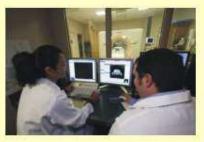
Effective

Medical Physics Educational Activities Models and Methods





Perry Sprawls, Ph.D
Emory University
sprawls@emory.edu
and
Sprawls Educational Foundation
www.sprawls.org





View this presentation at www.sprawls.org/ipad

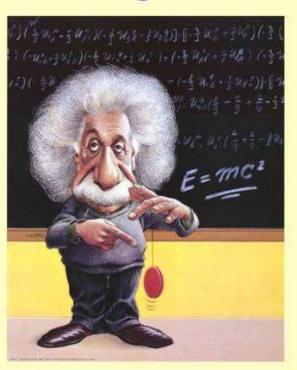
The Physicist as an Educator and Teacher

Our Objectives

Provide more

EFFECTIVE

learning activities.



Be
EFFICIENT
in our
teaching

Challenges Opportunities

The Elements of

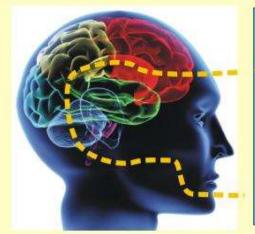
A Highly Effective Educational Session

The Brain

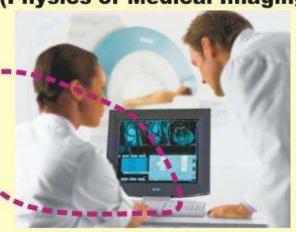
Connection

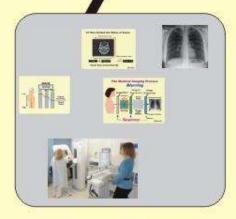
The Physical Universe

(Physics of Medical Imaging)

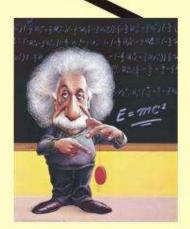












Teacher /Guide

Clinically Focused Physics Education

Classroom

Clinical Conference Small Group

"Flying Solo"









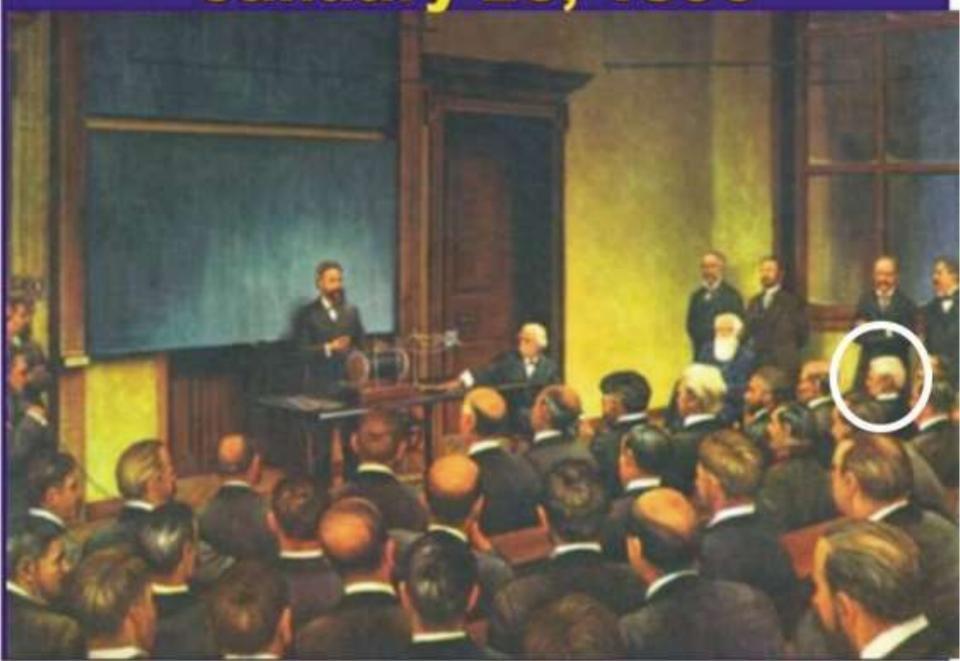


Learning Facilitator "Teacher" Individual and Peer Interactive Learning

Each type of learning activity has a unique value.



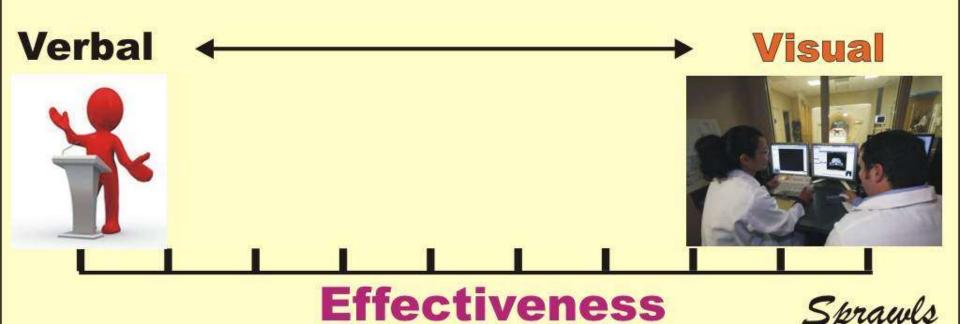
January 23, 1896





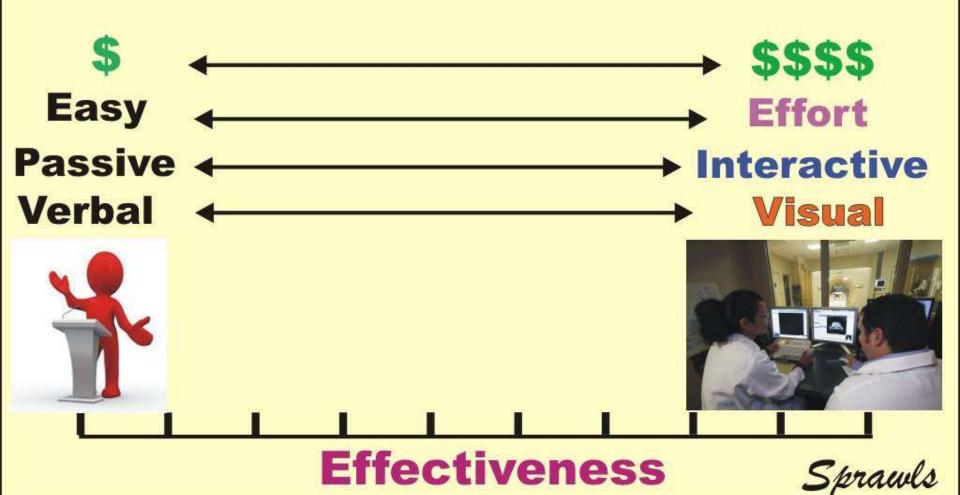


Effectiveness







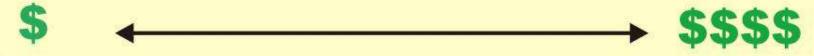


The Spectrum of Learning Activities

For Modical E

Medical Physics

Tradition ← Jonnivation



Easy Effort

Passive ← Interactive

Verbal ← Visual



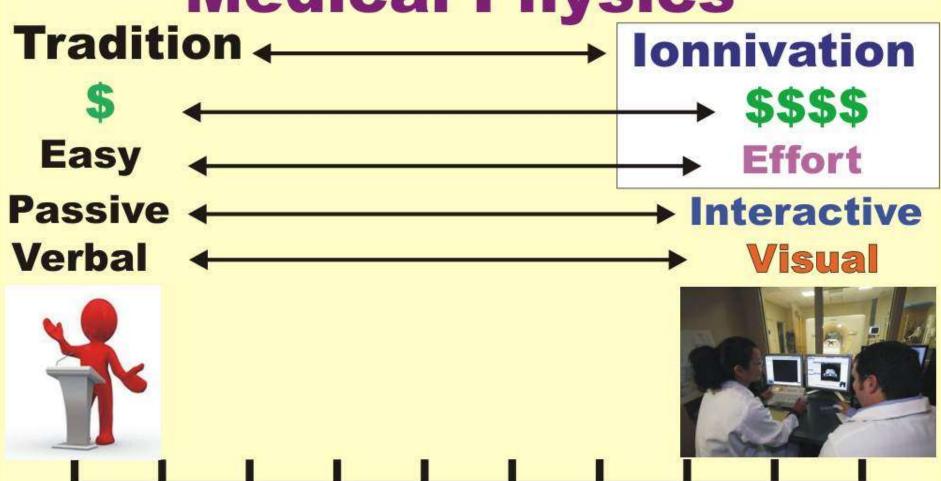


Effectiveness

The Spectrum of Learning Activities

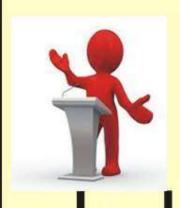
For

Medical Physics



Effectiveness

Where do you fit in?





Effectiveness

The Spectrum of Learning Activities

For

Medical Physics





















Effectiveness

Large Classroom Effective or Efficient?



Large Classroom Effective or Efficient?



Effective Medical Physics Education is like a Giant Puzzle



What do you bring to the table?



What do I bring to the table?

A Lecture

To Talk To You

Tell You What I Know

Share Experience and Some Resources

1960

WELCOME TO EMORY
My name is Perry Sprawls
I am your teacher





The Traditional Classroom

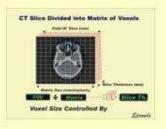
" A Box for Enclosing Students..."











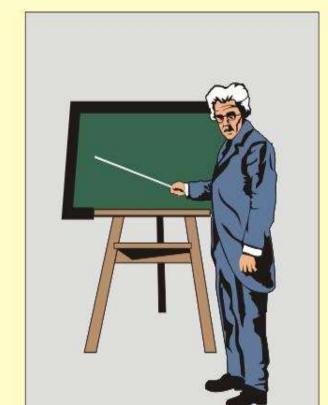
And hiding them from the world about which they should learning.

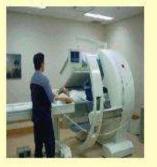
WINDOW

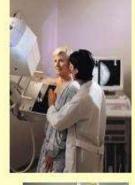
or

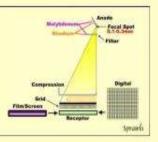
PHYSICAL UNIVERSE

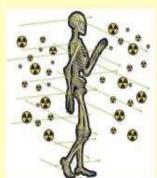
BARRIER





















THE LEARNERS





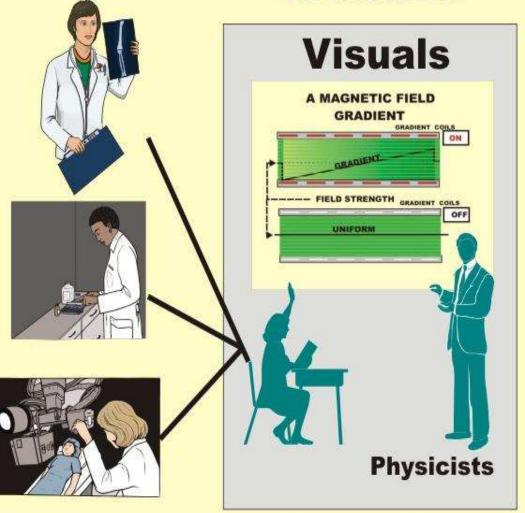
WINDOW

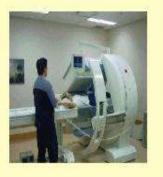
THE LEARNERS

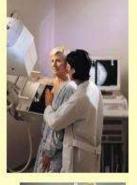
or

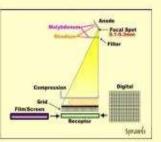
PHYSICAL UNIVERSE

BARRIER





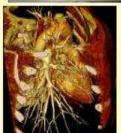




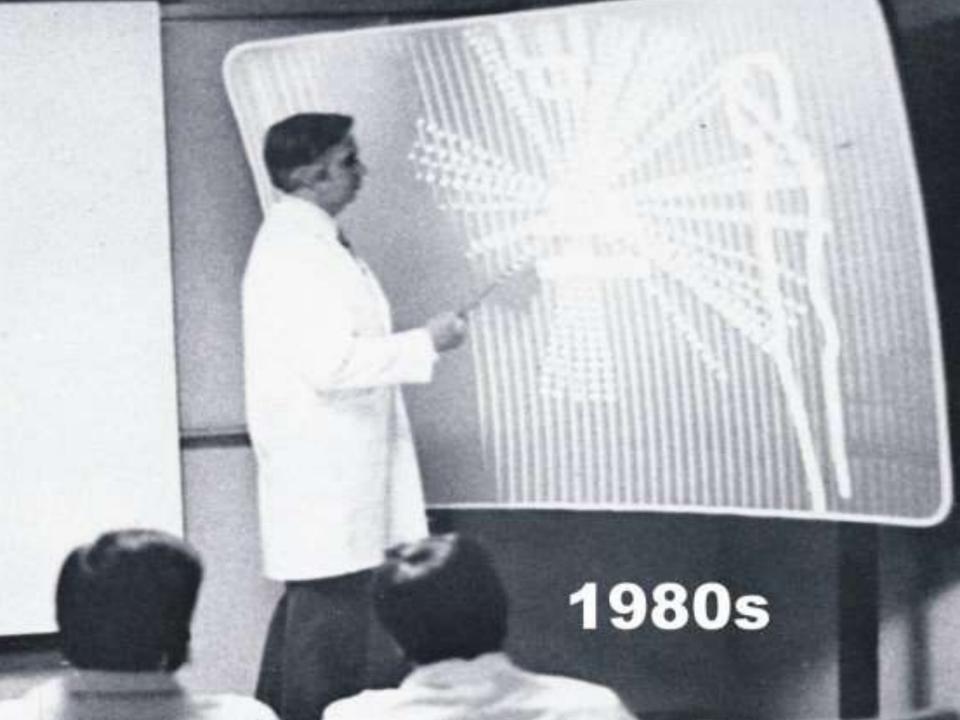












The Sprawls Resources

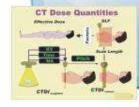
Sharing the Emory Experience with the World With Emphasis on the Developing Countries

Emory













Visuals

Books

Modules



Enhancing Radiology Education in Every Country of the World

The

of physics faculty

Collaborative Teaching

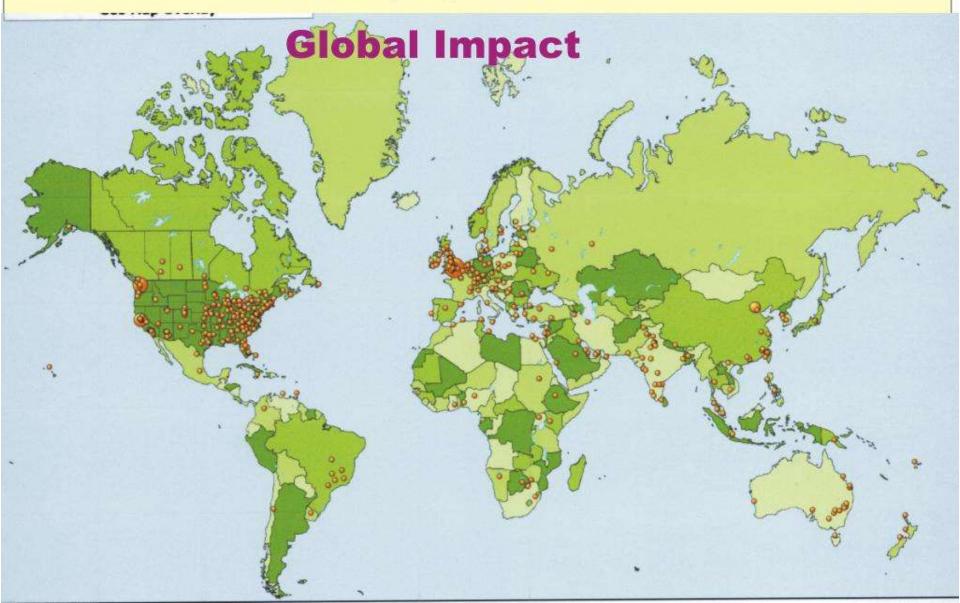
Model

Sprawls Online Resources Visuals Modules Books



Local Universities

The Sprawls Resources Users, April 2013



The Values We Hold

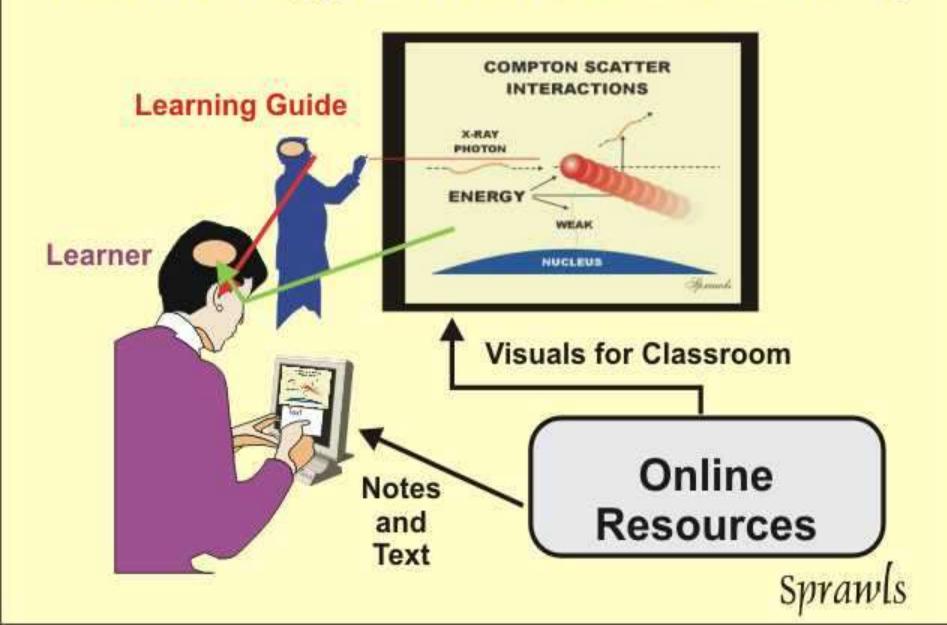
The PHYSICIST is the TEACHER

TECHNOLOGY is the TOOL that can be used for effective and efficient teaching.

Technology should be used to enhance human performance of both learners (residents, students, etc.)

And teachers

Technology Enhanced Learning



The Barrier

Physics Education



Clinical Imaging



Efficiency

Location, Resources, Human Effort, Cost

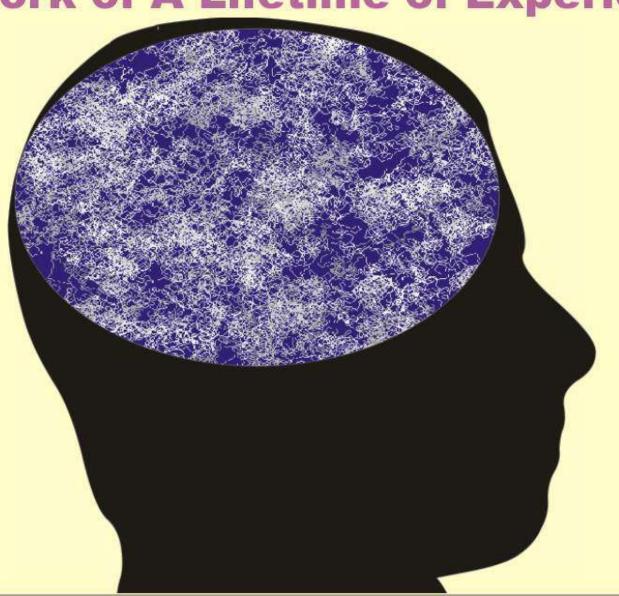
Limited Experience

Your Mind

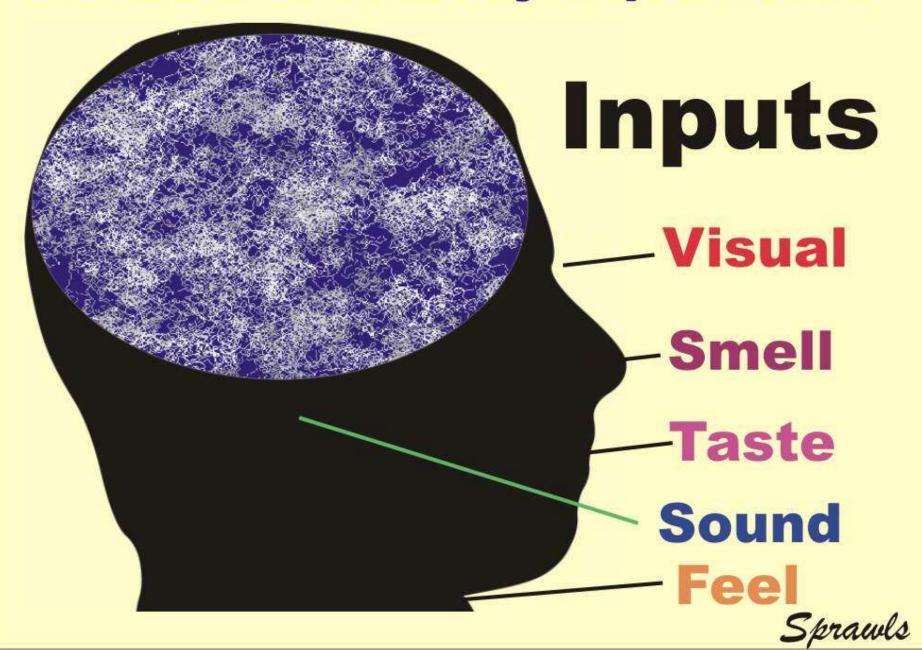


Your Mind

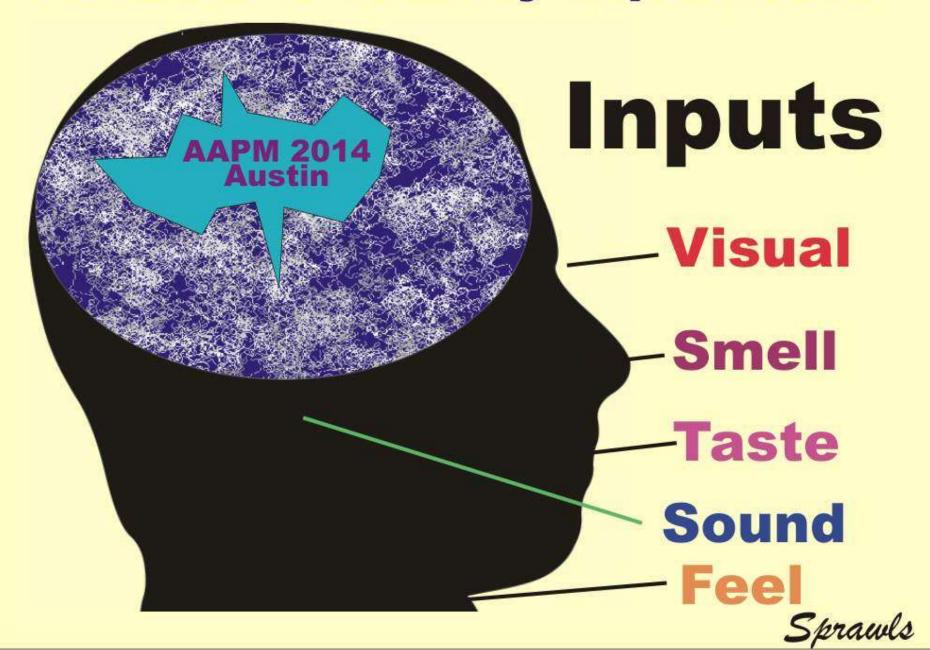
Network of A Lifetime of Experiences



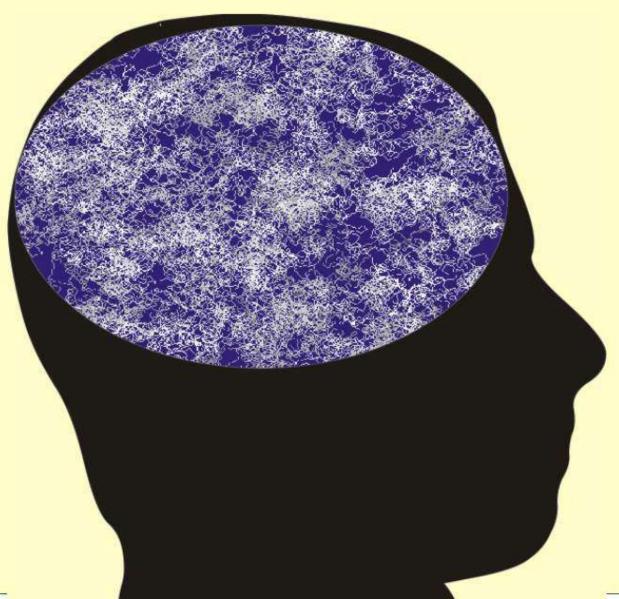
Network of Sensory Experiences



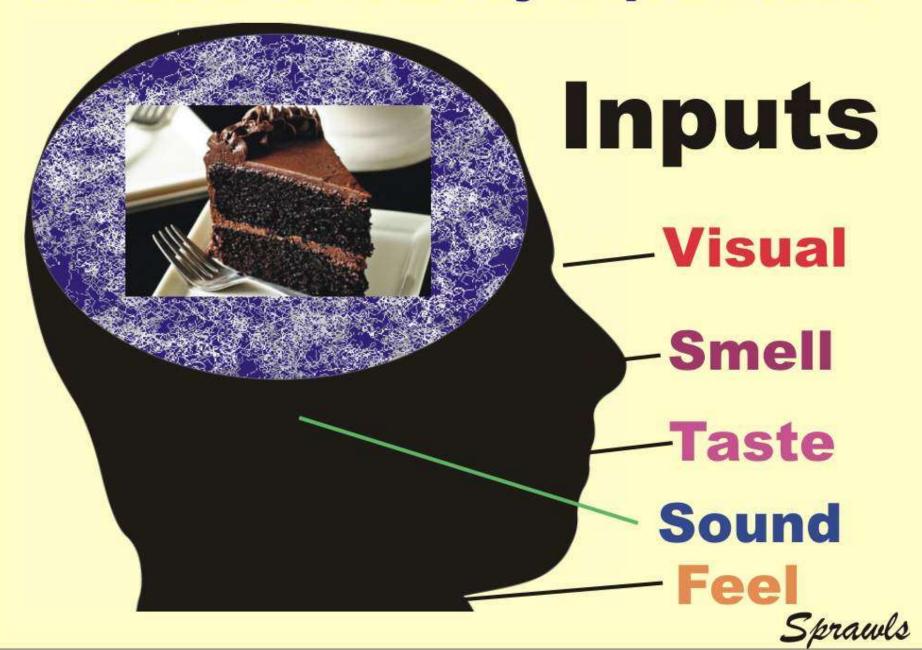
Network of Sensory Experiences



Exploring Your Mind What Can You See?



Network of Sensory Experiences



Chocolate Cake

Ingredients

Baking spray, for spraying custard cups

1 stick butter

2 ounces bittersweet chocolate

2 ounces semisweet chocolate

1 1/4 cups powdered sugar

2 whole eggs

3 egg yolks

1 teaspoon vanilla

1/2 cup all-purpose flour

Vanilla ice cream, for serving

Directions

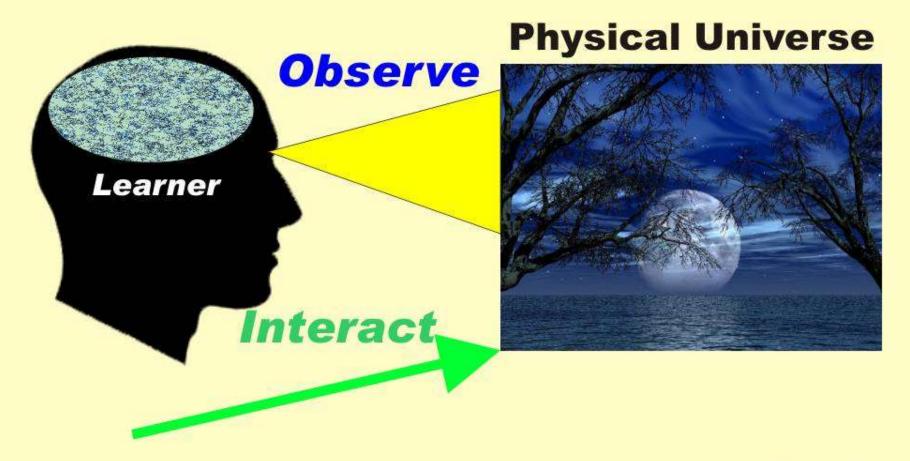
Preheat the oven to 425 degrees F. Spray four custard cups with baking spray and place on a baking sheet.

Microwave the butter, bittersweet chocolate and semisweet chocolate in a large bowl on high until the butter is melted, about 1 minute. Whisk until the chocolate is also melted. Stir in the sugar until well blended. Whisk in the eggs and egg yolks, then add the vanilla. Stir in the flour. Divide the mixture among the custard cups.

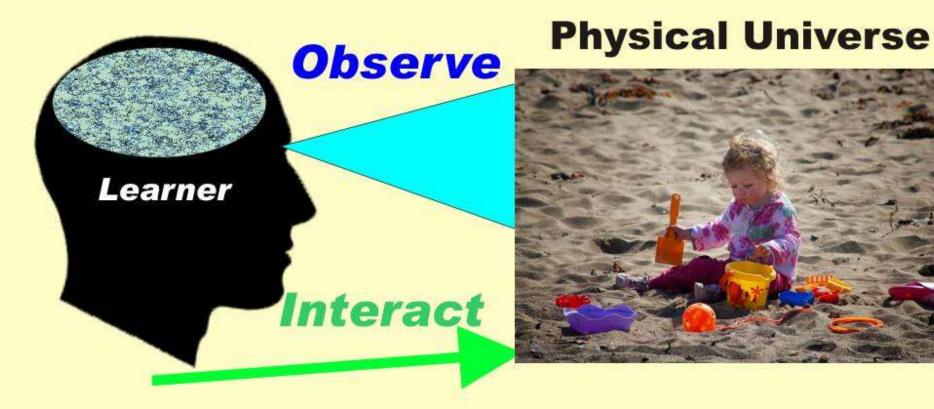
Bake until the sides are firm and the centers are soft, about 13 minutes. Let stand 1 minute. Invert on individual plates while warm and serve with vanilla ice cream.

CATEGORIES: Chocolate, Dessert, Cake | View All

Learning is a Natural Human Process We Learn by Experience

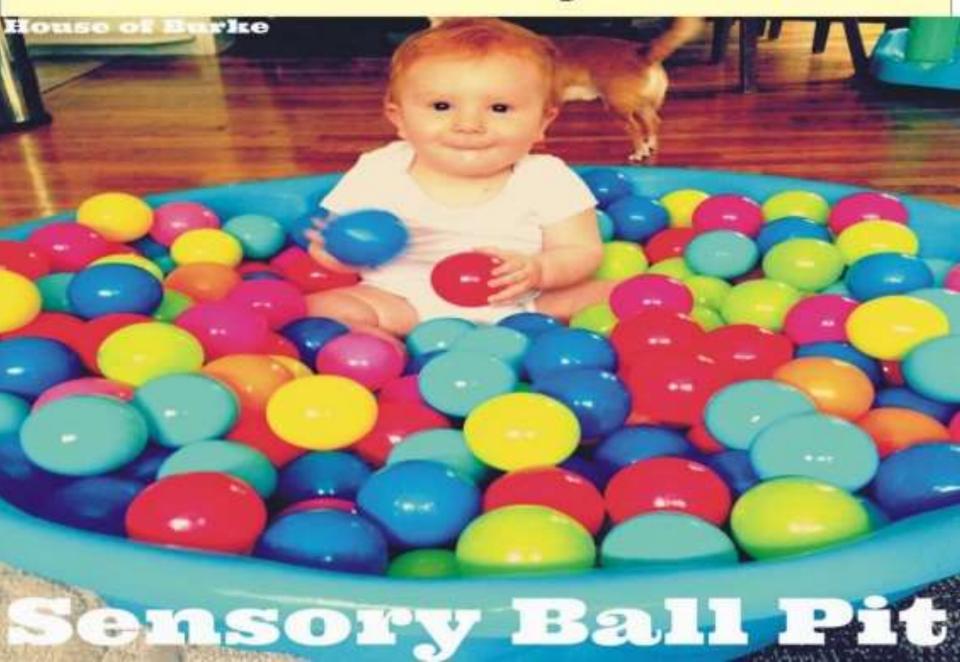


Learning is a Natural Human Process We Learn by Experience



Our Early Physics Learning Activities

One of Our First Physics Lessons

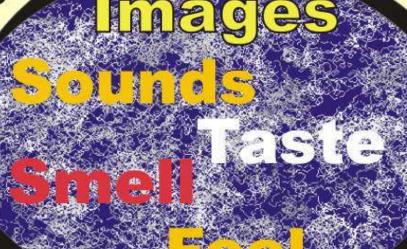


Knowledge Structure Formation Atributes Elements

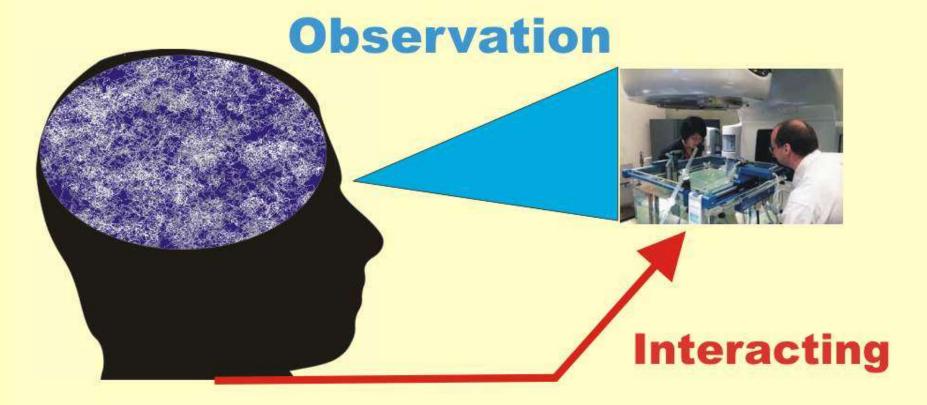
Characteristics

Names

Relationships



Learning By Direct

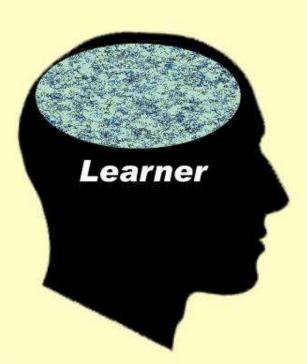


A Natural Human Function

Teaching

is helping someone

Building a Knowledge Structure in the Brain



Physical Universe



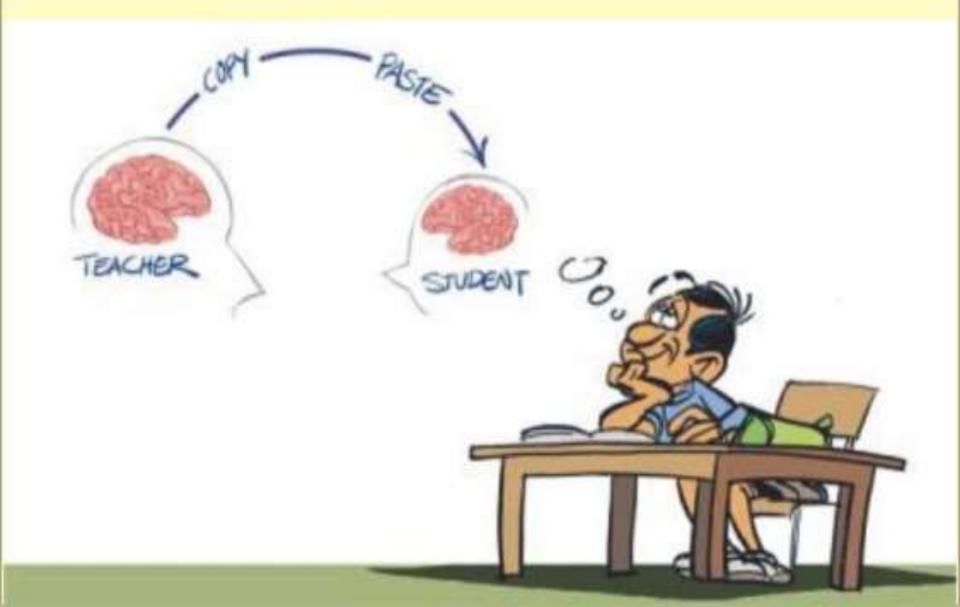
A mental representation of physical reality

Connect

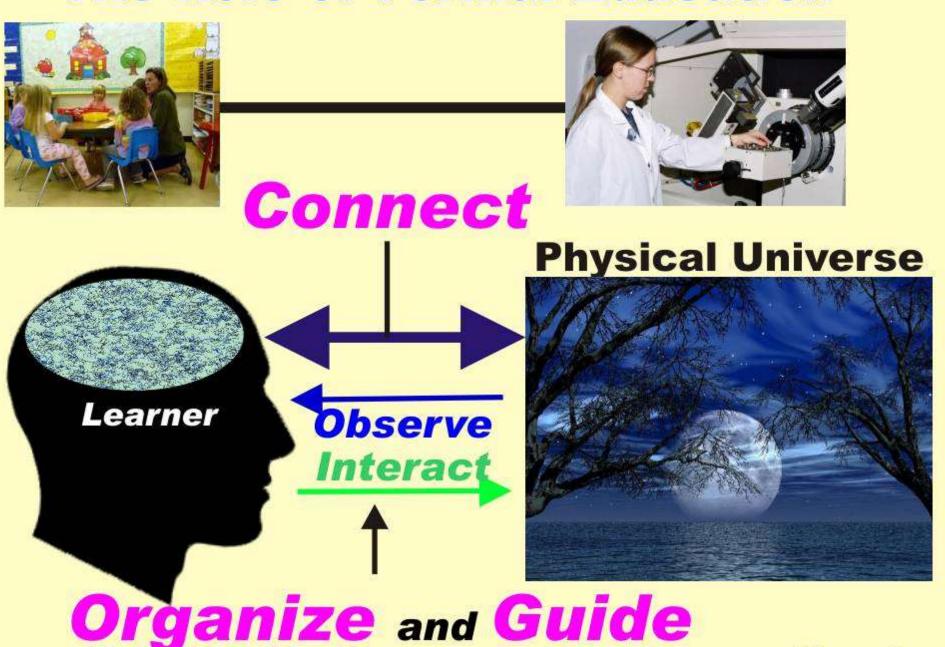
Organize

Guide

Teaching Physics Is Not



The Role of Formal Education



The Elements of

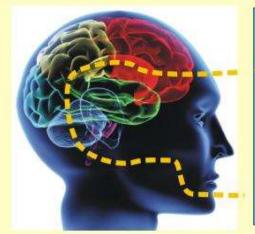
A Highly Effective Educational Session

The Brain

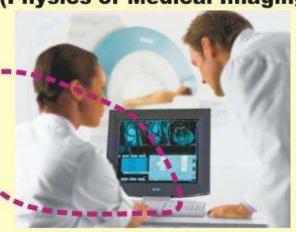
Connection

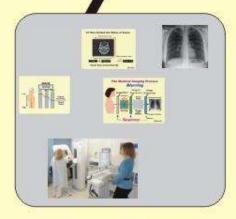
The Physical Universe

(Physics of Medical Imaging)

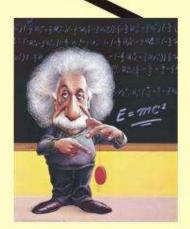








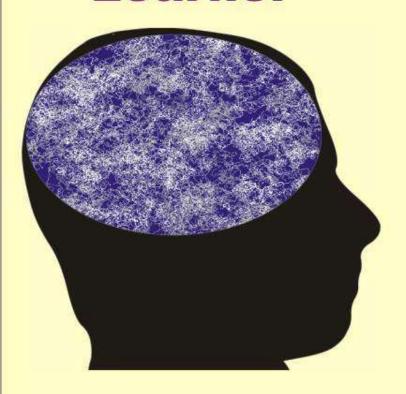




Teacher /Guide

What do they need?

Learner



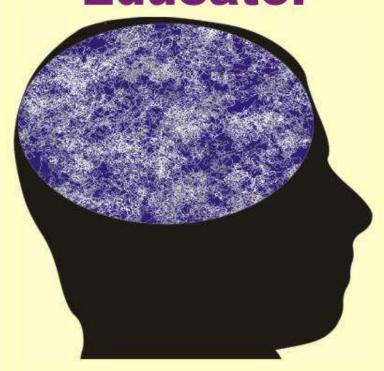
Medical Physics Universe



"Know" or to "Do"

What do you need?

You As An Educator

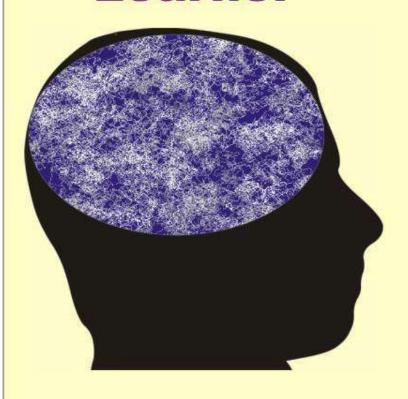




Provide a highly-effective learning experience

Here is our challenge!

Learner

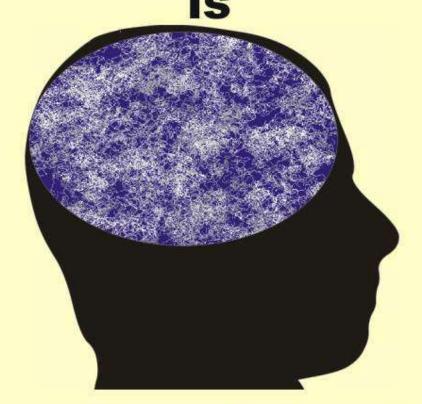


Medical Physics Universe



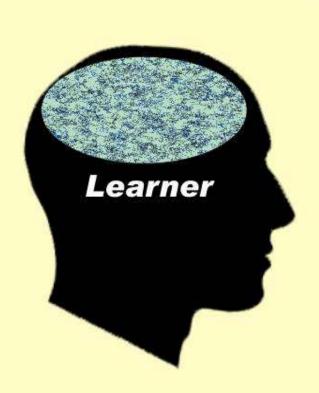
How are you going to do it?

Learning Medical Physics



Building a Knowledge Structure in the Mind

Learning Physics is Building a Knowledge Structure in the Brain

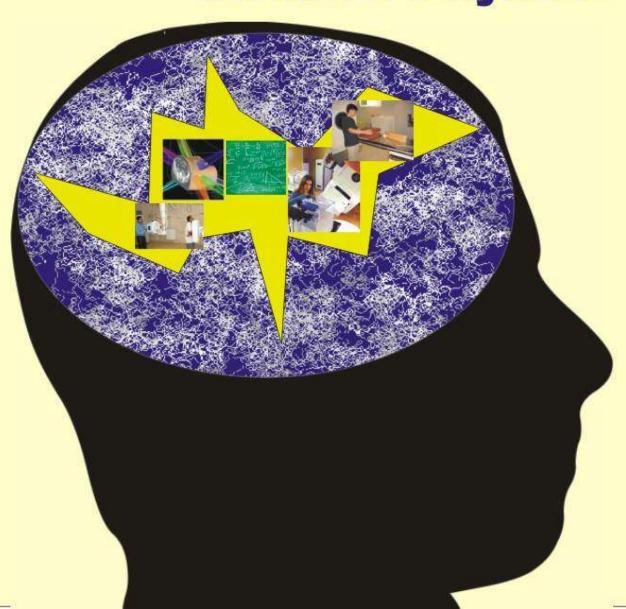


Physical Universe

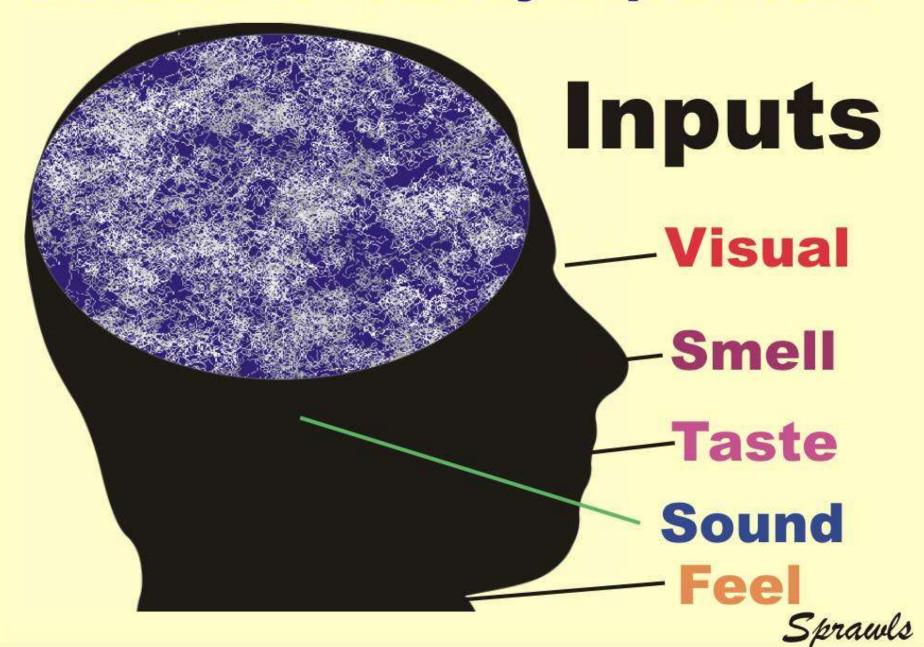


A mental representation of physical reality

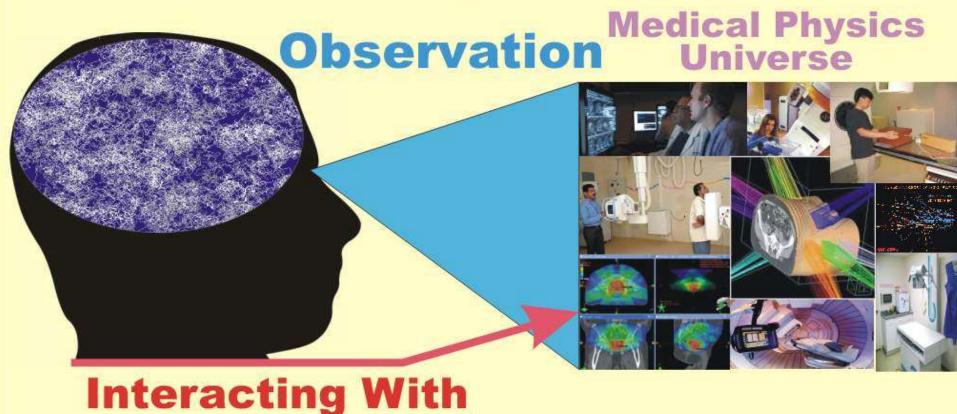
Knowledge Structure of Medical Physics



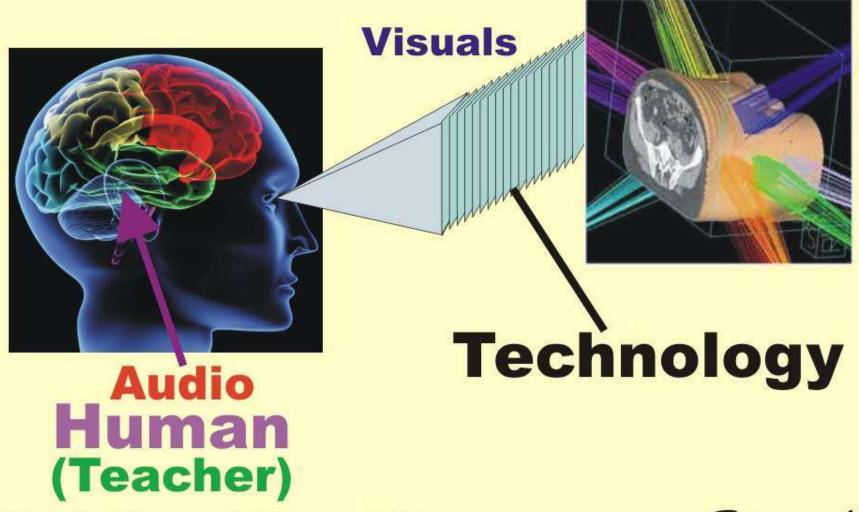
Network of Sensory Experiences



Learning Medical Physics Requires



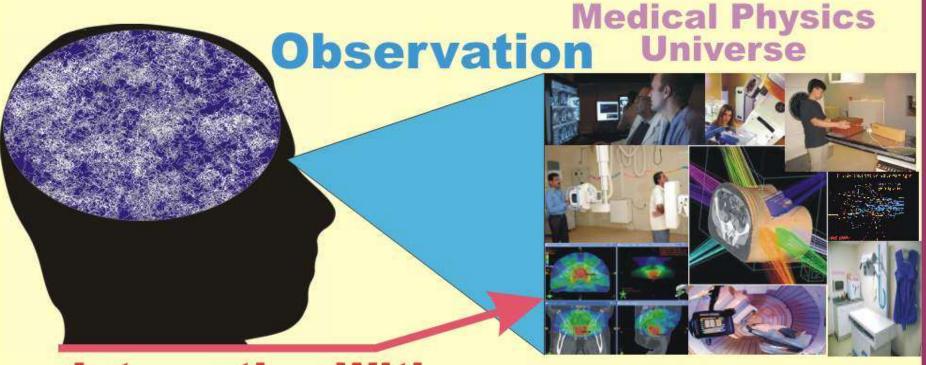
The Most EFFECTIVE way to Build Physics Knowledge Structures



Guiding The Process

Teaching Medical Physics

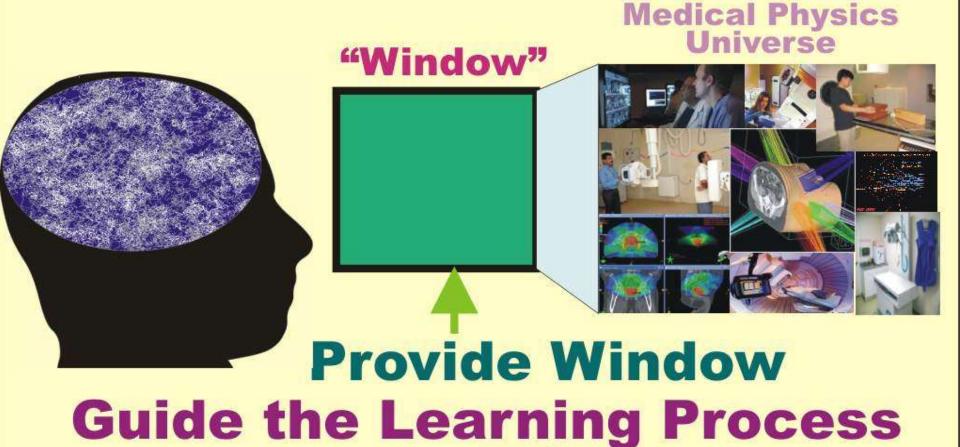




Interacting With

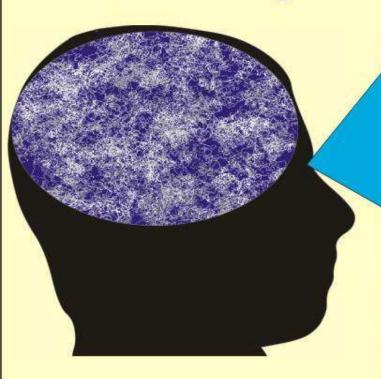
Connecting and Guiding

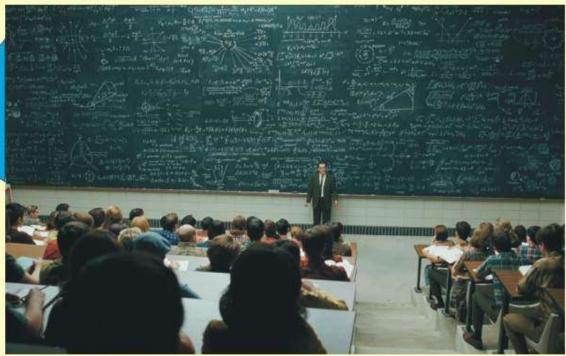
Teaching Medical Physics



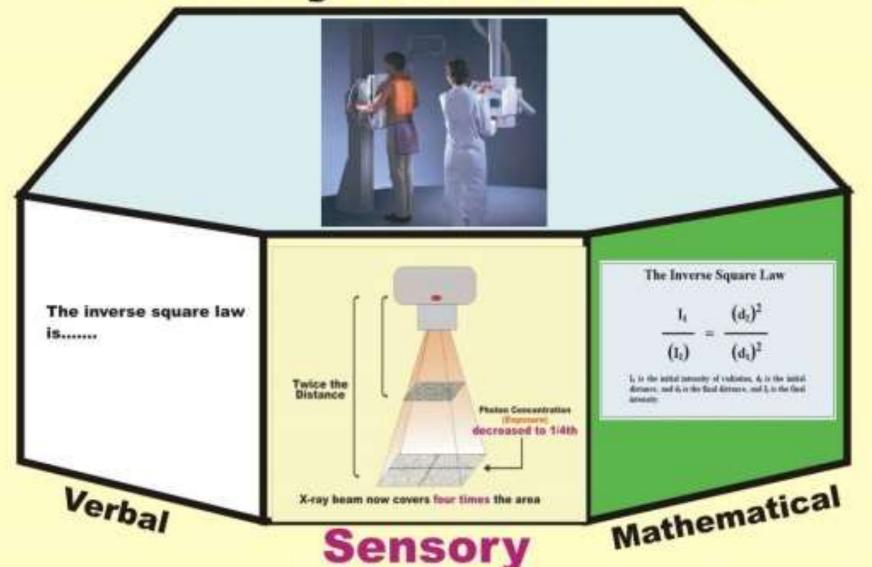
Teacher must

A Traditional "Window" to the Physical Universe





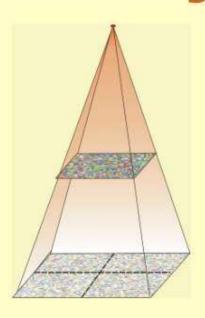
The Physical Universe

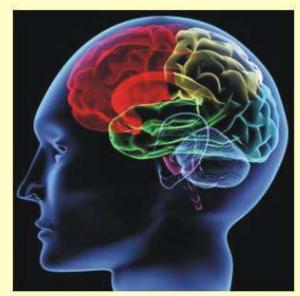


Medical Physics Knowledge Structures

Sensory

Linguistic





The inverse-square law states that the exposure decreases inversely to the square of the distance from the source.

Quantative

$$E_2 = E_1/(d_2/d_1)^2$$

The X-ray Beam

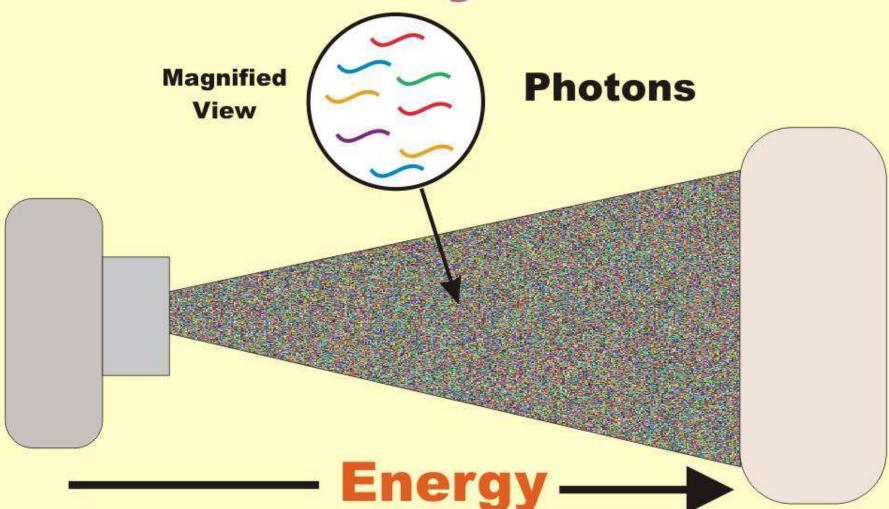
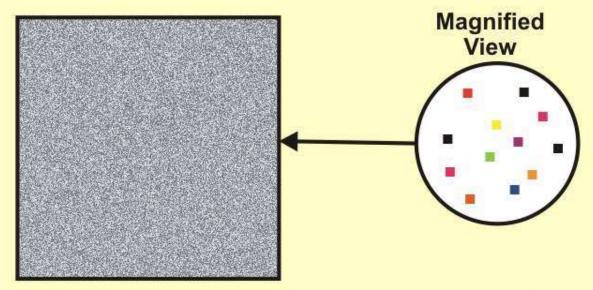
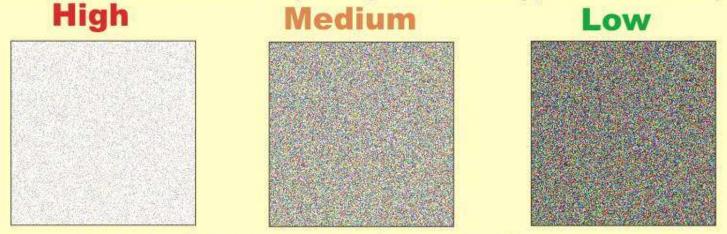


Image Of An X-ray Beam

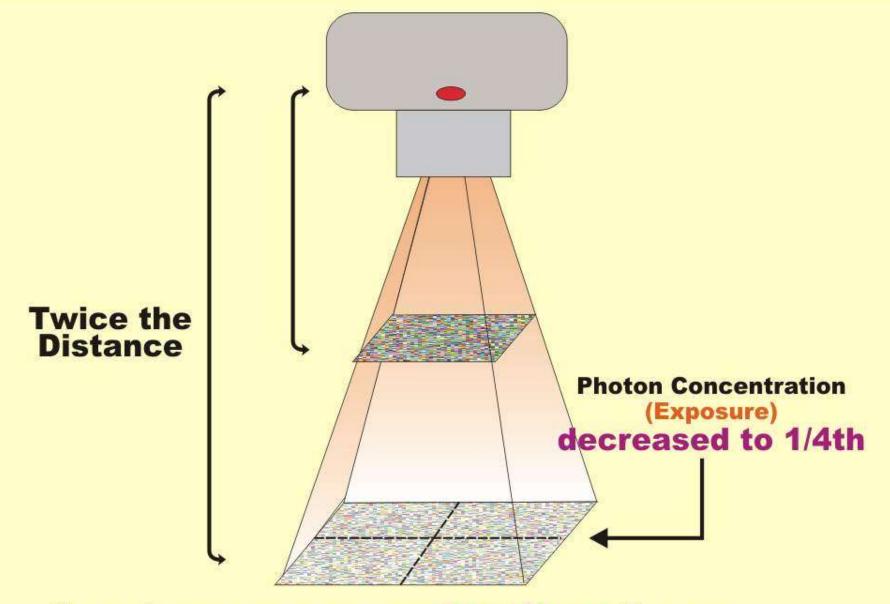
A Random Distribution of Photons



This is visible in an x-ray image as noise (quantum noise).



— Photon Concentration (Exposure)—▶

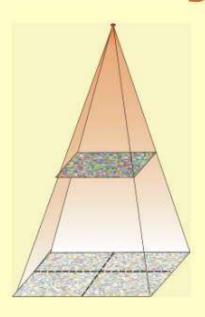


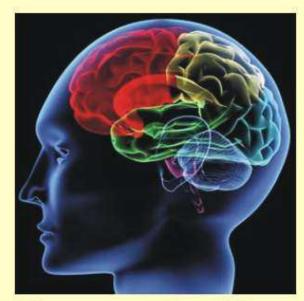
X-ray beam now covers four times the area

Medical Physics Knowledge Structures

Sensory

Linguistic





The inverse-square law states that the exposure decreases inversely to the square of the distance from the source.

Quantative

$$E_2 = E_1/(d_2/d_1)^2$$

Who needs a knowledge of Physics applied to clinical imaging?

Radiologists, Residents and Fellows

Technologists

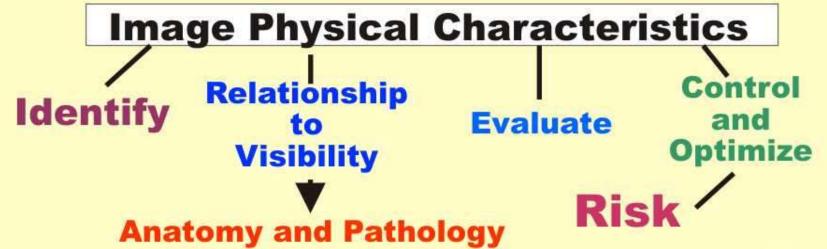
Medical Physicists



Each provides unique challenges and opportunities.

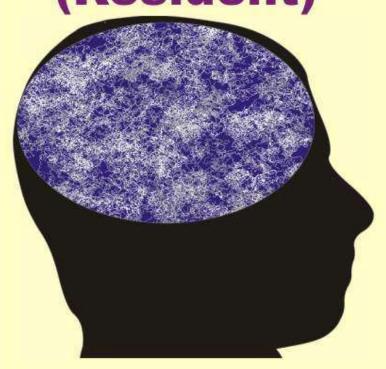
Physics Learning Objectives for Radiologists





What do they need?

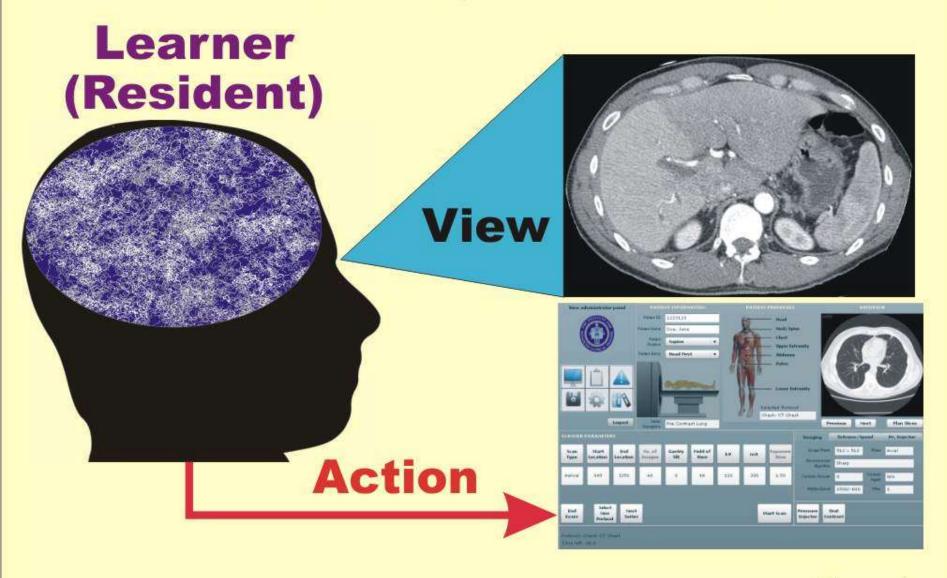
Learner (Resident)



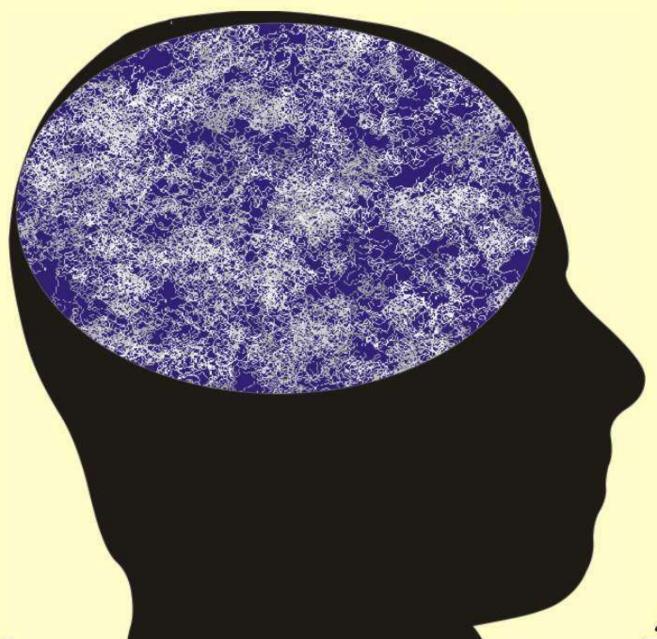


Optimize CT image quality and manage dose.

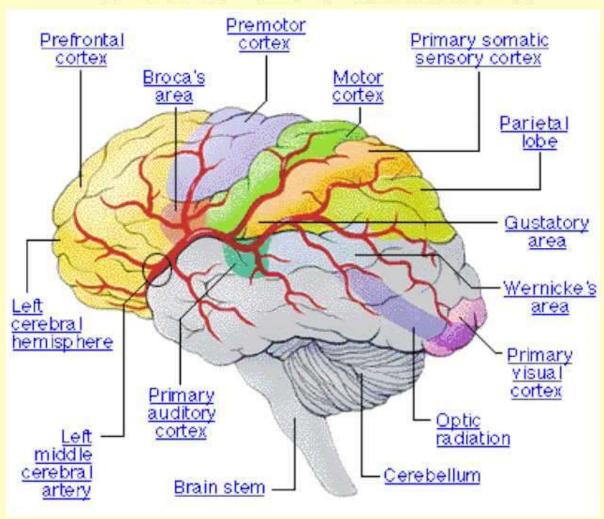
What do they need to DO?



Your Mind



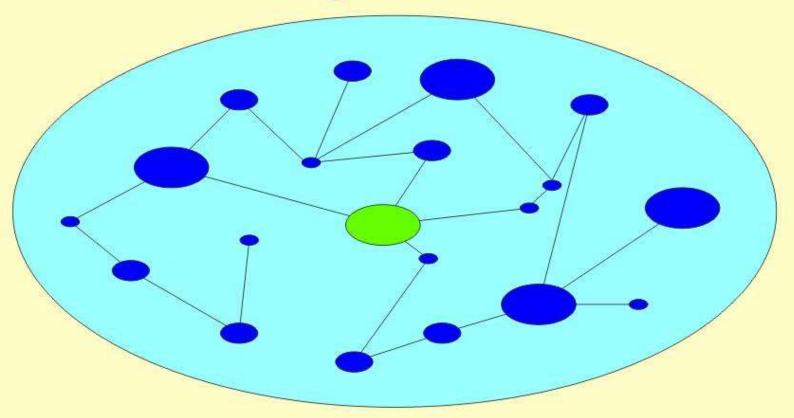
The Brain...



Structure and Function

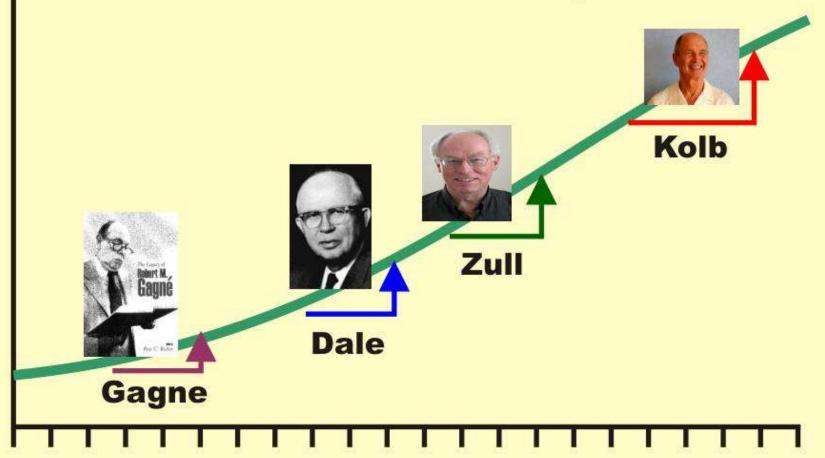
Image: AMA

Knowledge Structures in the Brain A Complex Network



Concepts Images Facts Language

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

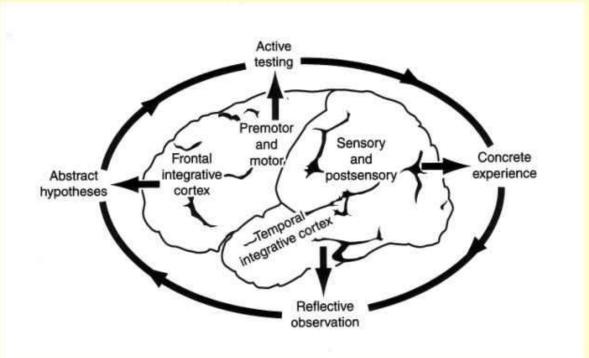


Years

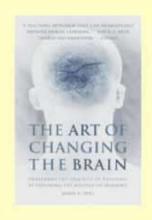
Zull's Model of Brain Function



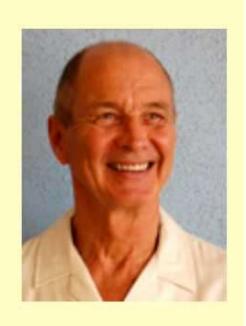


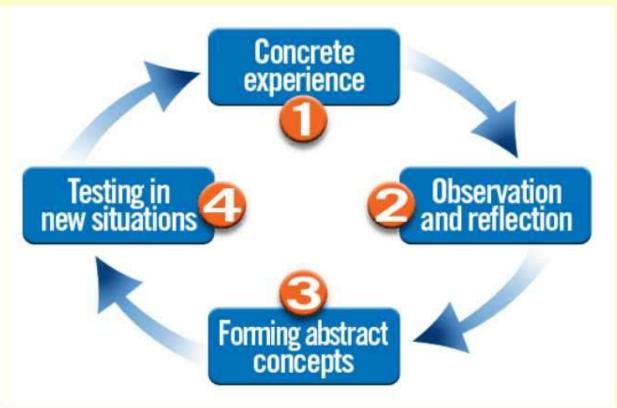


Reference:



Kolb's Experiential Learning Model





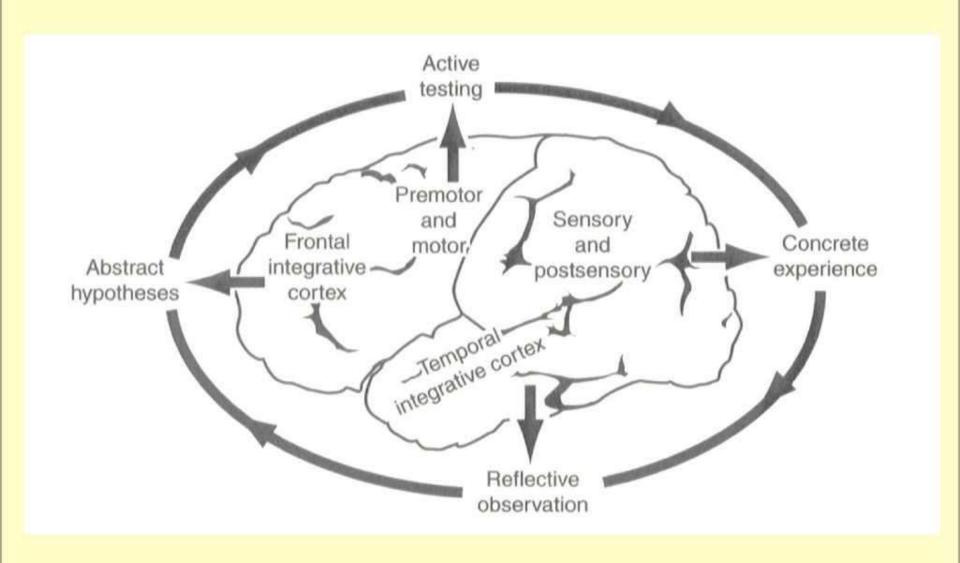
David A. Kolb, Ph.D.

Professor of Organizational Behavior

Case Western Reserve

Website: http://www.learningfromexperience.com

Zull's Model of Brain Function



Brain Functions for Learning Physics

Control

Sensory





Back Integrative Cortex

Where

(Relationships)

(Characteristics)

What

(Identification)

Language

Comprehension

Frontal Integrative Cortex

Making Plans Evaluating Problem Solving

Language

Assembly

Motor







Emotions

Brain Functions for Learning Physics

Control

Sensory



Frontal Integrative Cortex

Records
of the
Past

Preparation for the Future



Reflection

Hypotheses

Motor

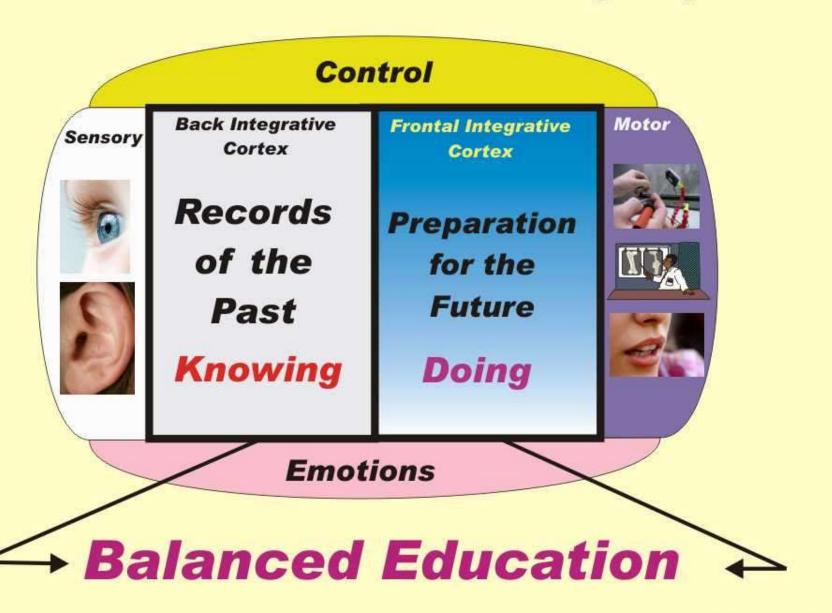






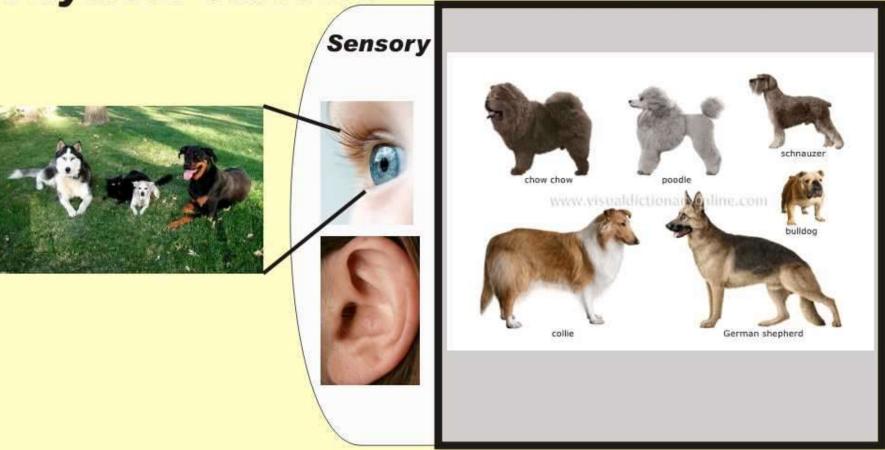
Emotions

Brain Functions for Learning Physics



Physical Universe

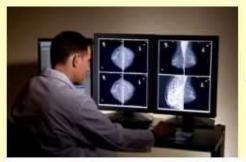
Back Integrative Cortex



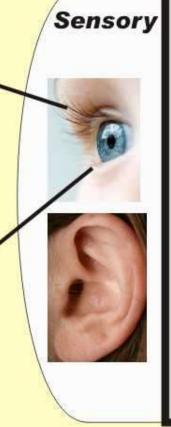
Visible Physical Objects

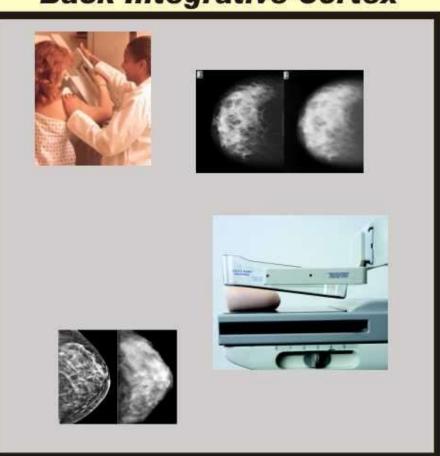
Physical Universe

Back Integrative Cortex







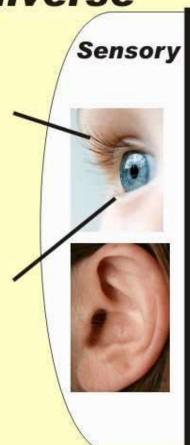


Visible Physical Objects

Physical Universe

Back Integrative Cortex

Radiation **Electrons** Magnetic **Atomic** Nuclear





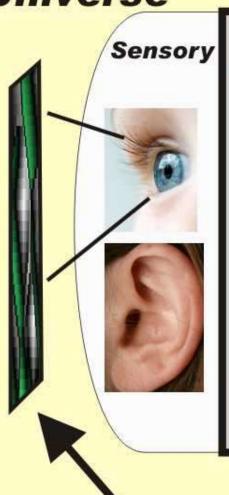
Invisible Physical Objects

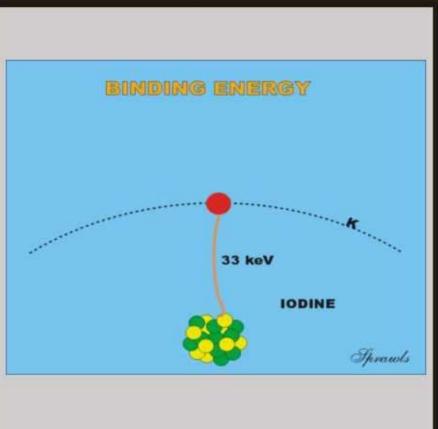
Physical Universe

Back Integrative Cortex

Radiation Electrons Magnetic Atomic Nuclear



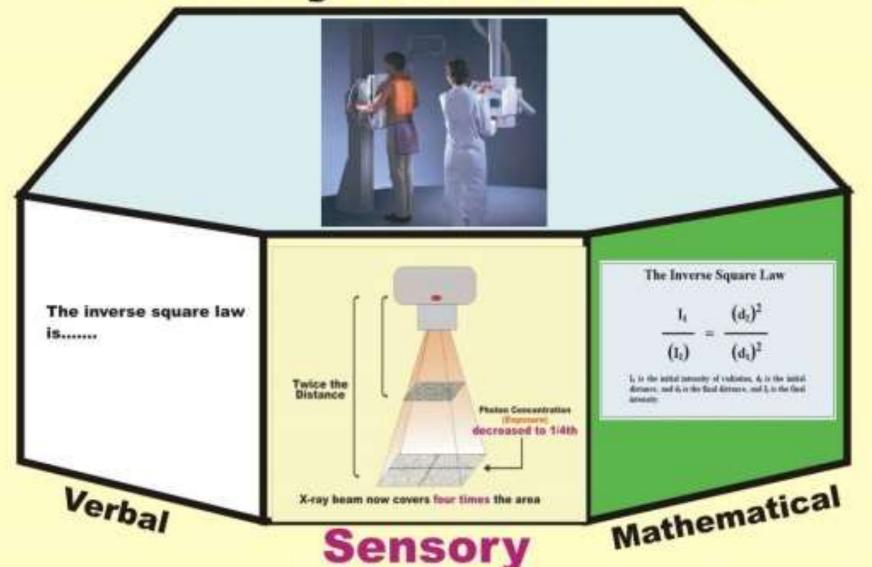




Visuals

Physical Objects

The Physical Universe



Physical Universe

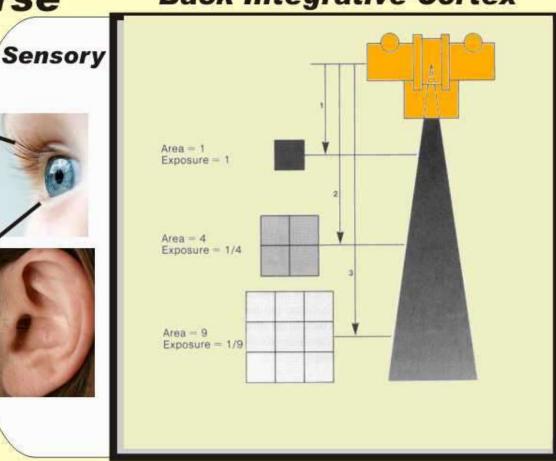
Back Integrative Cortex

Inverse Square **Effect**



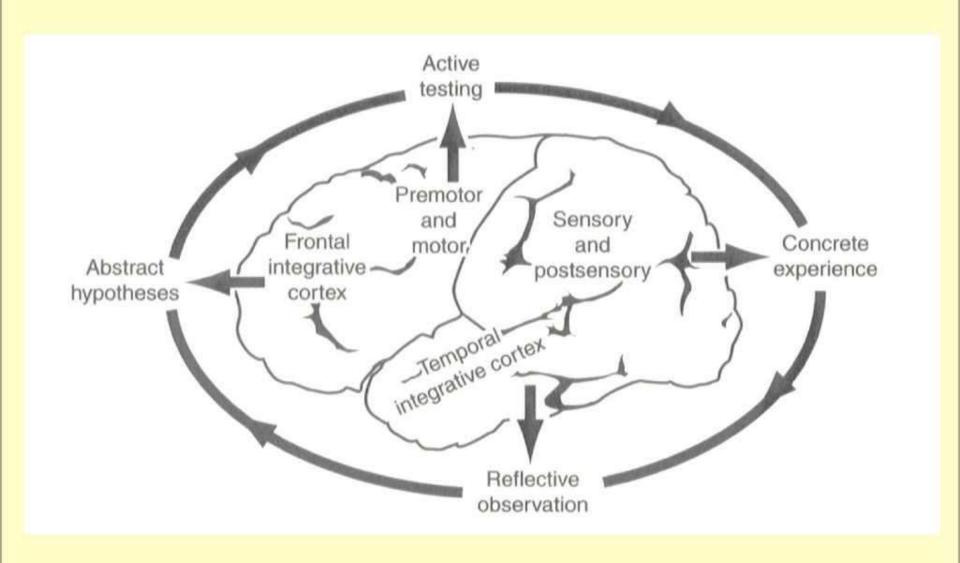


Concepts Ideas



Visuals

Zull's Model of Brain Function



Brain Functions for Learning Physics Active Experimentation and Testing



Experience _____

Sense

Observe

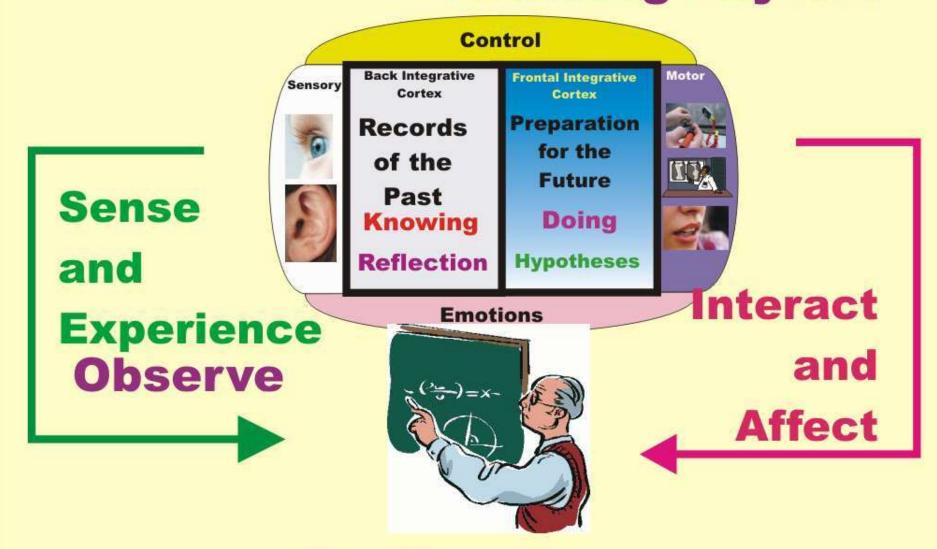
and



Interact and Affect

Physical Universe

Brain Functions for Learning About Learning Physics



Our Teaching



Robert Gagne (1916-2002)

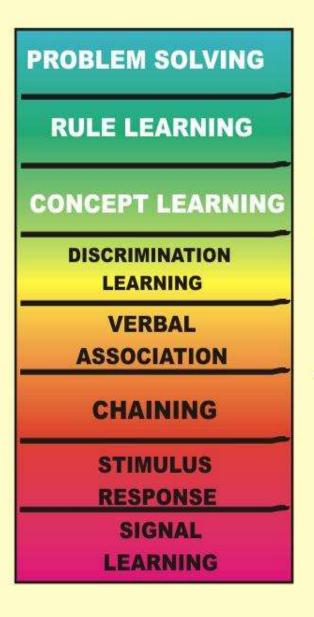
Best known for his Nine Events of Instruction

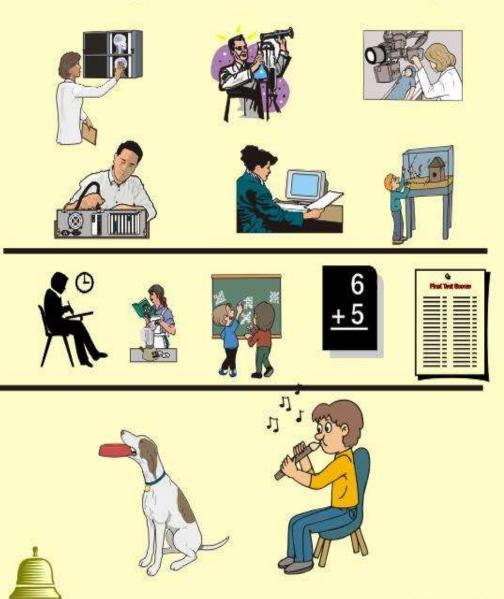
The Gagne assumption is that different types of learning exist, and that different instructional conditions are most likely to bring about these different types of learning

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.

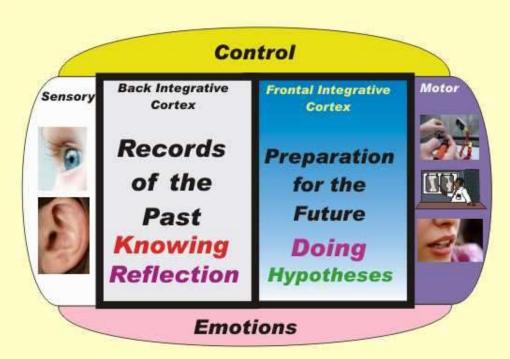
Gagne's Hierarchy of Learning

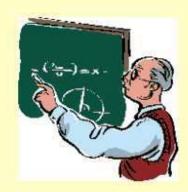




Challenging Learning Environments











Rich Learning Environments











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

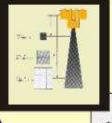
With Expert Guidance

SIMULATION

PHYSICAL REALITY







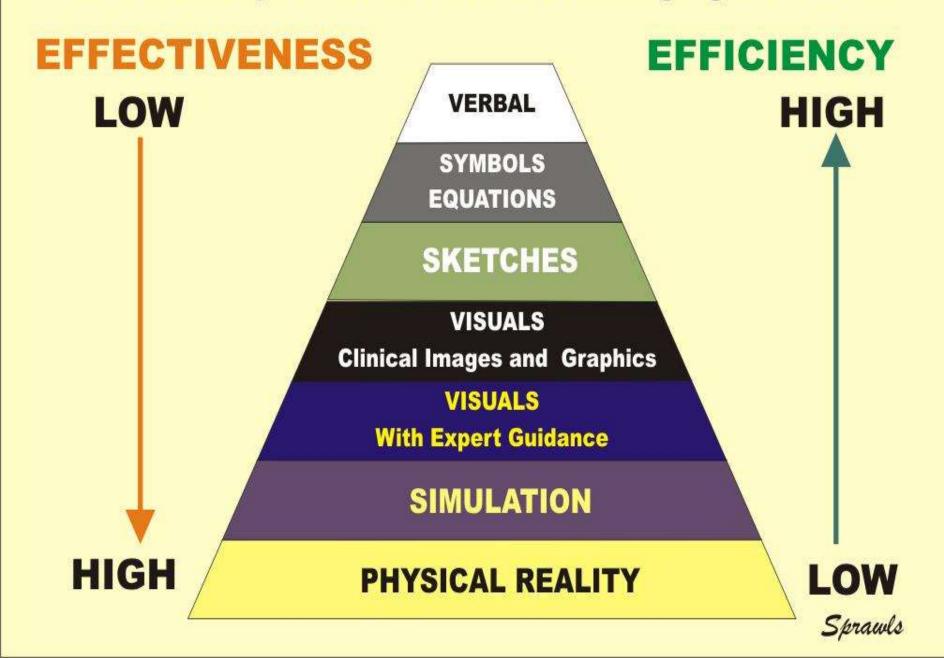








Cone of Experience for Medical Imaging Education



Cone of Experience for Medical Imaging Education

LEARNING OUTCOMES

VERBAL

SYMBOLS EQUATIONS

SKETCHES

VISUALS
Clinical Images and Graphics

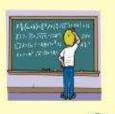
VISUALS

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

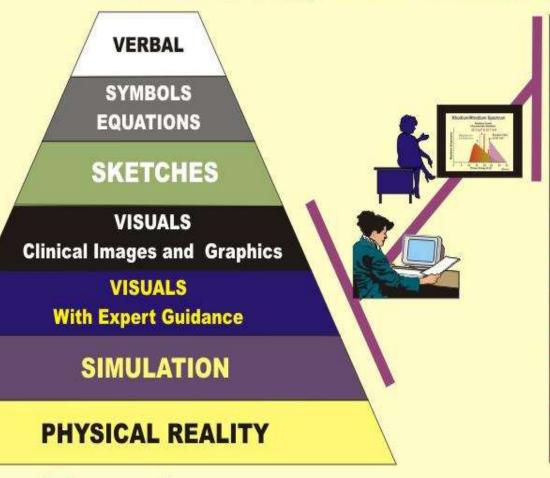
LEARNING

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

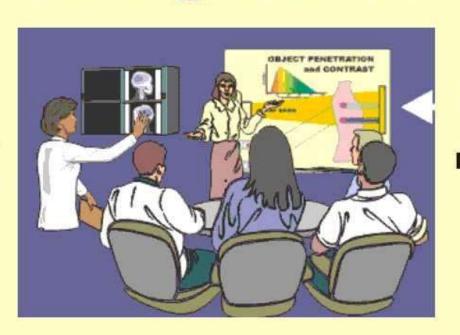
Highly Effective

Clinically Rich Learning Activities

Visuals Images Online Modules
Resources and References

Rich Classroom and Conference Learning Activities

Learning Facilitator "Teacher"

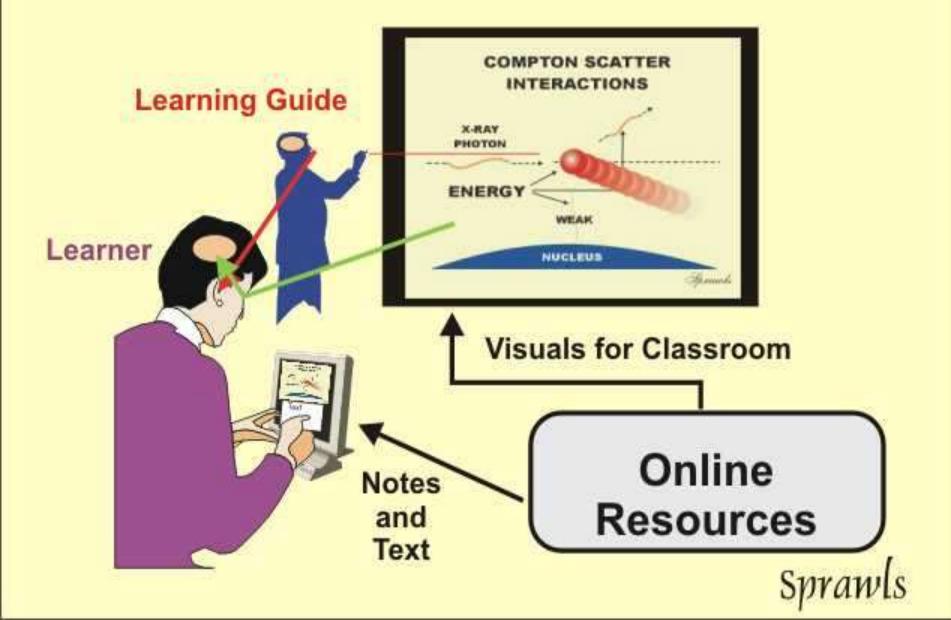


Visuals

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

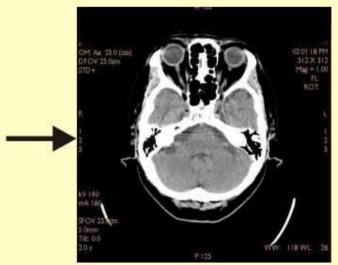


Visuals for Learning and Teaching

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



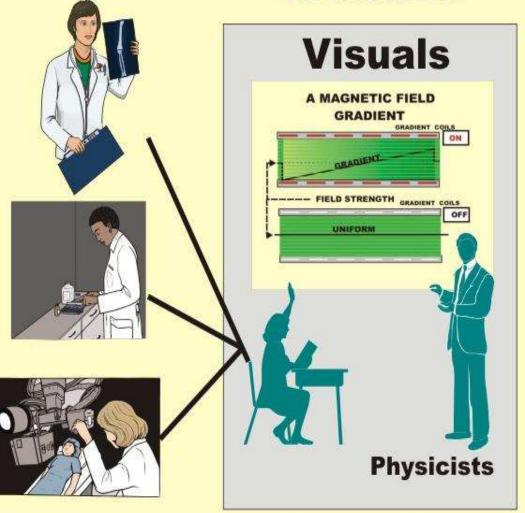
WINDOW

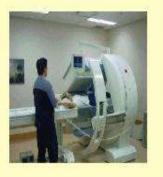
THE LEARNERS

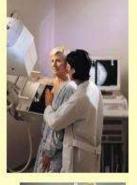
or

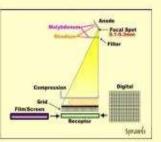
PHYSICAL UNIVERSE

BARRIER





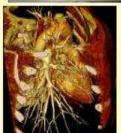












Technology Tools Developing Digital Images

"Paint"

Bitmaps



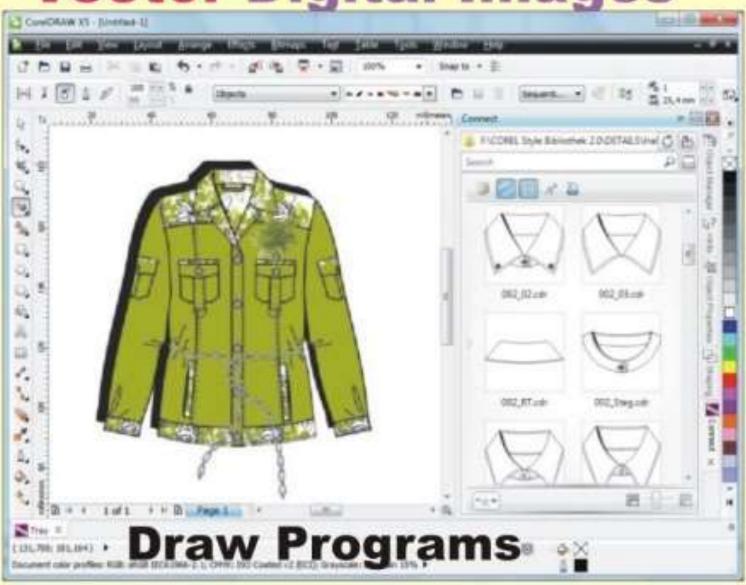
This illustration is a raster file, made up of pixels. "Draw"

Vectors

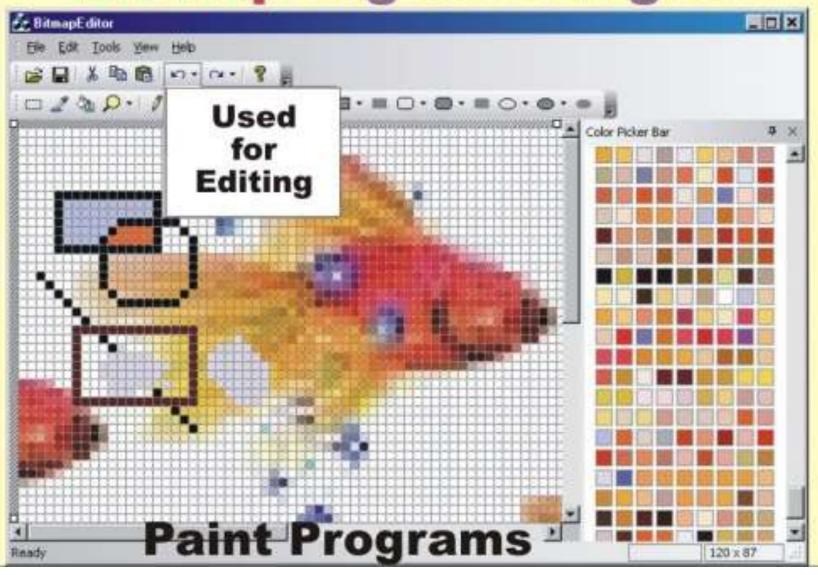


This illustration is a vector file. The paths have been highlighted for comparison.

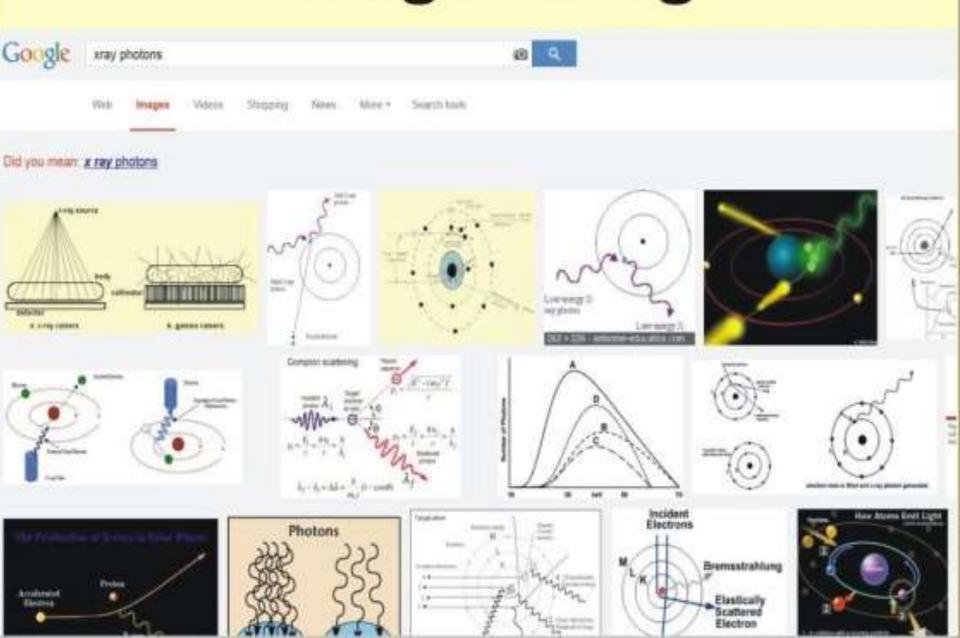
Technology Tools Vector Digital Images



Technology Tools Bitmap Digital Images



Google Images



Google Images



























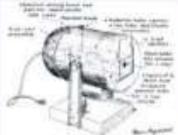




















The Sprawls Resources

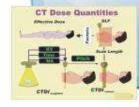
Sharing the Emory Experience with the World With Emphasis on the Developing Countries

Emory













Visuals

Books

Modules



Enhancing Radiology Education in Every Country of the World

Collaborative Teaching Resource is Physicist Sharing the Work



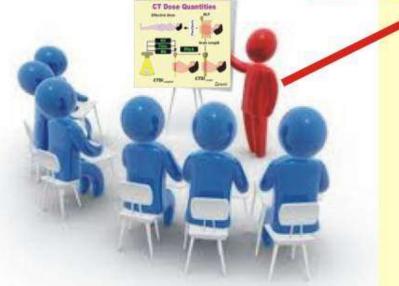
Create visuals and related resources

Share with the World



Medical Physics Universe





Local Physicist

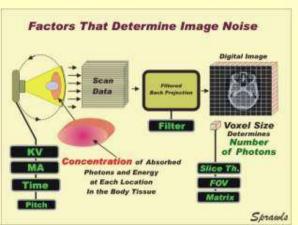
Organizes
Guides
Shares Experience
Motivates
Role Model

Collaborative Teaching is

Sharing Experience, Perspectives, and Opportunities

Physicist





Radiologist



Clinical Applications

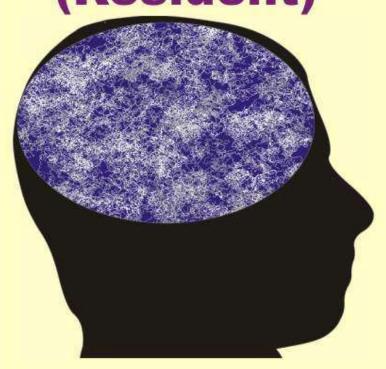


Radiology Residents

Principles and Concepts

What do they need?

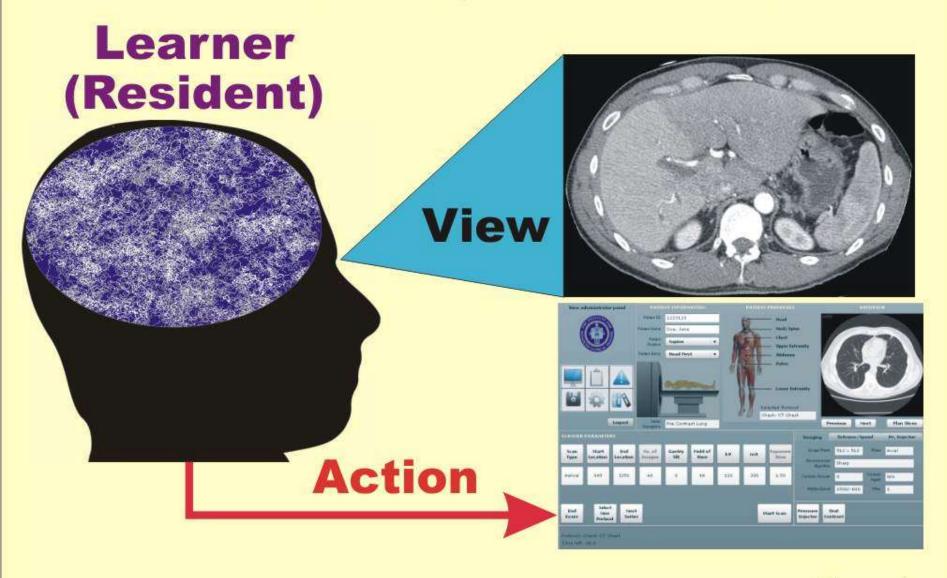
Learner (Resident)





Optimize CT image quality and manage dose.

What do they need to DO?

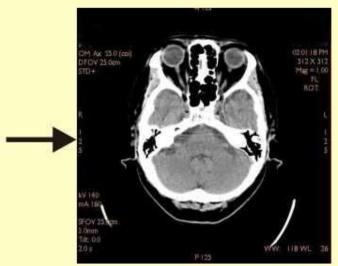


Visuals for Learning and Teaching

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

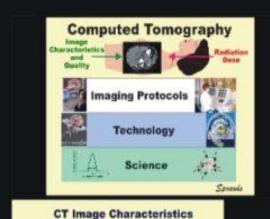
Classroom, Conference, and Collaborative Learning

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

Computed Tomography Image Quality Optimization and Dose Management

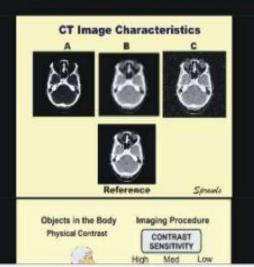
Companion Module

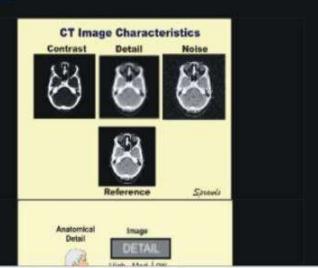
http://www.sprawls.org/resources/CTIQDM/



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 Identifie		
Image Quality and Dose	CT Image Formation Process The Scanning Mo		
Views and Rays	Multiple Row Detectors	Helical and Spiral Scanning	
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	

Effective Medical Imaging Physics LearningIn The Clinic

The Real World Motivating Interactive Collaborative



The Physicist Provides:
Learning Modules & Collaboration



The Physics and Technology of M... 🔝



Mammography Physics and Technology for effective clinical imaging

Perry Sprawls, Ph.D.

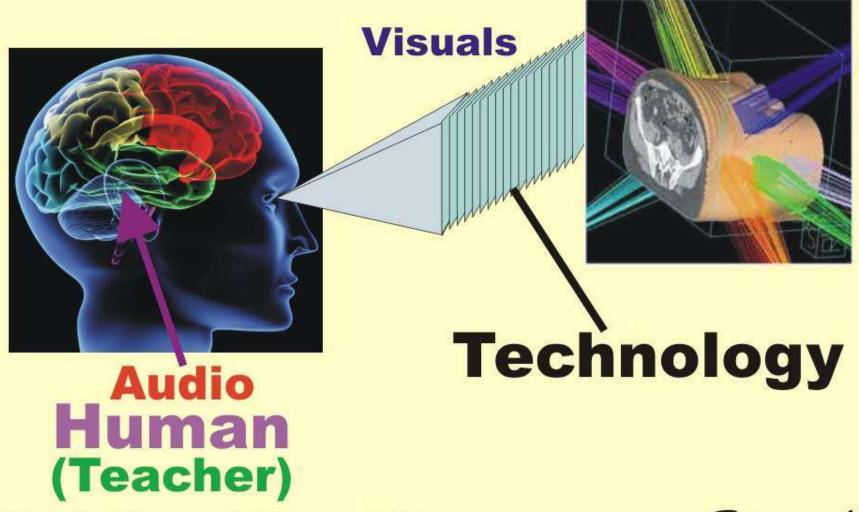
Outline	Mind Map	Learning Objectives	Visuals for Discussion	Text Reference

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	

The Most EFFECTIVE way to Build Physics Knowledge Structures



Guiding The Process

Visuals to be used by

Physicists in Classroom and Conference Discussions



Visuals

for

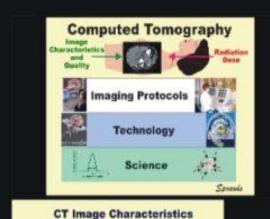
Classroom, Conference, and Collaborative Learning

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

Computed Tomography Image Quality Optimization and Dose Management

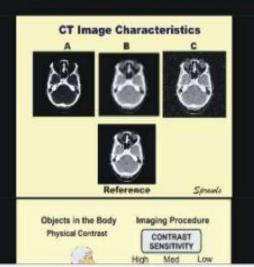
Companion Module

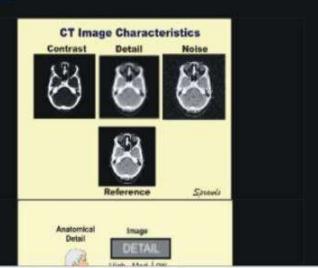
http://www.sprawls.org/resources/CTIQDM/



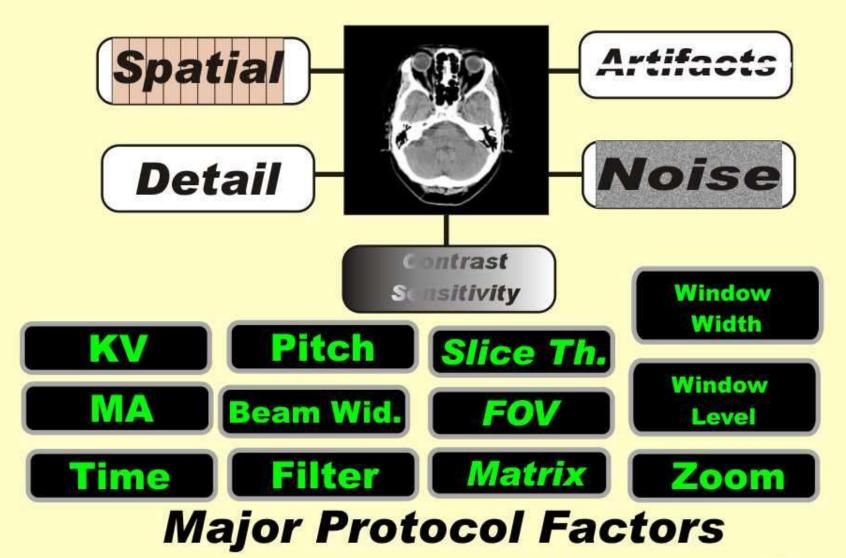
Detail

Contrast

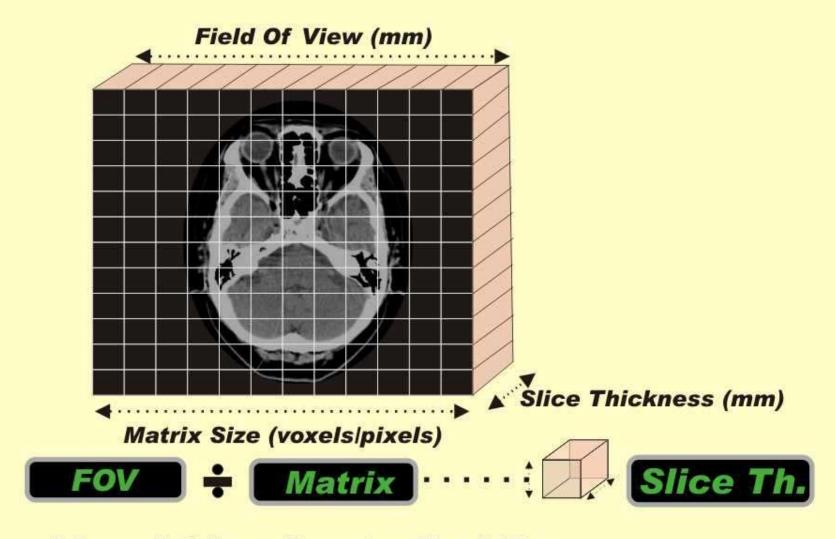




CT Image Characteristics

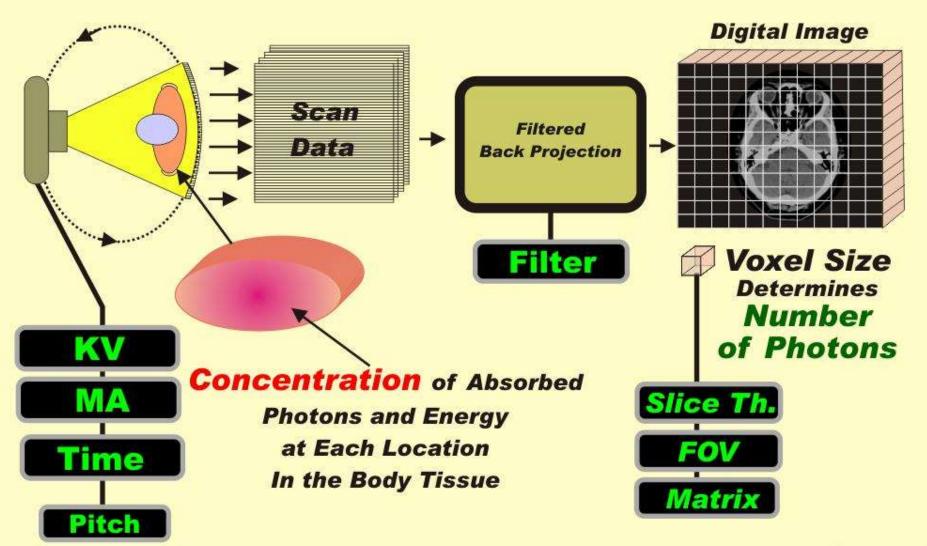


CT Slice Divided into Matrix of Voxels

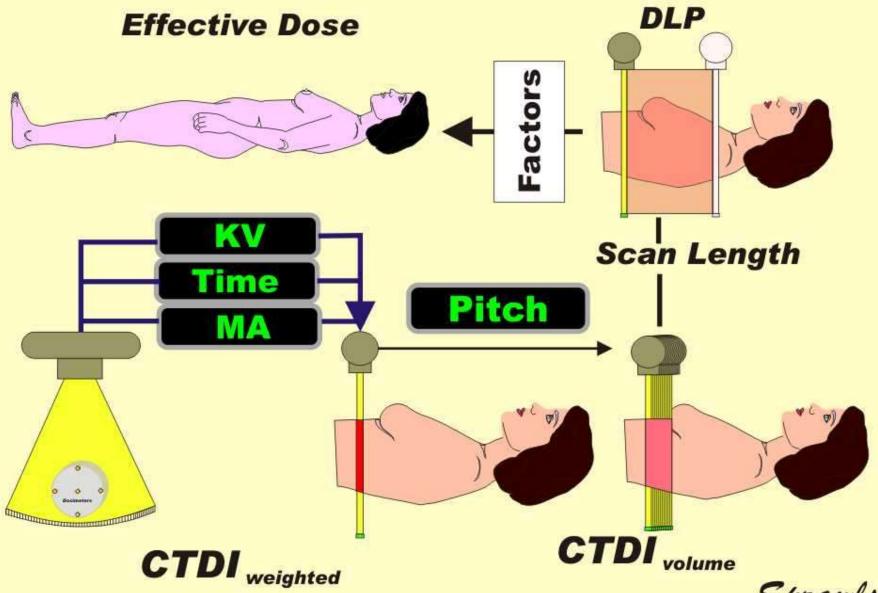


Voxel Size Controlled By

Factors That Determine Image Noise



CT Dose Quantities



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



When detail is increased by

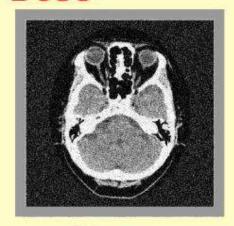


Increasing



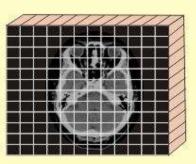
Decreasing



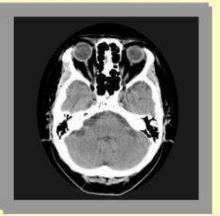


Noise Increases

> Because of decreased voxel size



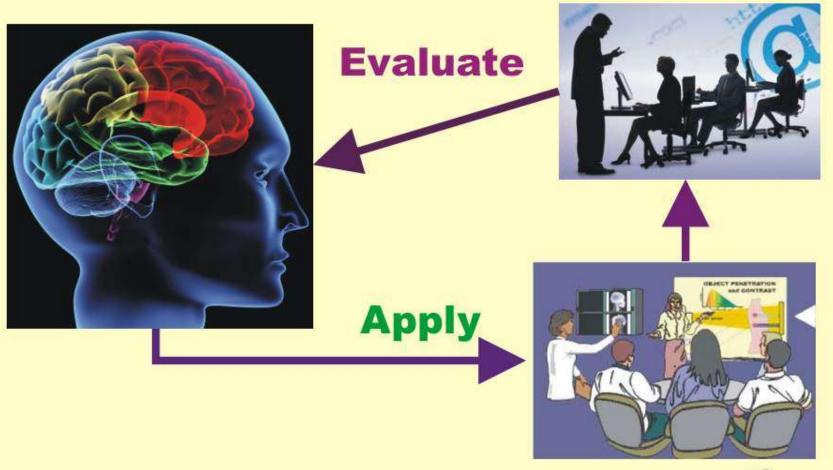
Higher Dose



Dose must be increased to reduce noise.

Conclusion Using Knowledge For

More Effective & Efficient Learning Activities



The Elements of

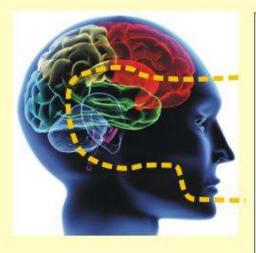
A Highly Effective Educational Session

The Brain

Follow Up

The Physical Universe

(Physics of Medical Imaging)



Review

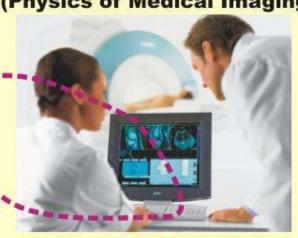
Refresh

Reflect

Recall

Remember

Re-inforce



Web-based Resources

(www.sprawls.org/ipad)



The Elements of

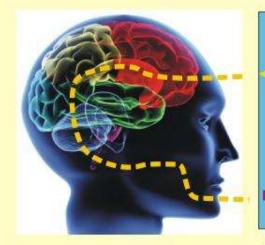
A Highly Effective Educational Session

The Brain

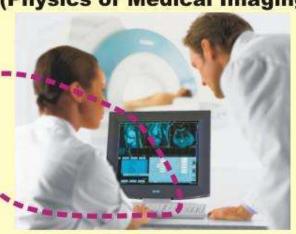
Connection

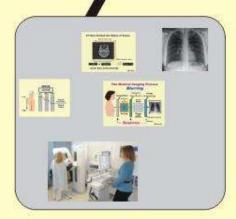
The Physical Universe

(Physics of Medical Imaging)

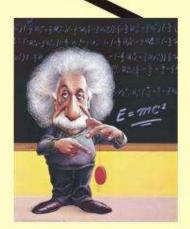


Observe Interact





"Window"



Teacher /Guide

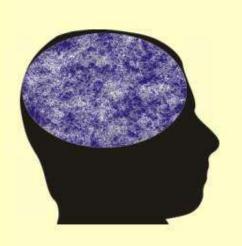
What is my contribution to effective medical physics education?



I do windows.

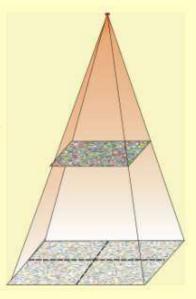
Enriching Medical Physics Education by

Visualizing the Invisible



Perry Sprawls, Ph.D
Emory University
sprawls@emory.edu
and
Sprawls Educational Foundation
www.sprawls.org

View this presentation at www.sprawls.org/ipad



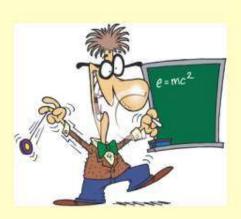
A Collaborative Model of Medical Physics Education Including Online Resources



Perry Sprawls, Ph.D 6
Emory University
sprawls@emory.edu
and
Sprawls Educational Foundation

www.sprawls.org

View this presentation at www.sprawls.org/ipad



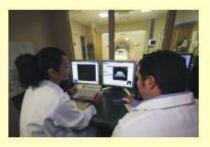
Effective

Medical Physics Educational Activities Models and Methods





Perry Sprawls, Ph.D
Emory University
sprawls@emory.edu
and
Sprawls Educational Foundation
www.sprawls.org





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