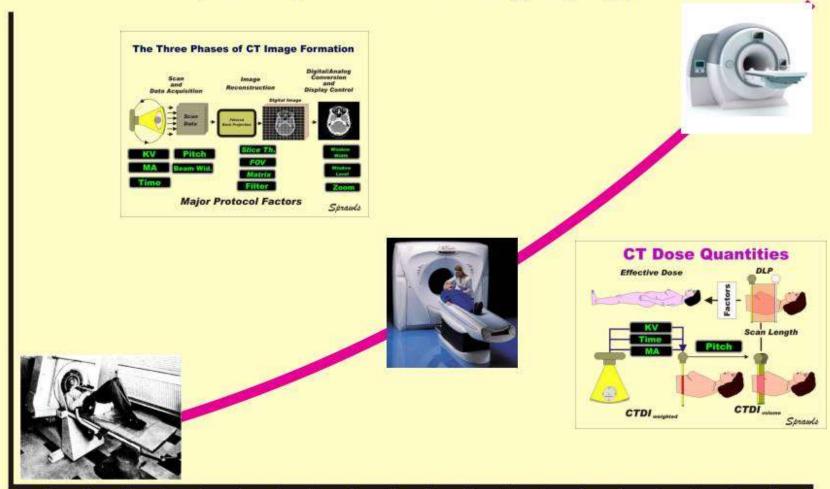
Continuing Growth in the Need for Physics Knowledge



Time

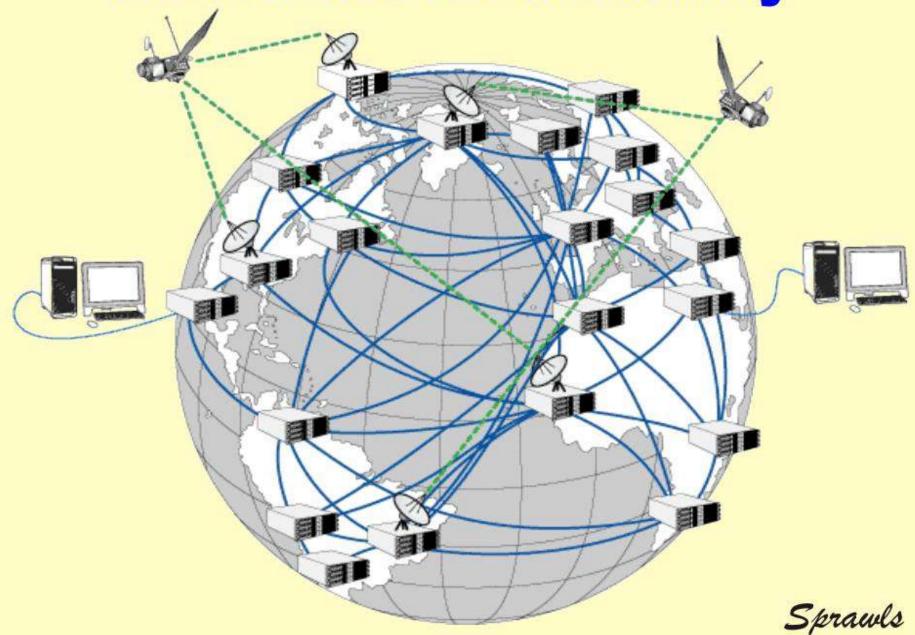
Capability & Complexity

(Computed Tomography)



Years

Increased Connectivity



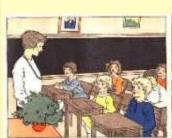
Digital Resources to Enrich Learning Activities



Textbooks Modules

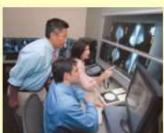
Visuals

Clinical Images Teaching Files Modules











Classroom

Clinical Conference

Small Group

"Flying Solo"

Clinically Focused Physics Education

Classroom

Clinical Conference Small Group "Flying Solo"











Learning Facilitator "Teacher" Individual and Peer Interactive Learning

Each type of learning activity has a unique value.

Clinically Focused Physics Education

Classroom

Clinical Conference

Small Group

"Flying Solo"











Learning Facilator "Teacher"

The Goal...

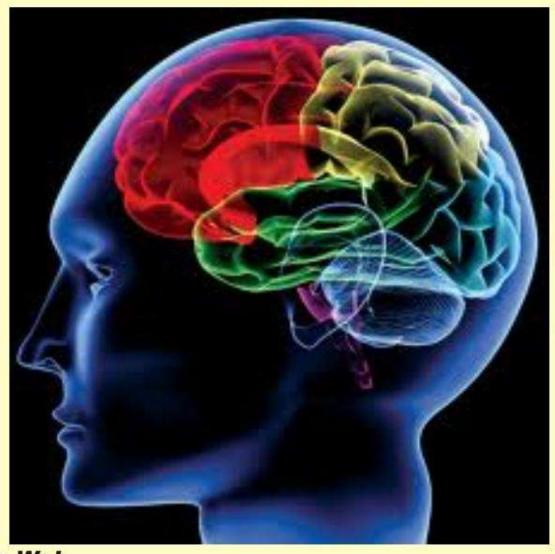
Individual and Peer Interactive Learning

Increase the EFFECTIVENESS of each type of learning activity with the necessary resources and understanding of the process by the Learning Facilators.

Sprawls

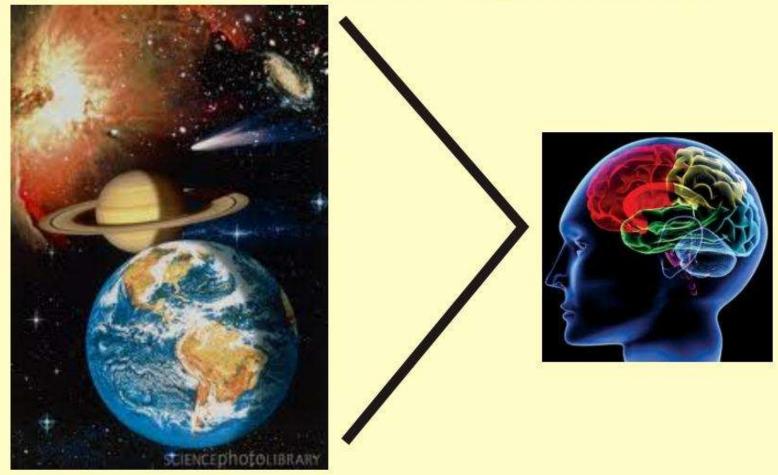
LEARNING is.....

Building a knowledge structure in the brain.



LEARNING PHYSICS is..... Building a knowledge structure in the brain

by Encounter and Experience



Physical Universe

LEARNING PHYSICS is.....

Building a knowledge structure in the brain

by Encounter and Experience

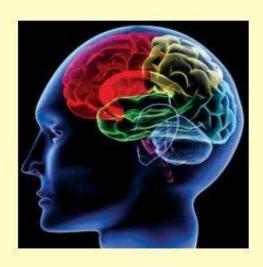
Things That Are Visible





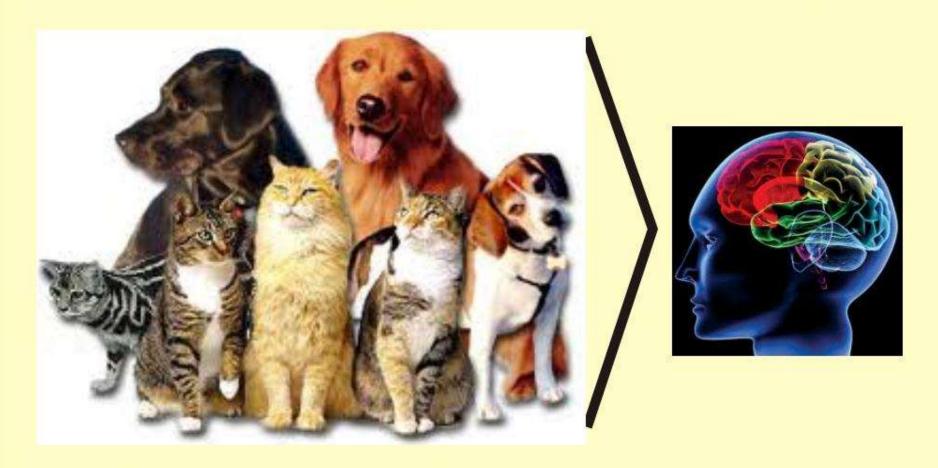






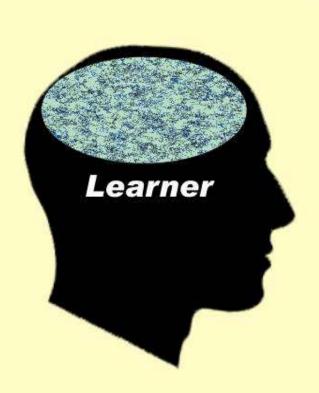
Physical Universe (Automobiles)

LEARNING PHYSICS is..... Building a knowledge structure in the brain by Encounter and Experience



Physical Universe (Pets)

Learning Physics is Building a Knowledge Structure in the Brain

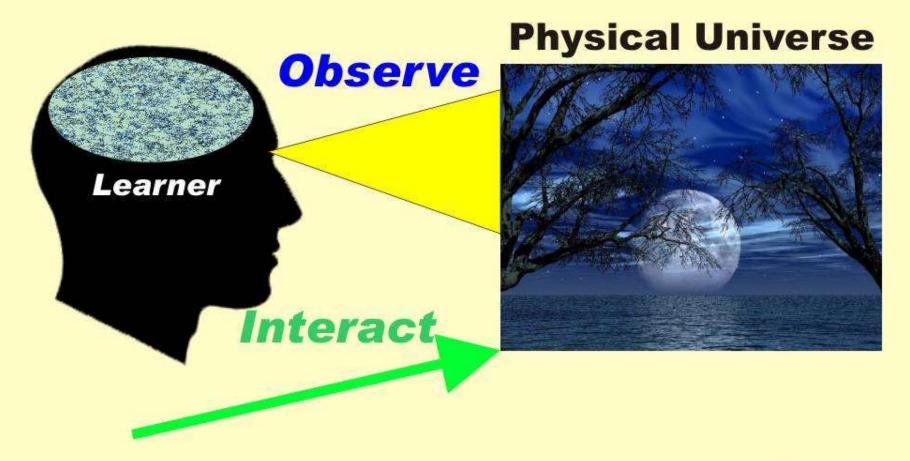


Physical Universe



A mental representation of physical reality

Learning is a Natural Human Process We Learn by Experience



LEARNING PHYSICS is...... A Natural Human Process

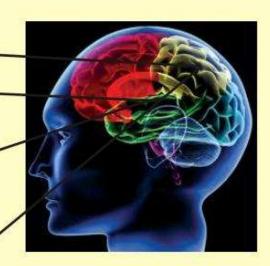
....Like Breathing, Eating, etc



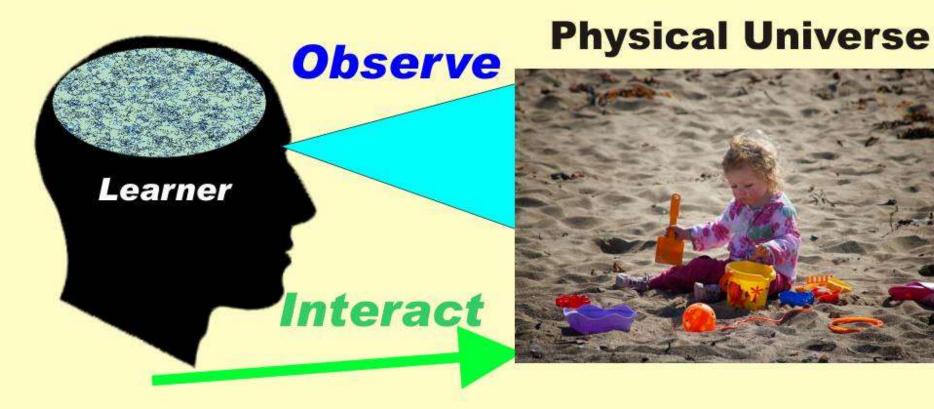








Learning is a Natural Human Process We Learn by Experience

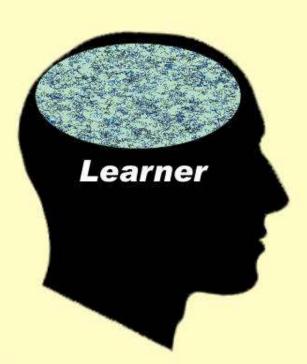


Our Early Physics Learning Activities

Teaching

is helping someone

Building a Knowledge Structure in the Brain



Physical Universe



A mental representation of physical reality

Connect

Organize

Guide

The Elements of

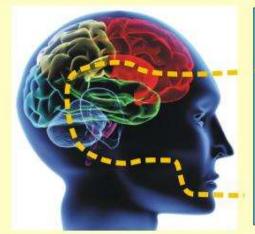
A Highly Effective Educational Session

The Brain

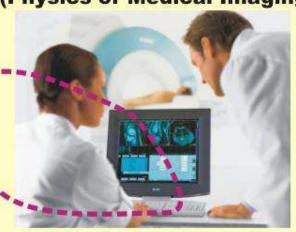
Connection

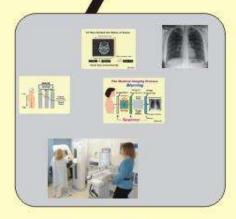
The Physical Universe

(Physics of Medical Imaging)

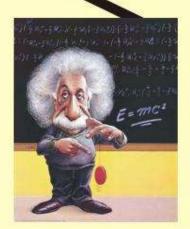






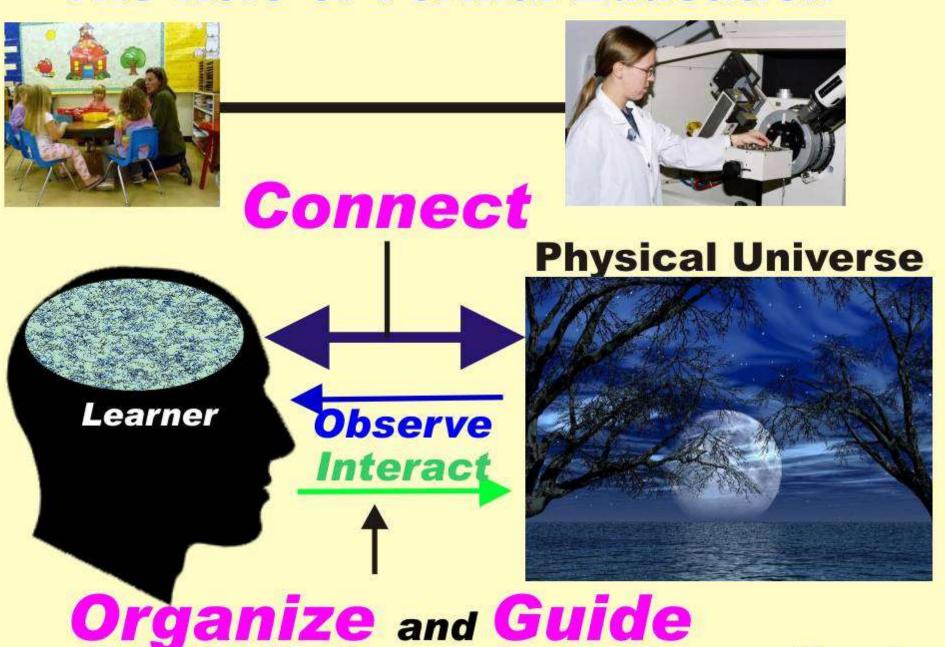






Teacher /Guide

The Role of Formal Education



The Traditional Classroom

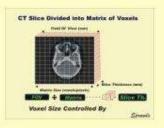
"A Box for Enclosing Students..."











And hiding them from the world about which they should learning.

The Barrier

Physics Education



Clinical Imaging



Efficiency

Location, Resources, Human Effort, Cost

Limited Experience

Collaborative Teaching



Organize, Guide, Share Personal Experience
Physicists, Radiologists, Technologists
Local
Sprawls

Effective Medical Imaging Physics LearningIn The Clinic

The Real World Motivating Interactive Collaborative



The Physicist Provides:
Learning Modules & Collaboration

The Sprawls Resources

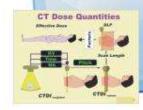
Sharing the Emory Experience with the World With Emphasis on the Developing Countries

Emory













Visuals

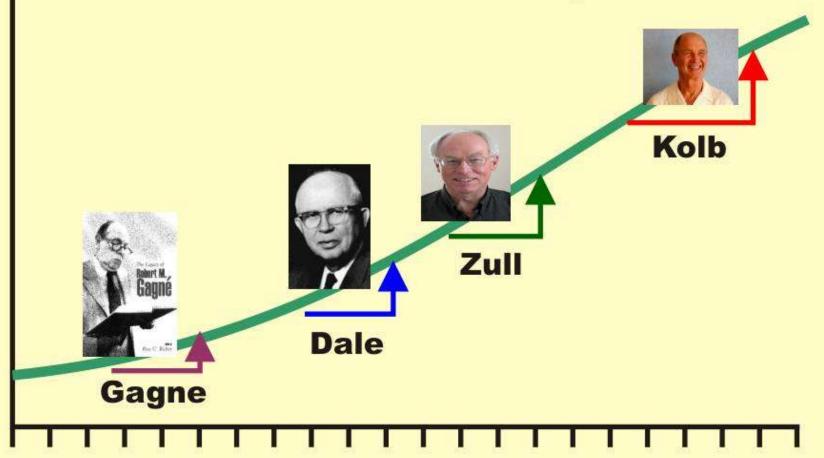
Books

Modules



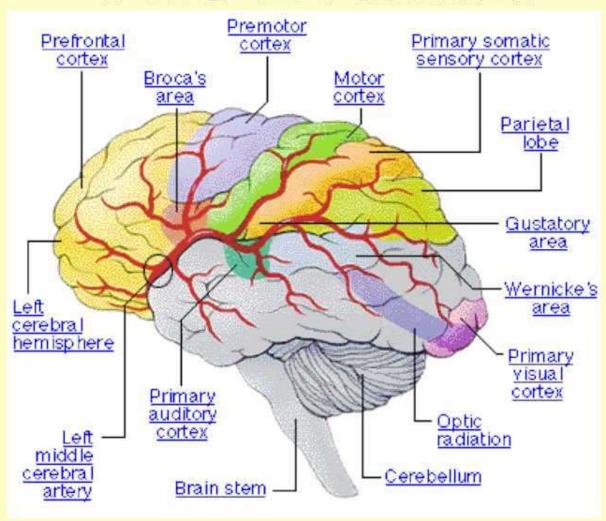
Enhancing Radiology Education in Every Country of the World

Knowledge of the Learning & Teaching Process We learn from the pioneers



Years

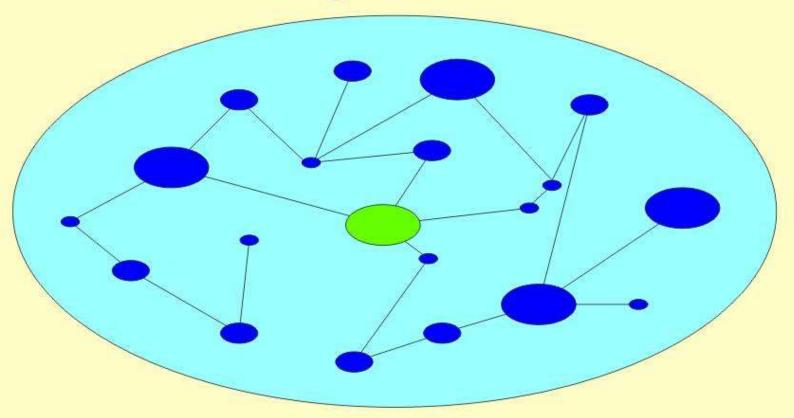
The Brain...



Structure and Function

Image: AMA

Knowledge Structures in the Brain A Complex Network

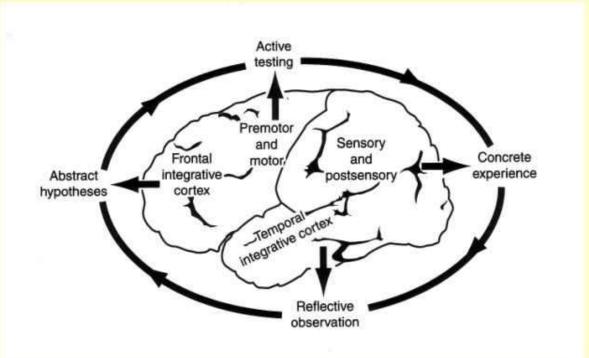


Concepts Images Facts Language

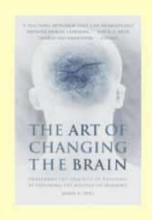
Zull's Model of Brain Function



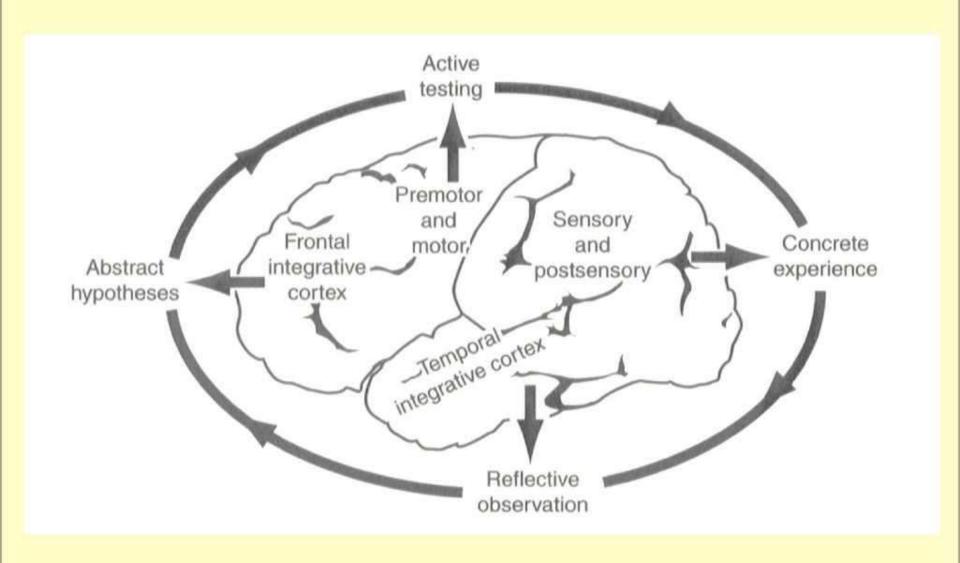




Reference:



Zull's Model of Brain Function



Control

Sensory





Back Integrative Cortex

Where

(Relationships)

(Characteristics)

What

(Identification)

Language

Comprehension

Frontal Integrative Cortex

Making Plans Evaluating Problem Solving

Language

Assembly

Motor







Emotions

Control

Sensory



Frontal Integrative Cortex

Records
of the
Past

Preparation for the Future



Reflection

Hypotheses

Motor







Emotions

Control

Sensory



Frontal Integrative



Cortex



Records of the Past **Knowing**

Preparation for the **Future**

Doing

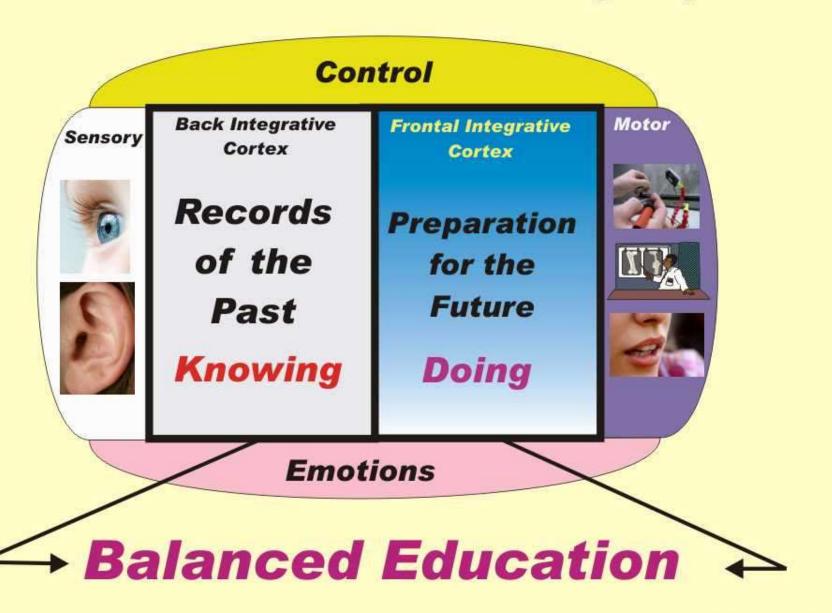
Motor







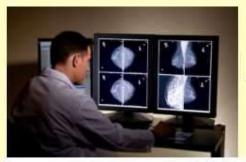
Emotions



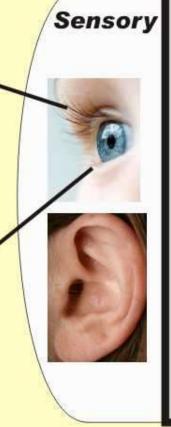
Forming Knowledge Structures

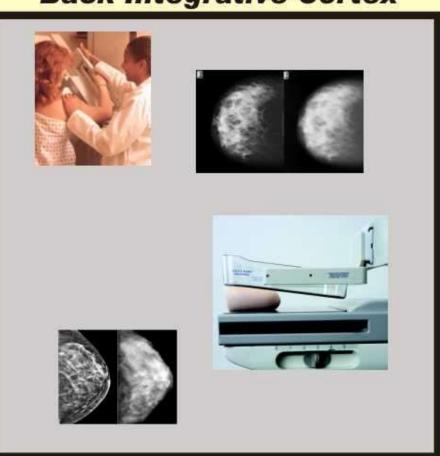
Physical Universe

Back Integrative Cortex



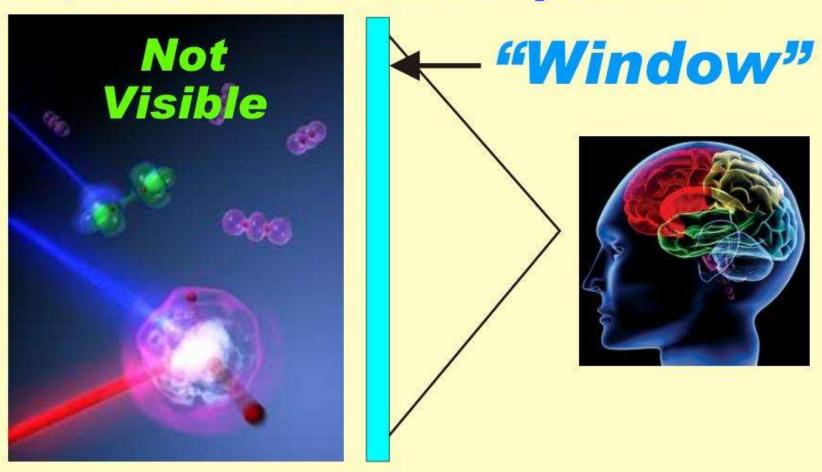






Visible Physical Objects

LEARNING PHYSICS is..... Building a knowledge structure in the brain by Encounter and Experience

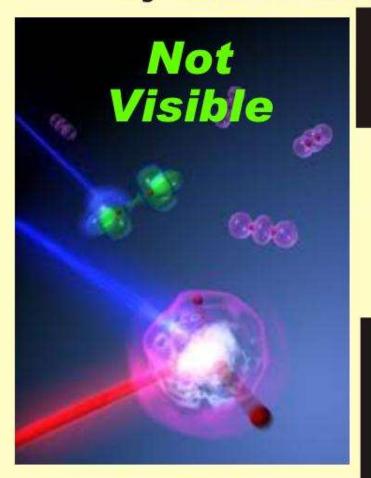


Physical Universe

LEARNING PHYSICS is.....

Building a knowledge structure in the brain

by Encounter and Experience

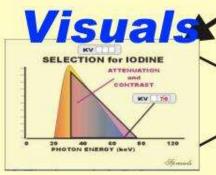


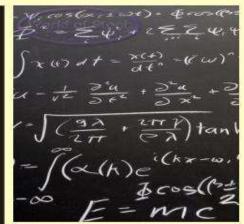
Physical Universe

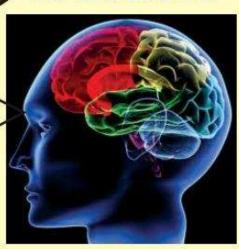


Words

"Window"

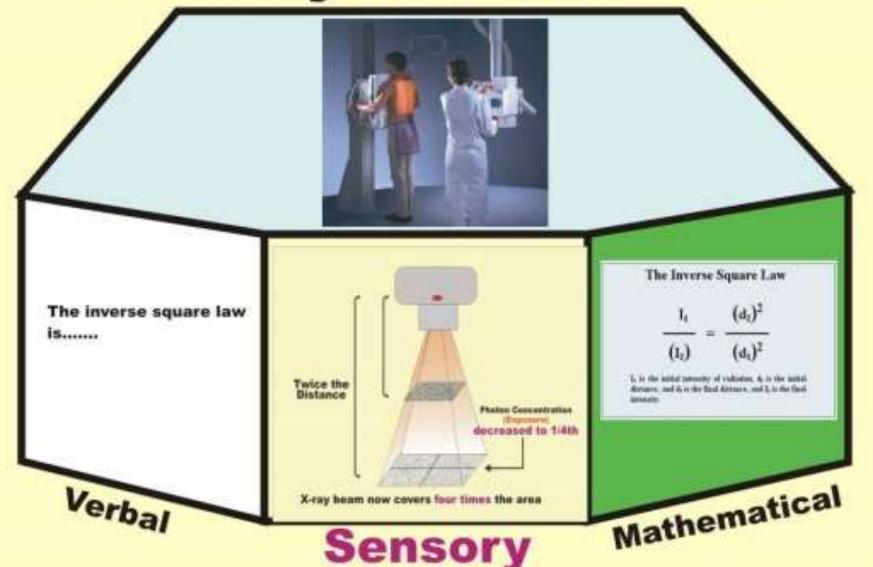




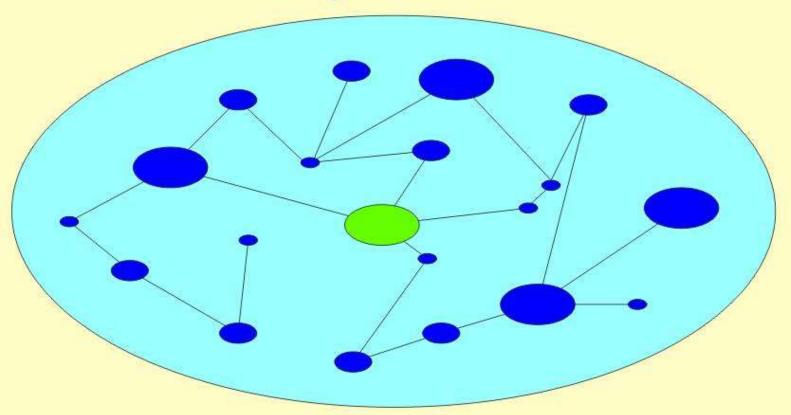


Equations

The Physical Universe



Knowledge Structures in the Brain A Complex Network

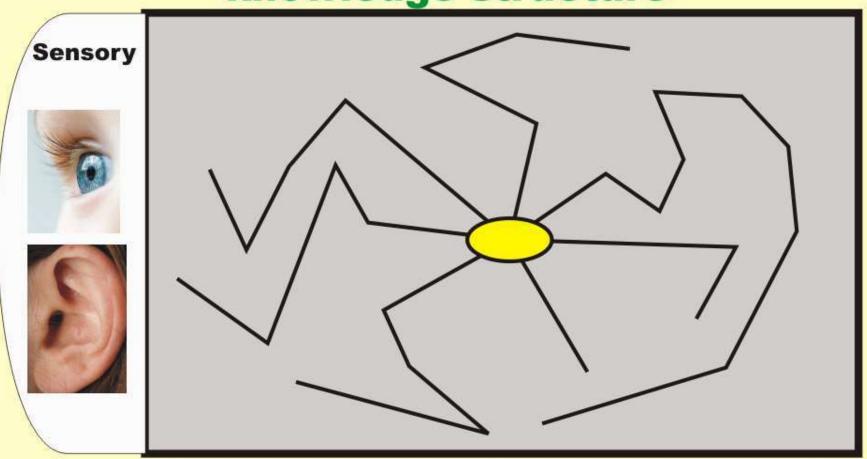


Concepts Images Facts Language

Back Integrative Cortex

Integrating experience into existing

knowledge structure

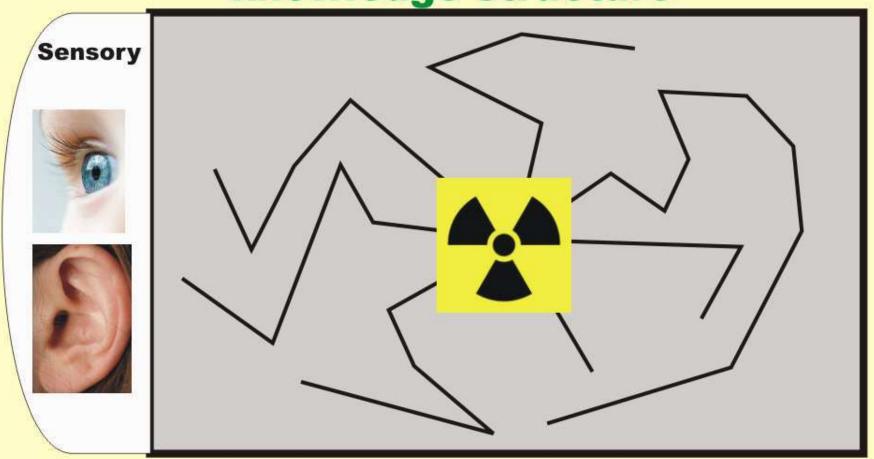


Meaning

Back Integrative Cortex

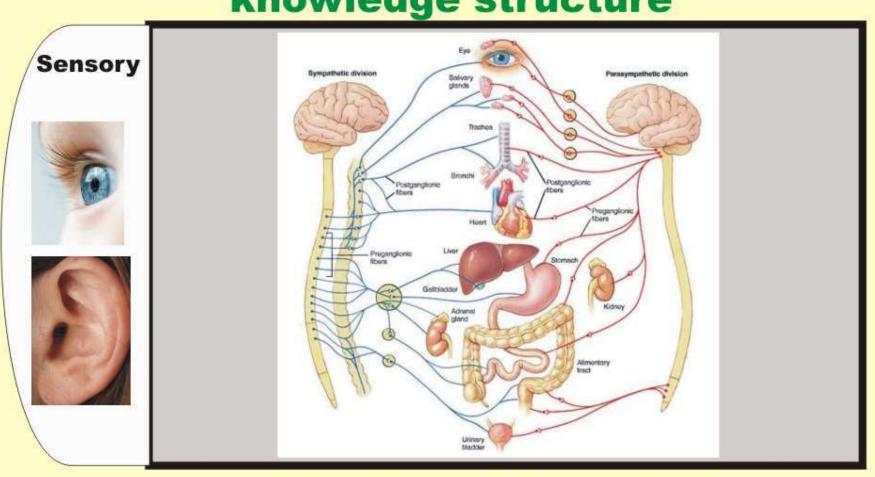
Integrating experience into existing

knowledge structure



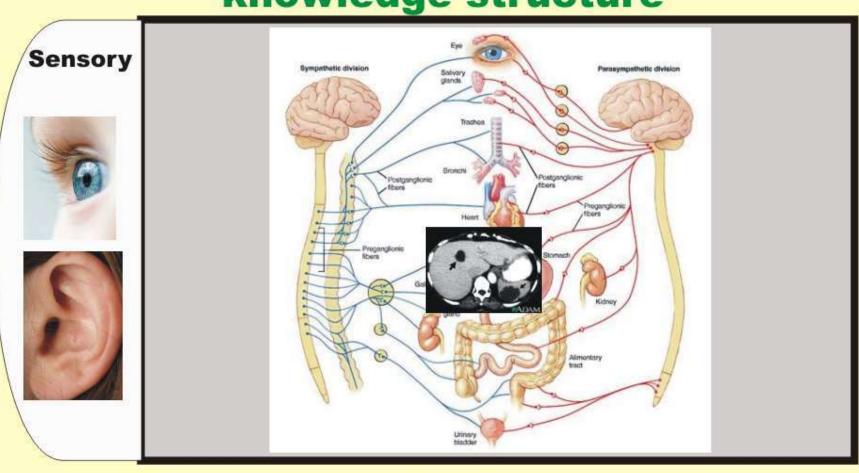
Meaning

Back Integrative Cortex Integrating experience into existing knowledge structure



Medical Knowledge

Back Integrative Cortex Integrating experience into existing knowledge structure

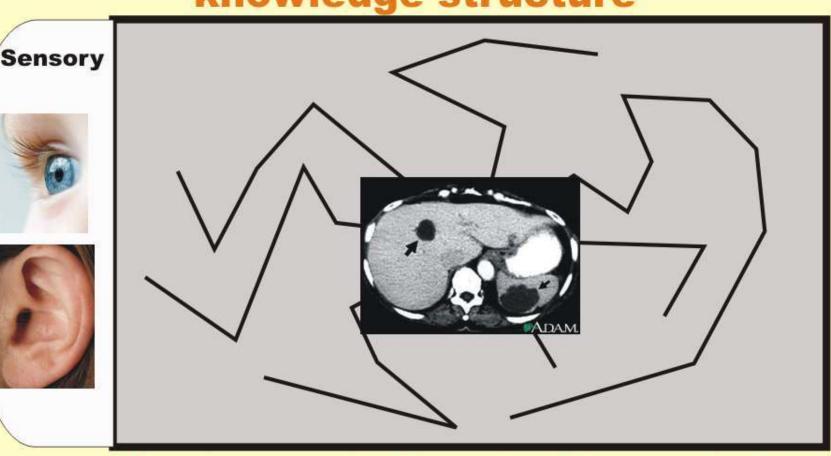


The image is the connection Sprawls

Back Integrative Cortex

Integrating experience into existing

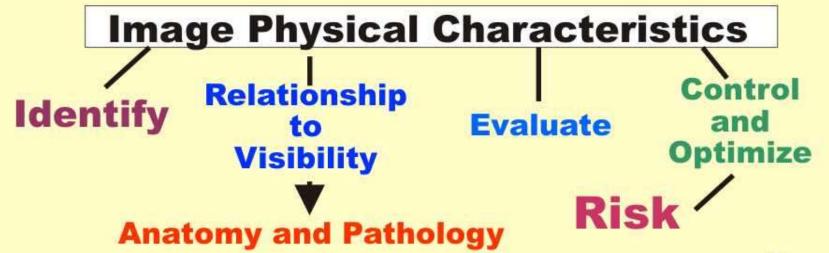
knowledge structure



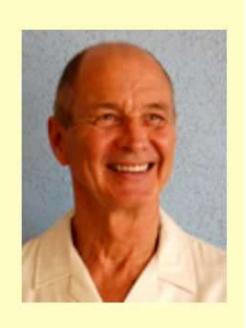
The image is the starting point for learning physics

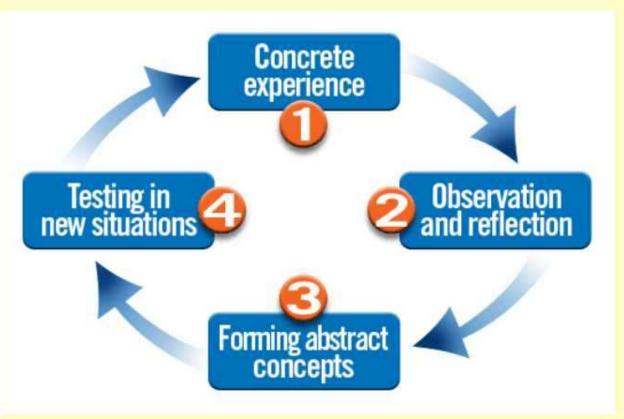
Physics Learning Objectives for Radiologists





Kolb's Experiential Learning Model





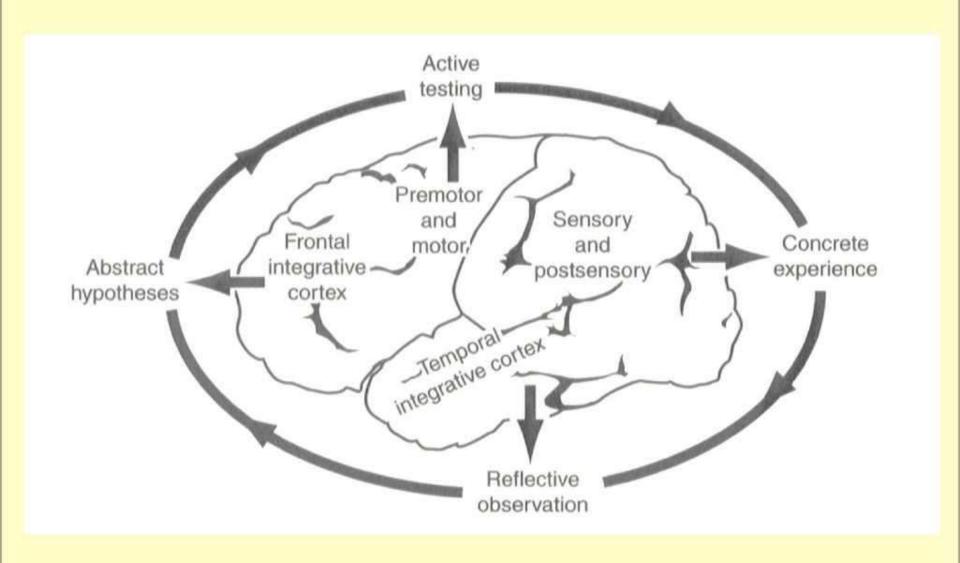
David A. Kolb, Ph.D.

Professor of Organizational Behavior

Case Western Reserve

Website: http://www.learningfromexperience.com

Zull's Model of Brain Function

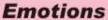


Brain Functions for Learning Physics Active Experimentation and Testing



and
Experience
Observe

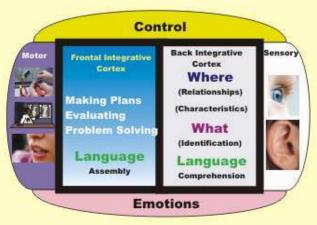
Sense





Interact and Affect

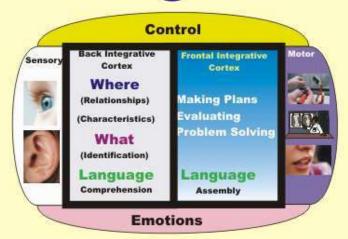
Physical Universe









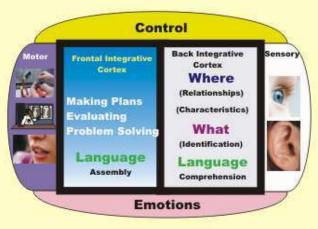


Jerry

Problem Solving

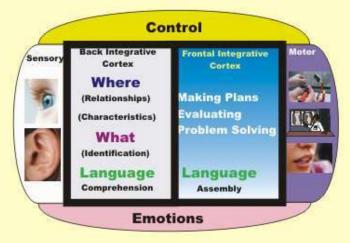


Problem Solving



Views
Perspectives
Experiences





Views
Perspectives
Experiences

Problem Solved!



Views
Perspectives
Experiences



Control **Back Integrative** Frontal Integrative Sensor Cortex Cortex Where **Making Plans** (Relationships) valuating (Characteristics) roblem Solving What (Identification) Language Language Comprehension Assembly **Emotions**

Views
Perspectives
Experiences

Analysis and Evaluation

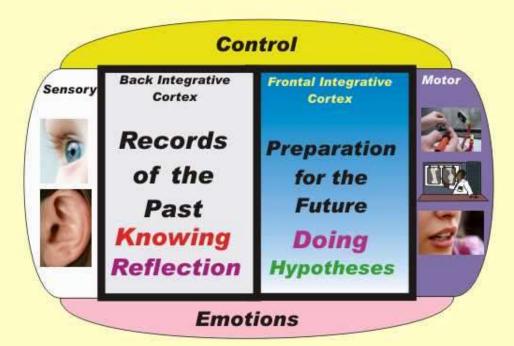
Image: UGA



Problem Solving Analysis and Evaluation Developing Plans

The Learning Environment











Rich Learning Environments



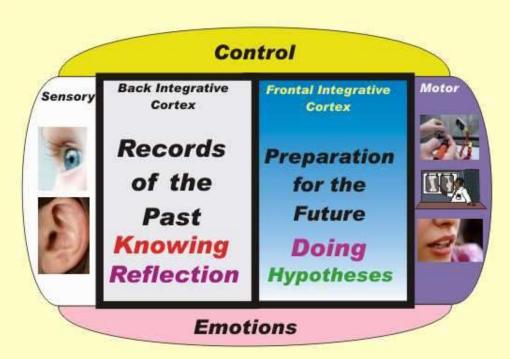


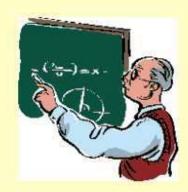




Challenging Learning Environments











Effective Learning

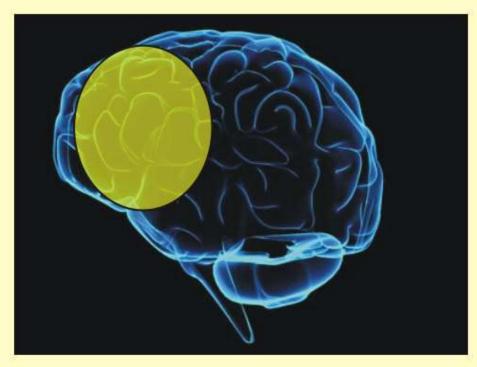


Rich Learning Environment New and Different

Integrate into Existing Knowledge

Reflection

Effective Learning



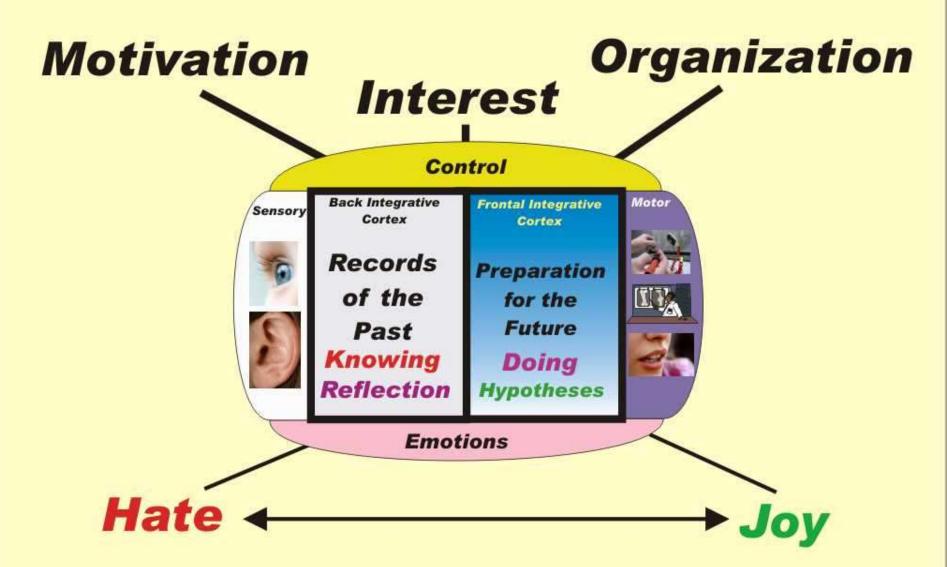
Interact

Review

Reflect

Developing useful knowledge for the future

sprawls





Robert Gagne (1916-2002)

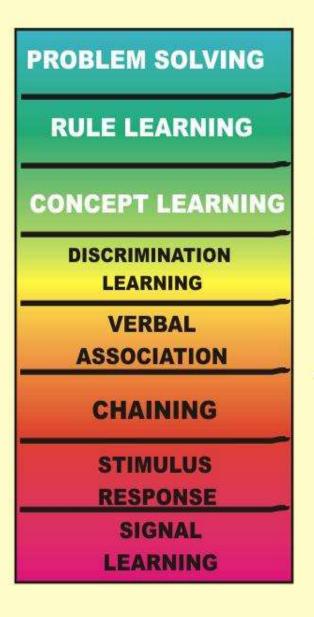
Best known for his Nine Events of Instruction

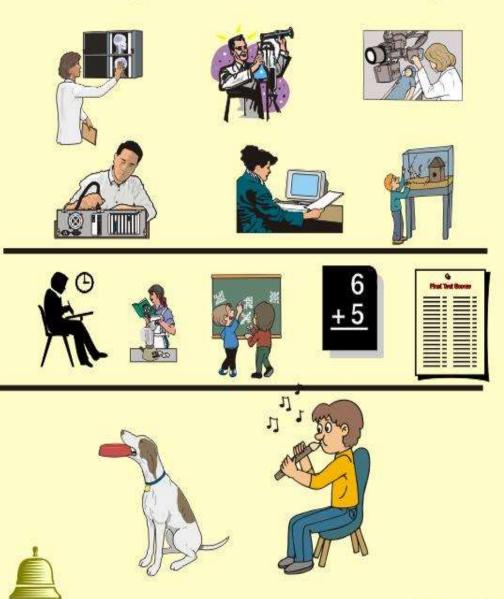
The Gagne assumption is that different types of learning exist, and that different instructional conditions are most likely to bring about these different types of learning

Gagné was also well-known for his sophisticated stimulus-response theory of eight kinds of learning which differ in the quality and quantity of stimulus-response bonds involved. From the simplest to the most complex, these are:

signal learning (Pavlovian conditioning)
stimulus-response learning (operant conditioning)
chaining (complex operant conditioning)
verbal association
discrimination learning
concept learning
rule learning
and problem solving.

Gagne's Hierarchy of Learning



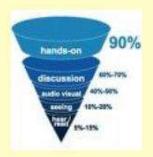




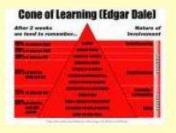
Edgar Dale (1900-1985)

Educationalist who developed the famous

Cone of Experience theory



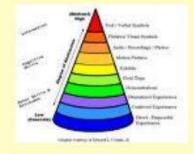














Cone of Experience for Medical Imaging Education

VERBAL

SYMBOLS EQUATIONS

SKETCHES

VISUALS

Clinical Images and Graphics

VISUALS

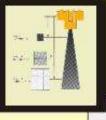
With Expert Guidance

SIMULATION

PHYSICAL REALITY







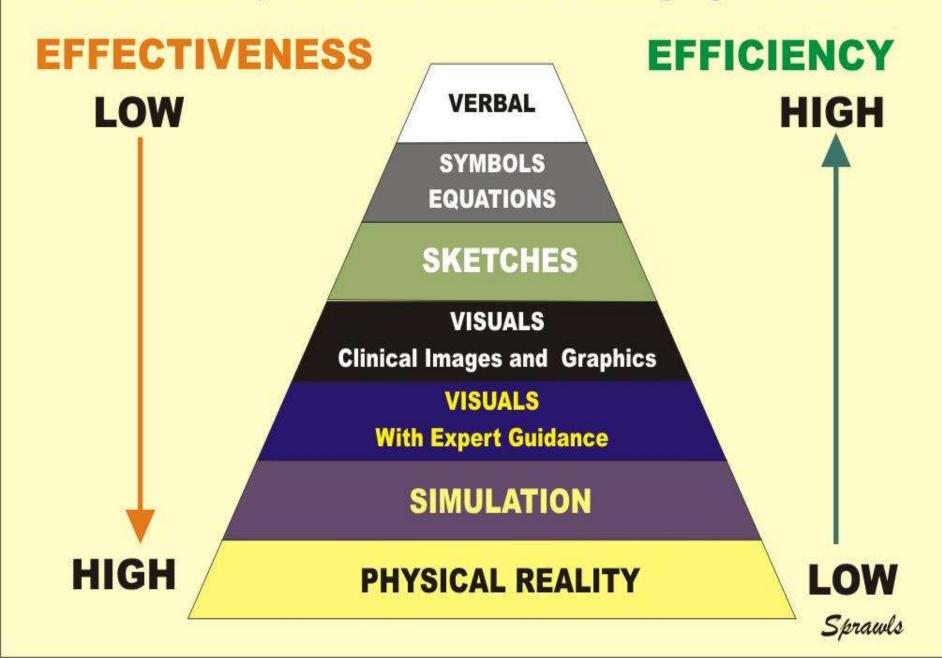








Cone of Experience for Medical Imaging Education



Cone of Experience for Medical Imaging Education

LEARNING OUTCOMES

VERBAL

SYMBOLS EQUATIONS

SKETCHES

VISUALS
Clinical Images and Graphics

VISUALS

With Expert Guidance

SIMULATION

PHYSICAL REALITY

Define List Describe

Explain





Demonstrate

Apply

Practice



Analyze
Create
Evaluate





Effective Learning

VERBAL

SYMBOLS EQUATIONS

SKETCHES

VISUALS

Clinical Images and Graphics

VISUALS

With Expert Guidance

SIMULATION

PHYSICAL REALITY

Experience

PROBLEM SOLVING

RULE LEARNING

CONCEPT LEARNING

DISCRIMINATION LEARNING

VERBAL

ASSOCIATION

CHAINING

STIMULUS

RESPONSE

SIGNAL

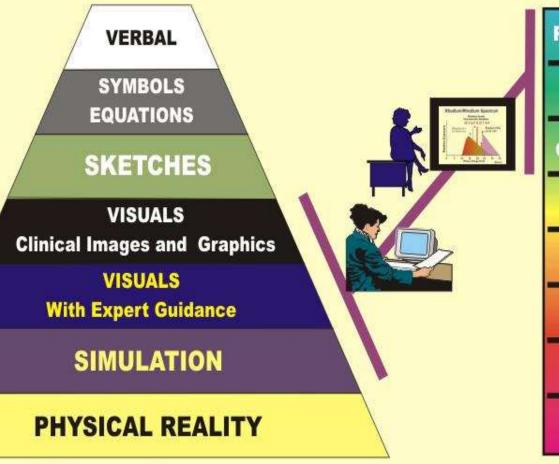
LEARNING

Level

Learning

Technology Enhanced

Learning and Teaching



PROBLEM SOLVING

RULE LEARNING

CONCEPT LEARNING

DISCRIMINATION

VERBAL ASSOCIATION

CHAINING

STIMULUS

RESPONSE

SIGNAL

LEARNING

Experience

Level

Learning



Clinically Focused Physics Education

Classroom

Clinical Conference Small Group

"Flying Solo"











For General Physics

and Related Topics

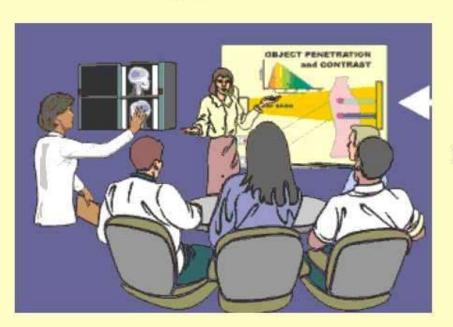
Highly Effective

Clinically Rich Learning Activities

Visuals Images Online Modules
Resources and References

Rich Classroom and Conference Learning Activities

Learning Facilitator "Teacher"

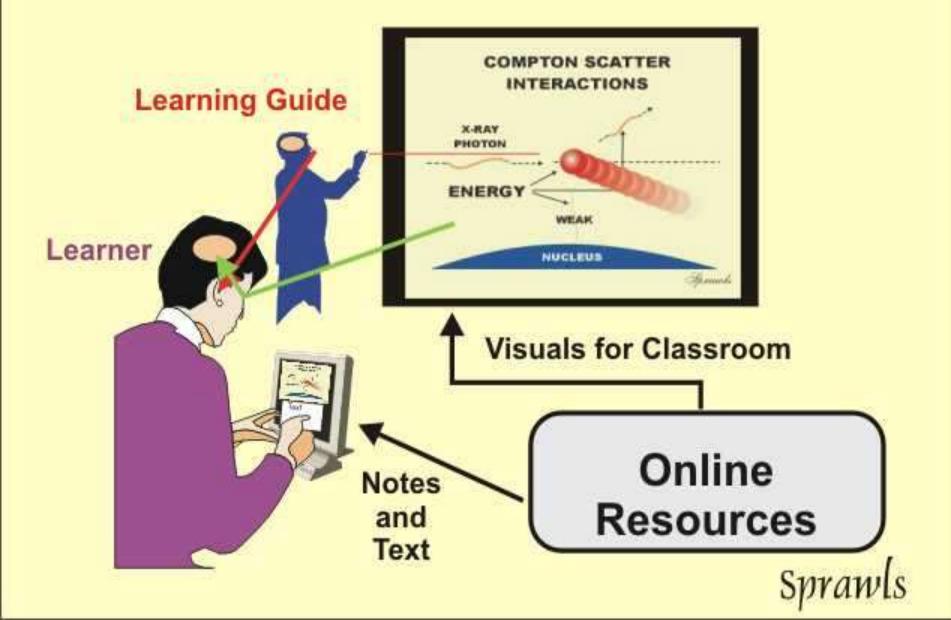


Visuals

Representations of Reality

Organize and Guide the Learning Activity
Share Experience and Knowledge
Explain and Interpret What is Viewed
Motivate and Engage Learners

Technology Enhanced Learning



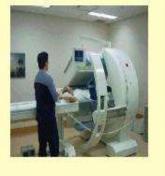
WINDOW

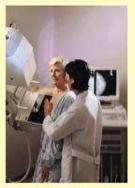
or

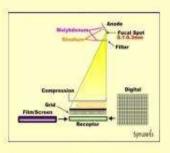
PHYSICAL UNIVERSE

BARRIER



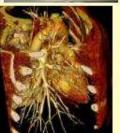










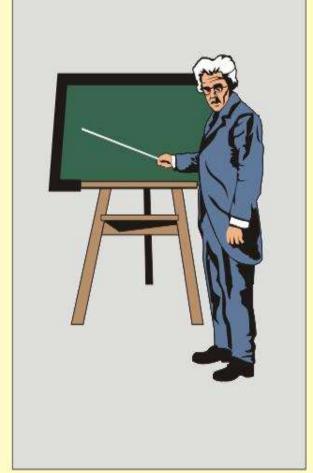






THE LEARNERS





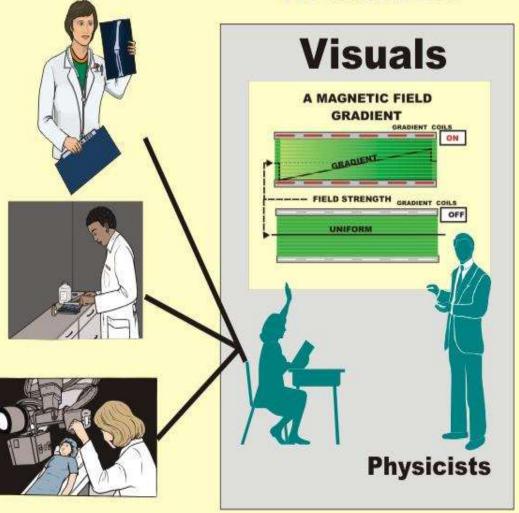
WINDOW

THE LEARNERS

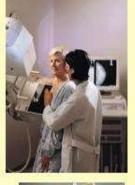
or

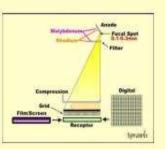
PHYSICAL UNIVERSE

BARRIER





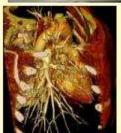












Clinically Focused Physics Education

Classroom

Clinical Conference Small Group

"Flying Solo"











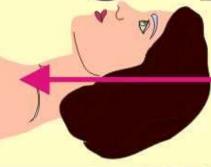
Learning Facilitator "Teacher" Individual and Peer Interactive Learning

Each type of learning activity has a unique value.

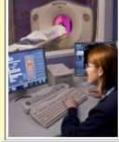
Computed Tomography







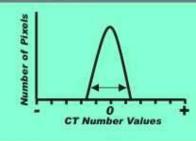
Radiation Dose



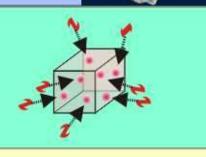
Imaging Protocols



Technology



Science



Visuals for Learning and Teaching

The Imaging Process

The Three Phases of CT Image Formation Scan Digital|Analog and Conversion Image and **Data Acquisition** Reconstruction Display Control Digital Image Slice Th. Beam Wid. Zoom **Major Control Factors** Sprawls

Clinical Images



Visuals to be used by

Physicists in Classroom and Conference Discussions



Visuals

for

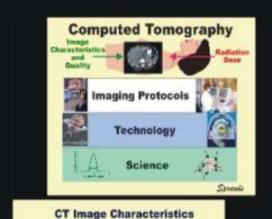
Classroom, Conference, and Collaborative Learning

RIGHT CLICK on each visual to download and use in PowerPoint or other display programs.

Computed Tomography Image Quality Optimization and Dose Management

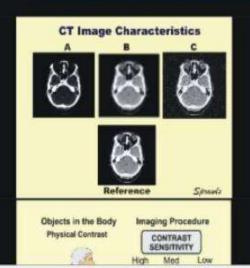
Companion Module

http://www.sprawls.org/resources/CTIQDM/



Detail

Contrast





Modules for Self Study and Collaborative Learning in the Clinic



Computed Tomography Image Quality Optimization and Dose Management

Perry Sprawls, Ph.D.

To step through module, <u>CLICK HERE.</u> To go to a specific topic click on it below.

Introduction and Overview	Image Quality Characteristics	Contrast Sensitivity	
Visibility of Detail	Visual Noise	Spatial (Geometric) Characteristics	
Artifacts	Identifying Characteristics Characteristics Identified		
Image Quality and Dose	CT Image Formation Process The Scanning Motion		
Views and Rays	Multiple Row Detectors Helical and Spiral Sca		
Image Reconstruction and Voxels	CT Numbers	Hounsfield Unit Scale	
Optimizing CT Procedures	Absorbed Dose	Dose Distribution Within Patient	
CT Dose Index (CTDI)	Weighted CTDI	Volume CTDI	
Dose for Multiple Slices	Dose Length Product (DLP)	Effective Dose	
Summary of CT Dose Quantities	Factors That Determine Dose	Factors Affecting Image Detail	
Manual CT Incar Nata	Cantas Bland Lancas Nation	Vand Clas Community	

The Physics and Technology of M... 🔝



Mammography Physics and Technology for effective clinical imaging

Perry Sprawls, Ph.D.

Outline	Mind Map	Learning Objectives	Visuals for Discussion	Text Reference

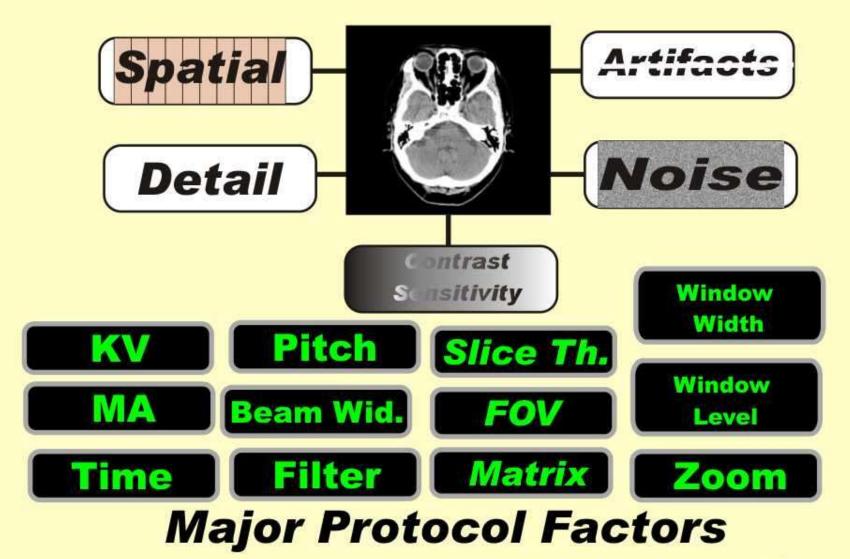
To step through module, CLICK HERE.

To go to a specific topic click on it below

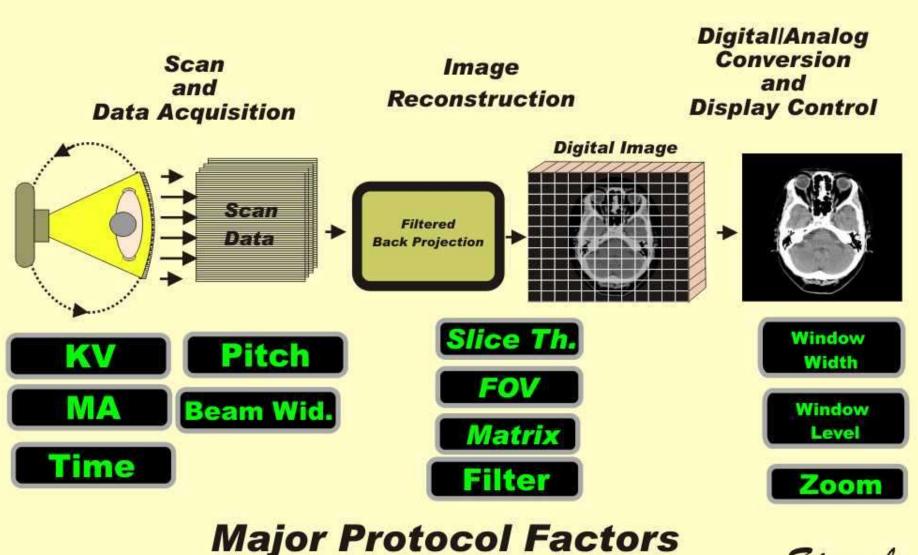
Imaging Objectives	Rhodium Anode	Blurring and Visibility of Detail
Visibility of Pathology	KV Values for Mammography	Focal Spot Blurring
Image Quality Characteristics	Scattered Radiation and Contrast	Receptor Blurring
Not a Perfect Image	Image Exposure Histogram	Composite Blurring
Mammography Technology	Receptor & Display Systems	Magnification Mammography
Imaging Technique Factors	<u>Film Contrast Transfer</u>	Mean Glandular Dose
Contrast Sensitivity	Film Contrast Factors	
Physical Contrast Compared	Film Design for Mammography	
Factors Affecting Contrast Sensitivity	Controlling Receptor (Film) Exposure	
X-Ray Penetration and Contrast	Film Processing	
Optimum X-Ray Spectrum	Variations in Receptor Sensitivity	
Effect of Breast Size	Film Viewing Conditions	



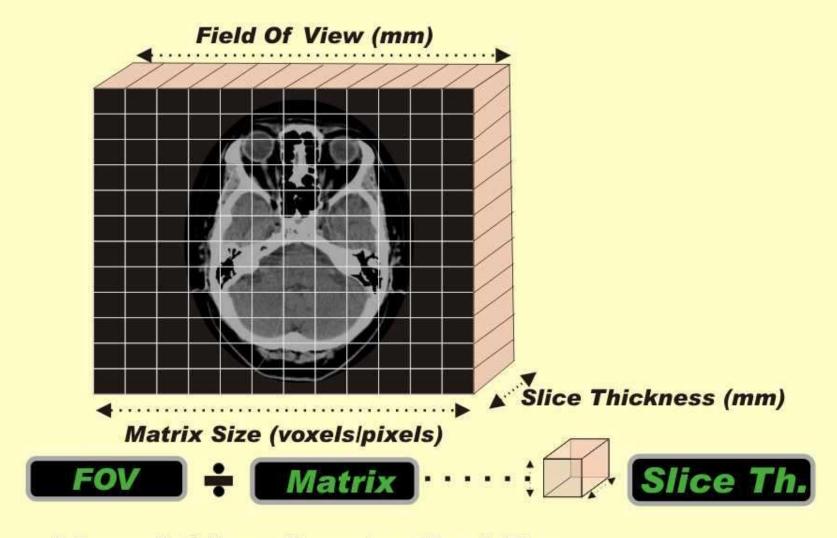
CT Image Characteristics



The Three Phases of CT Image Formation

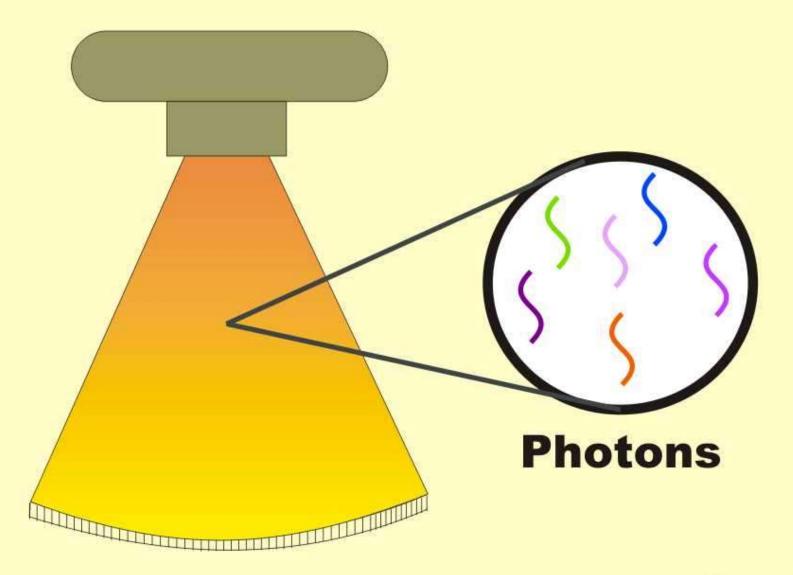


CT Slice Divided into Matrix of Voxels

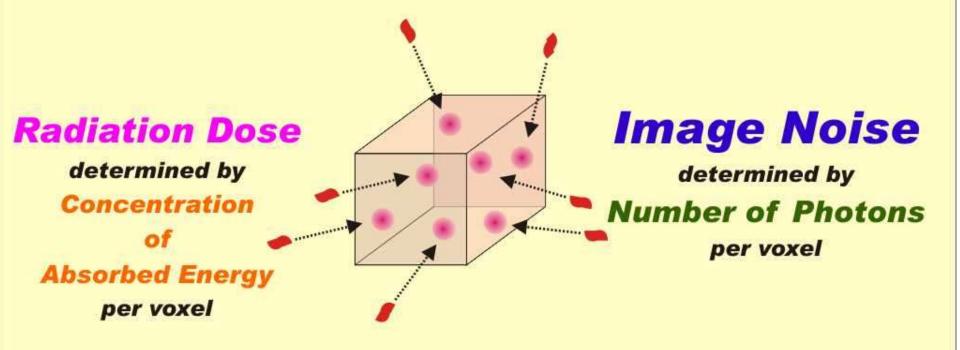


Voxel Size Controlled By

The Quantum Structure of the X-ray Beam

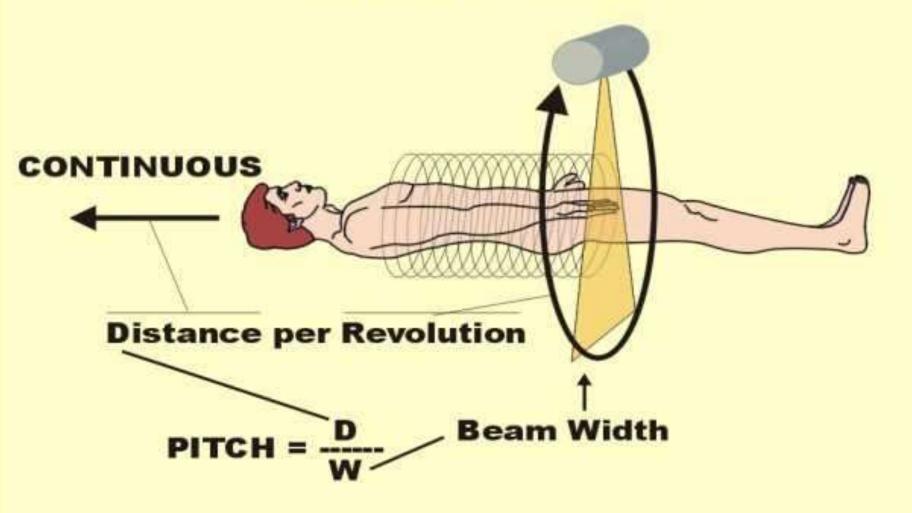


X-ray Photons Interact With Tissue in A Voxel

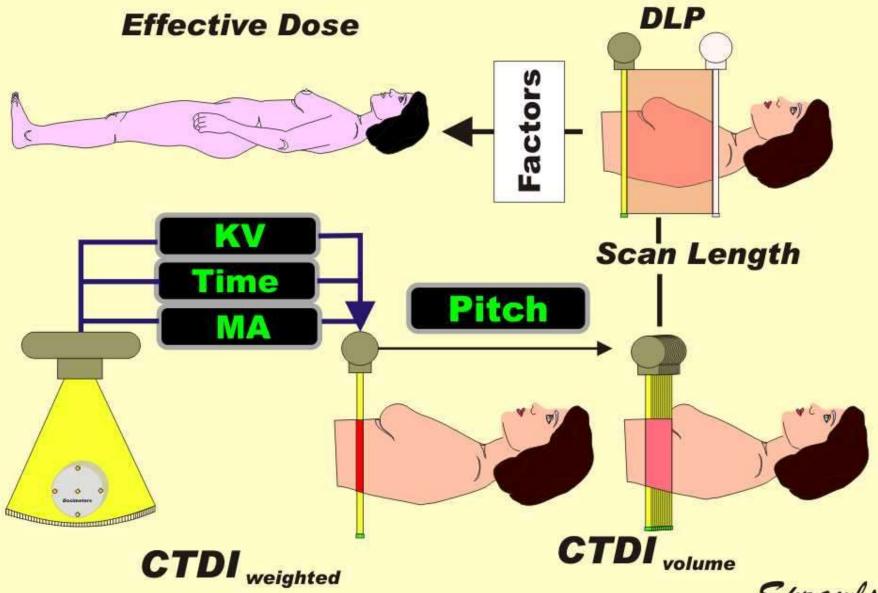


Dose is increased by increasing number of photons. Noise is reduced by increasing number of photons.

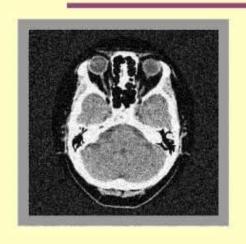
SPIRAL SCAN

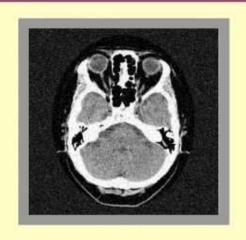


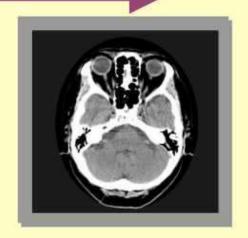
CT Dose Quantities



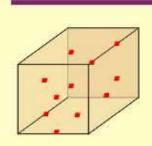
Decreasing Noise

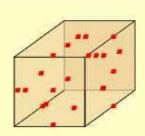


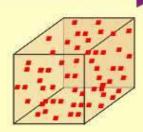




Requires Increased Photons Absorbed Per Voxel







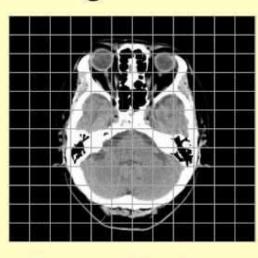
Produces Increasing Dose

Effect of Matrix Size on Image Noise



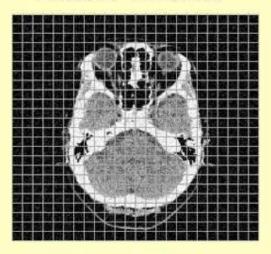
Large

Large Voxels



Low Noise

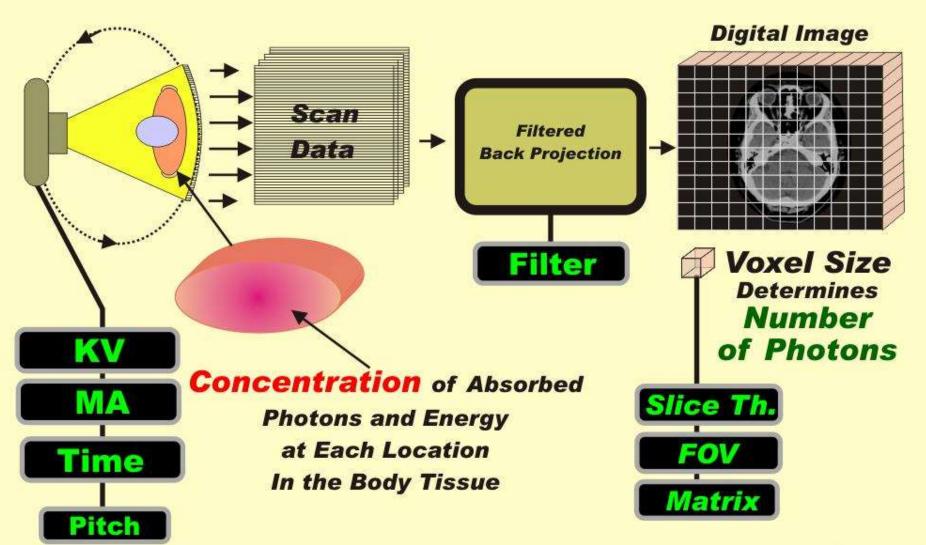
Small Voxels



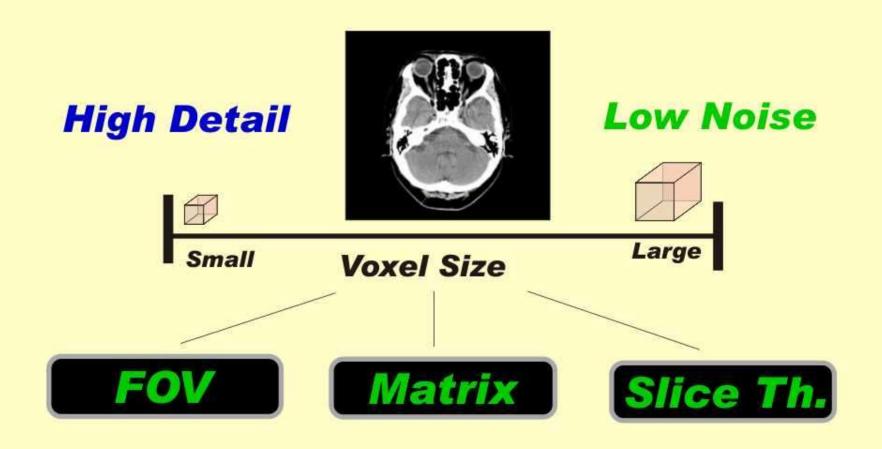
High Noise

The same radiation dose for both images.

Factors That Determine Image Noise



Two Major Image Quality Goals



Protocol Factors

Relationship of Radiation Dose to Image Detail **Lower Dose**



When detail is increased by

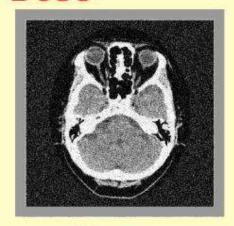


Increasing



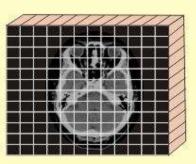
Decreasing



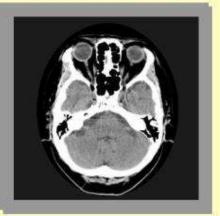


Noise Increases

> Because of decreased voxel size

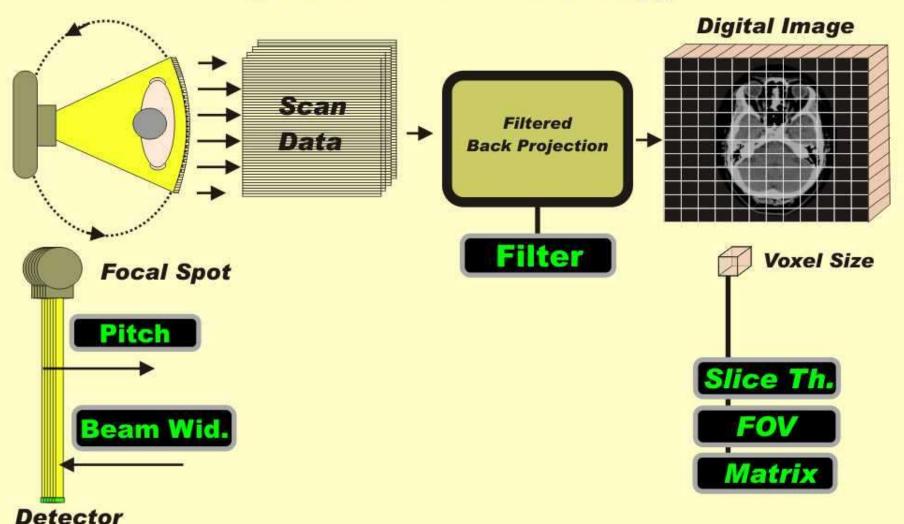


Higher Dose

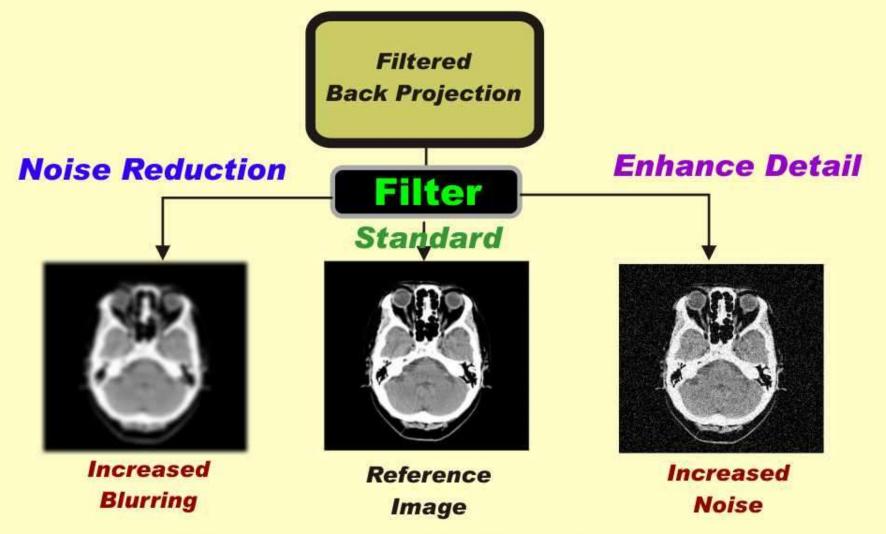


Dose must be increased to reduce noise.

Factors That Determine Image Detail (Sources of Blurring)

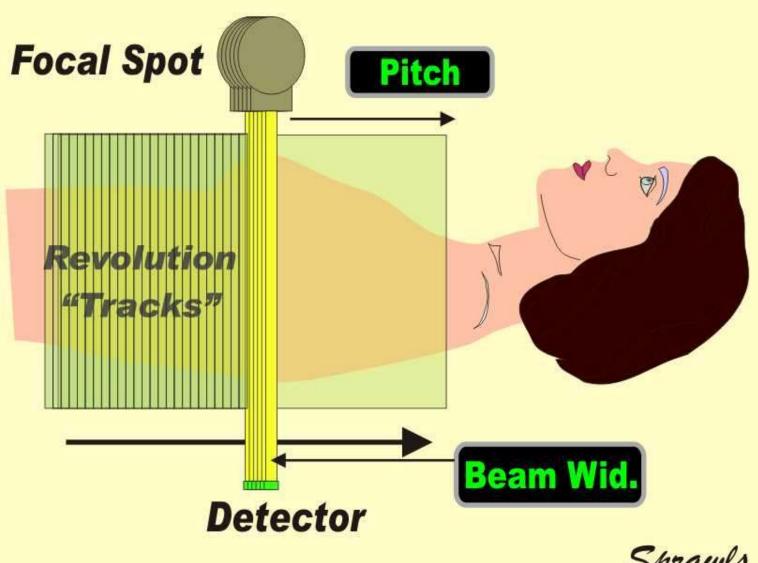


Reconstruction Filter Kernels



(Effects exaggerated for illustration here)

Scan Data Set



Clinically Focused Physics Education

Classroom

Clinical Conference Small Group

"Flying Solo"











For General Physics

and Related Topics

Highly Effective

Clinically Rich Learning Activities

Visuals Images Online Modules
Resources and References

Clinically Focused Physics Education

Classroom

Clinical Conference Small Group

"Flying Solo"











Learning Facilitator "Teacher" Individual and Peer Interactive Learning

Each type of learning activity has a unique value.

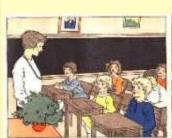
Digital Resources to Enrich Learning Activities



Textbooks Modules

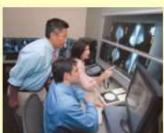
Visuals

Clinical Images Teaching Files Modules











Classroom

Clinical Conference

Small Group

"Flying Solo"

The Elements of

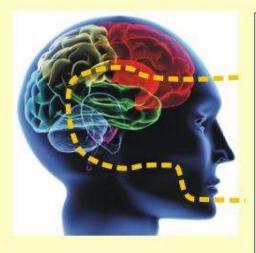
A Highly Effective Educational Session

The Brain

Follow Up

The Physical Universe

(Physics of Medical Imaging)



Review

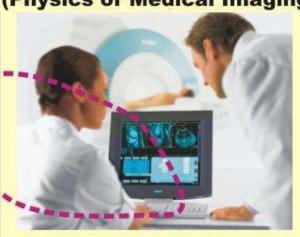
Refresh

Reflect

Recall

Remember

Re-inforce



Web-based Resources

(www.sprawls.org/ipad)

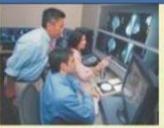


Clinically Focused Physics Education Principles to Practice RSNA 2014 RC 823











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Course Website: http://www.sprawls.org/clinphys To View on iPad: http://www.sprawls.org/ipad