Physics Education to Enhance

CT Image Quality Optimization

and

Dose Management

A model, Method, and Materials

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Emory University

and

Sprawls Educational Foundation

Handouts and Resources

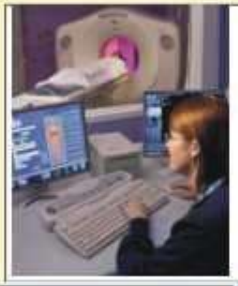
at

http://www.sprawls.org/ipad

Computed Tomography

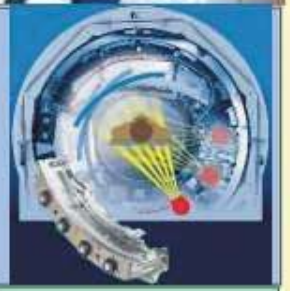
Image Characteristics and Quality

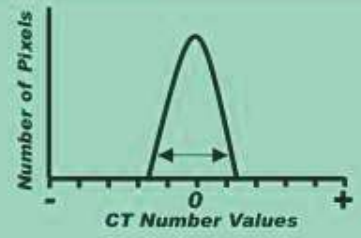
Radiation Dose



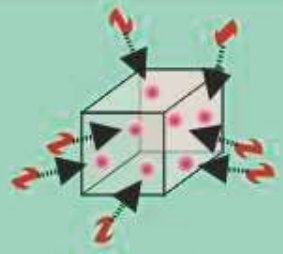
Imaging Protocols

Technology





Physics



Who needs a knowledge of Physics applied to clinical imaging?

Radiologists, Residents and Fellows

Technologists

Medical Physicists

Each provides unique challenges and opportunities.

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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.

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Clinically Focused Physics Education

Classroom | Clinical Conference | Small Group | "Flying Solo"





Learning Facilator "Teacher"

Individual and Peer Interactive Learning

The Goal..

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

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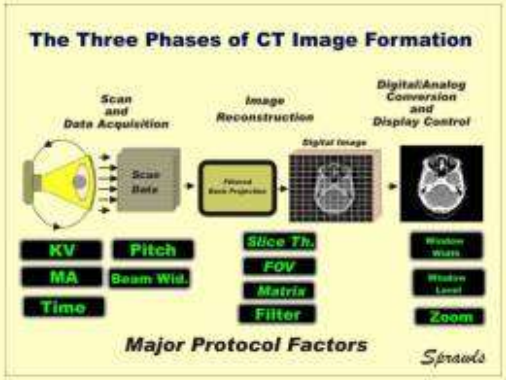
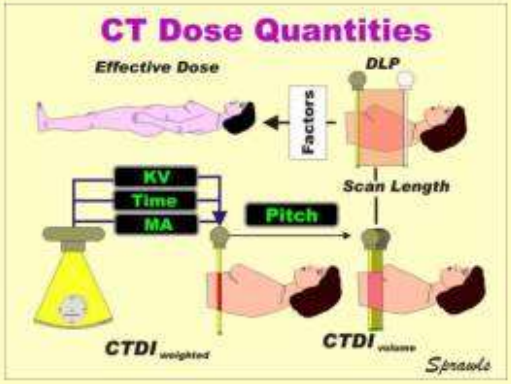
Capability & Complexity

(Computed Tomography)





Years

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Digital Resources to Enrich Learning Activities

The Web

Connecting and Sharing

Textbooks
Modules

Visuals

Clinical
Images

Modules

References
Teaching Files

Classroom

Clinical
Conference

Small
Group

"Flying Solo"

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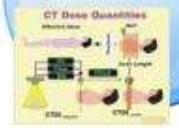
Physics Education to Enhance CT Image Quality Optimization and Dose Management

Physicists With Experience in Clinical CT

Open Access Educational Resources



Visuals

Modules

Global Impact

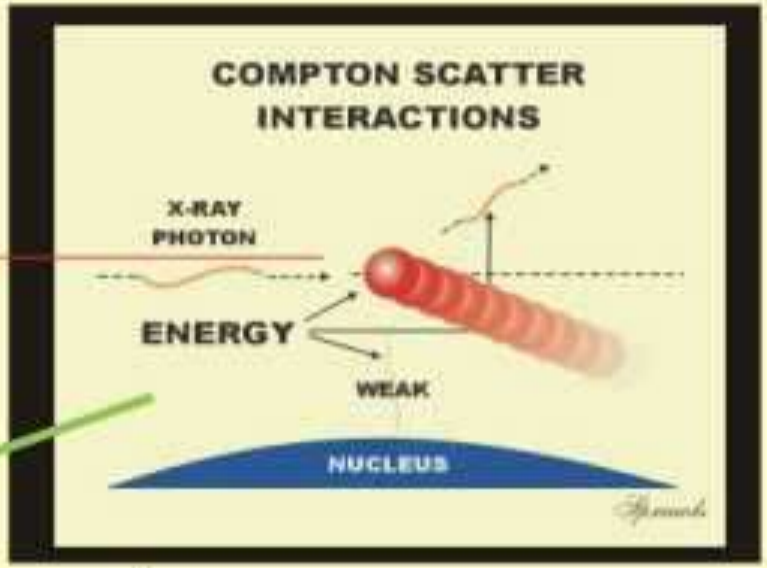
Teach, Collaborate, Consult

Physicists in Local Institutions

(with Limited Clinical CT Experience)

A resource to enhance the performance of medical physicists in every country of the world.

Technology Enhanced Learning



Learning Guide

Learner

Visuals for Classroom

Notes
and
Text

Online
Resources

Sprawls

Visuals

to be used by

Physicists in Classroom and Conference Discussions

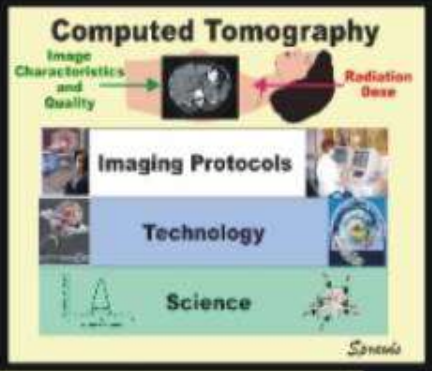
SPRAWLS EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION
Open Resources for Learning and Teaching
The Physical Principles of Medical Imaging

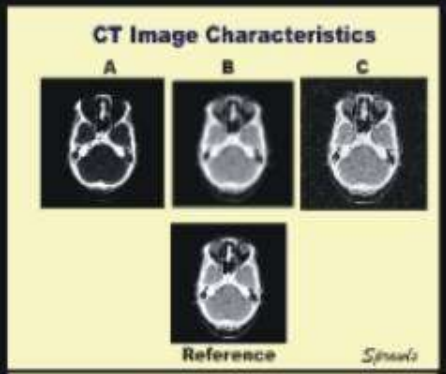
Visuals
for
Classroom, Conference, and Collaborative Learning

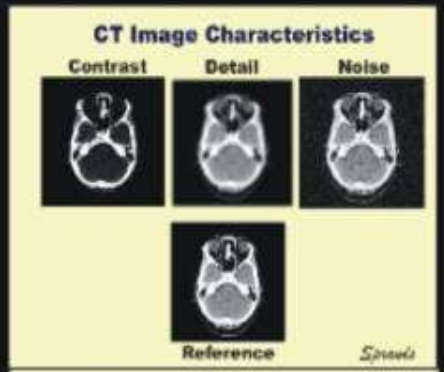
RIGHT CLICK on each visual to download and use in PowerPoint or other display programs.

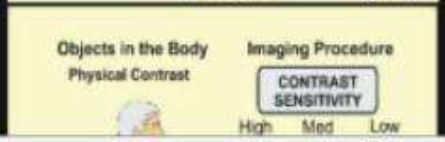
Computed Tomography Image Quality Optimization and Dose Management

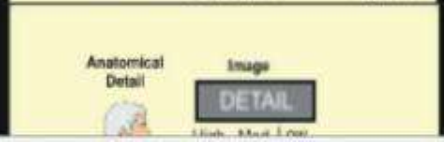
Companion Module
http://www.sprawls.org/resources/CTIQDM/





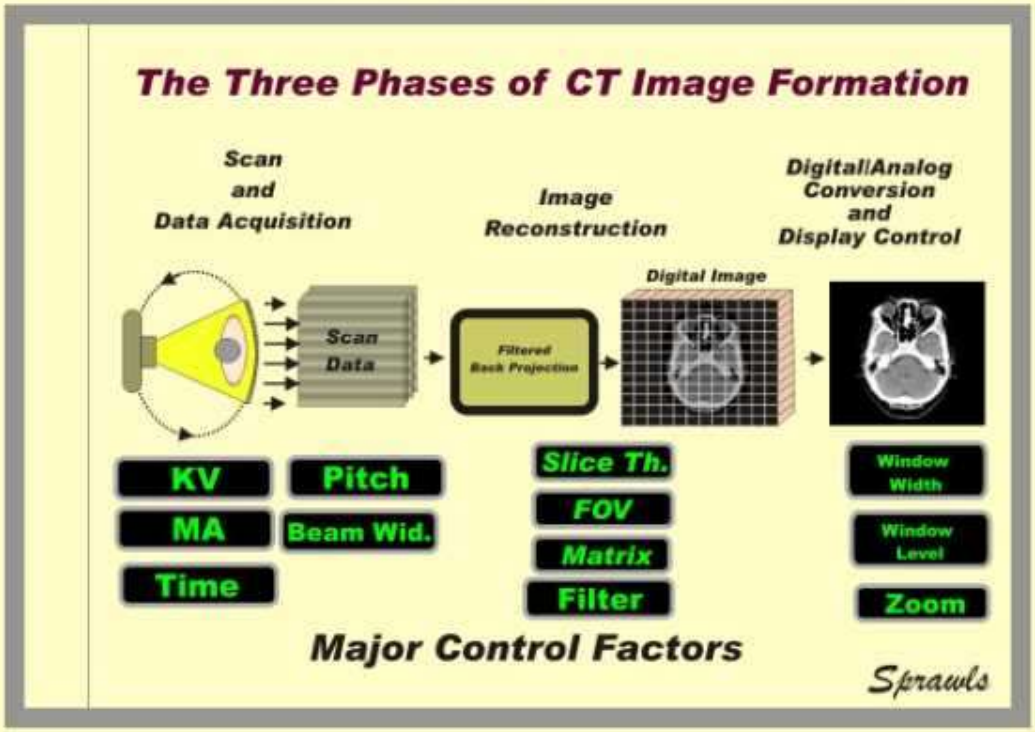






Visuals for Learning and Teaching

The Imaging Process



Clinical Images

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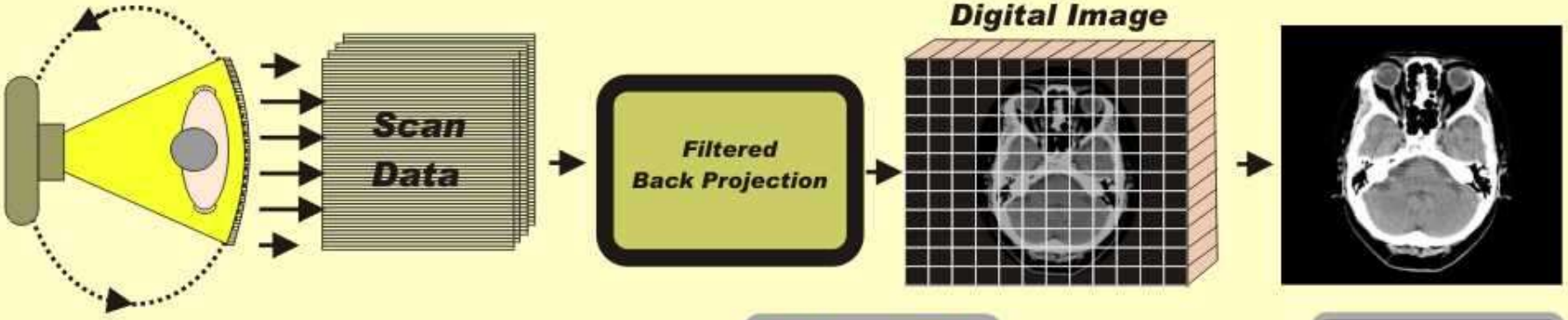
The Three Phases of CT Image Formation

Scan and Data Acquisition

Image Reconstruction

Digital/Analog Conversion and Display Control



- KV
- MA
- Time
- Pitch
- Beam Wid.
- Slice Th.
- FOV
- Matrix
- Filter
- Window Width
- Window Level
- Zoom

Major Protocol Factors

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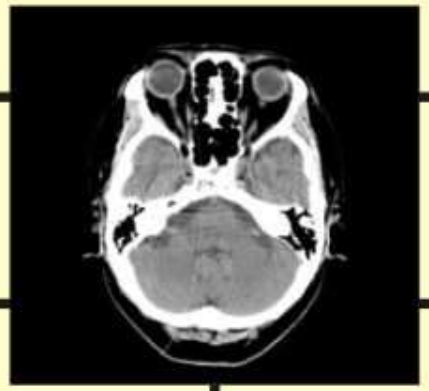
CT Image Characteristics



Spatial

Artifacts

Detail

Noise

Contrast Sensitivity

KV

Pitch

Slice Th.

Window Width

MA

Beam Wid.

FOV

Window Level

Time

Filter

Matrix

Zoom

Major Protocol Factors

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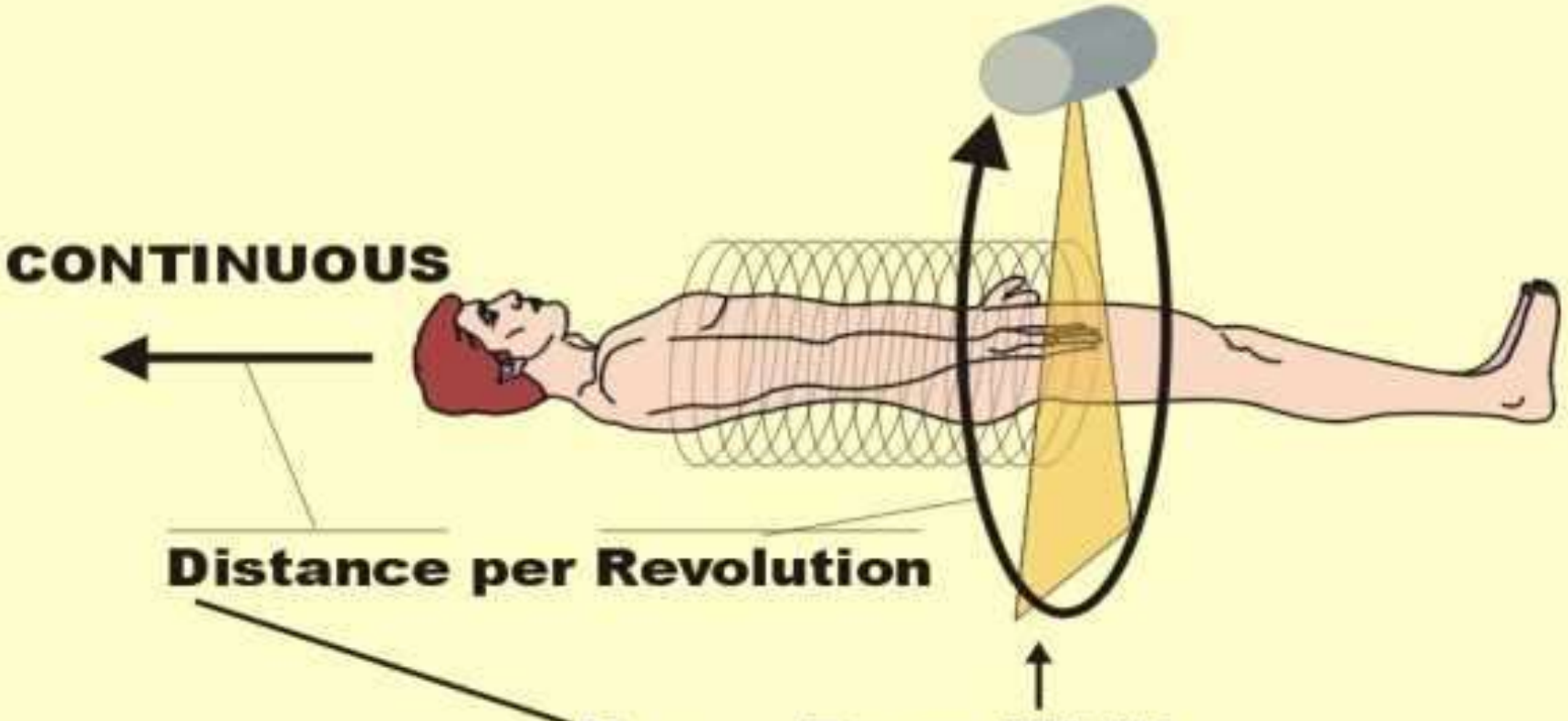
SPIRAL SCAN



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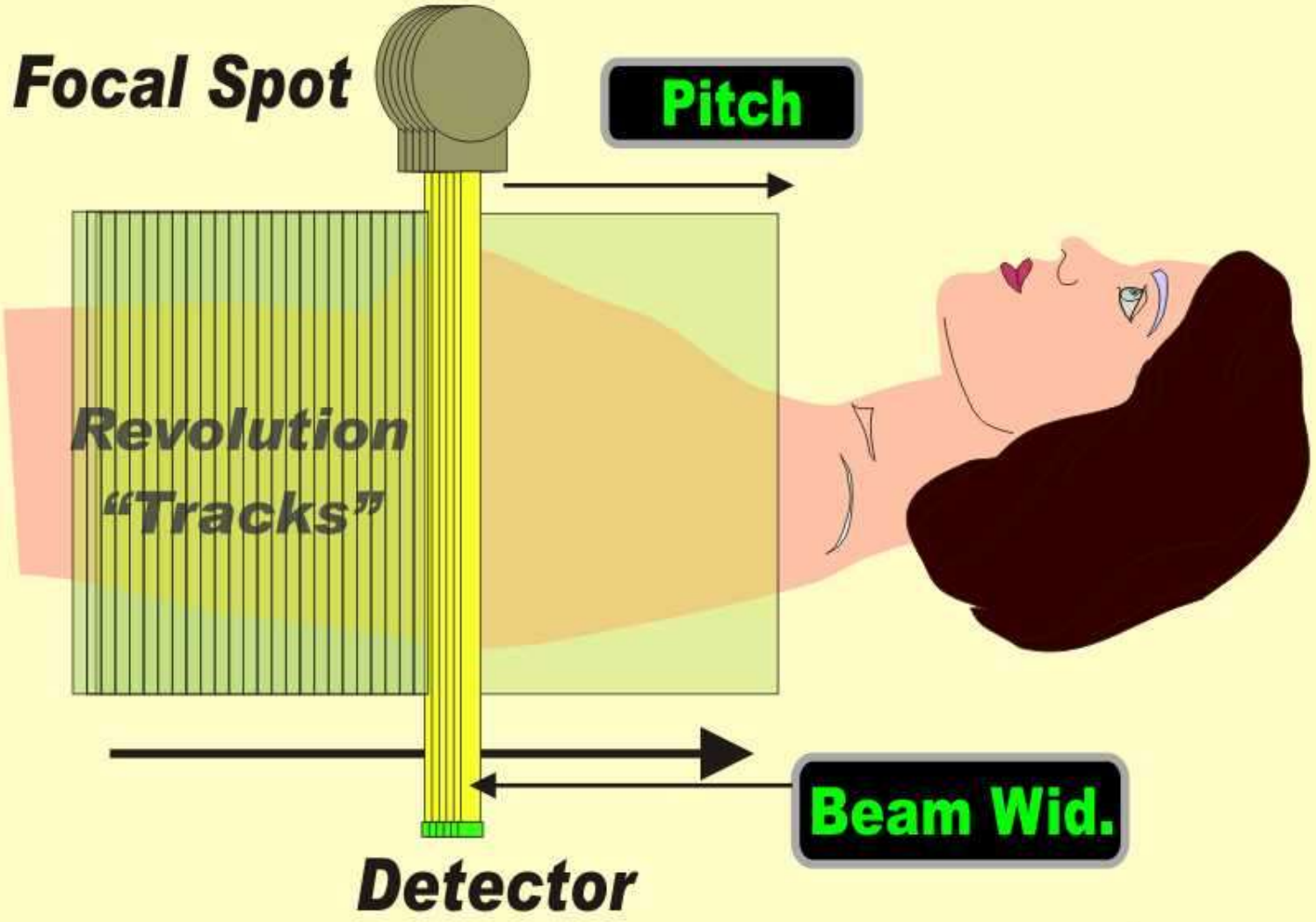
Scan Data Set



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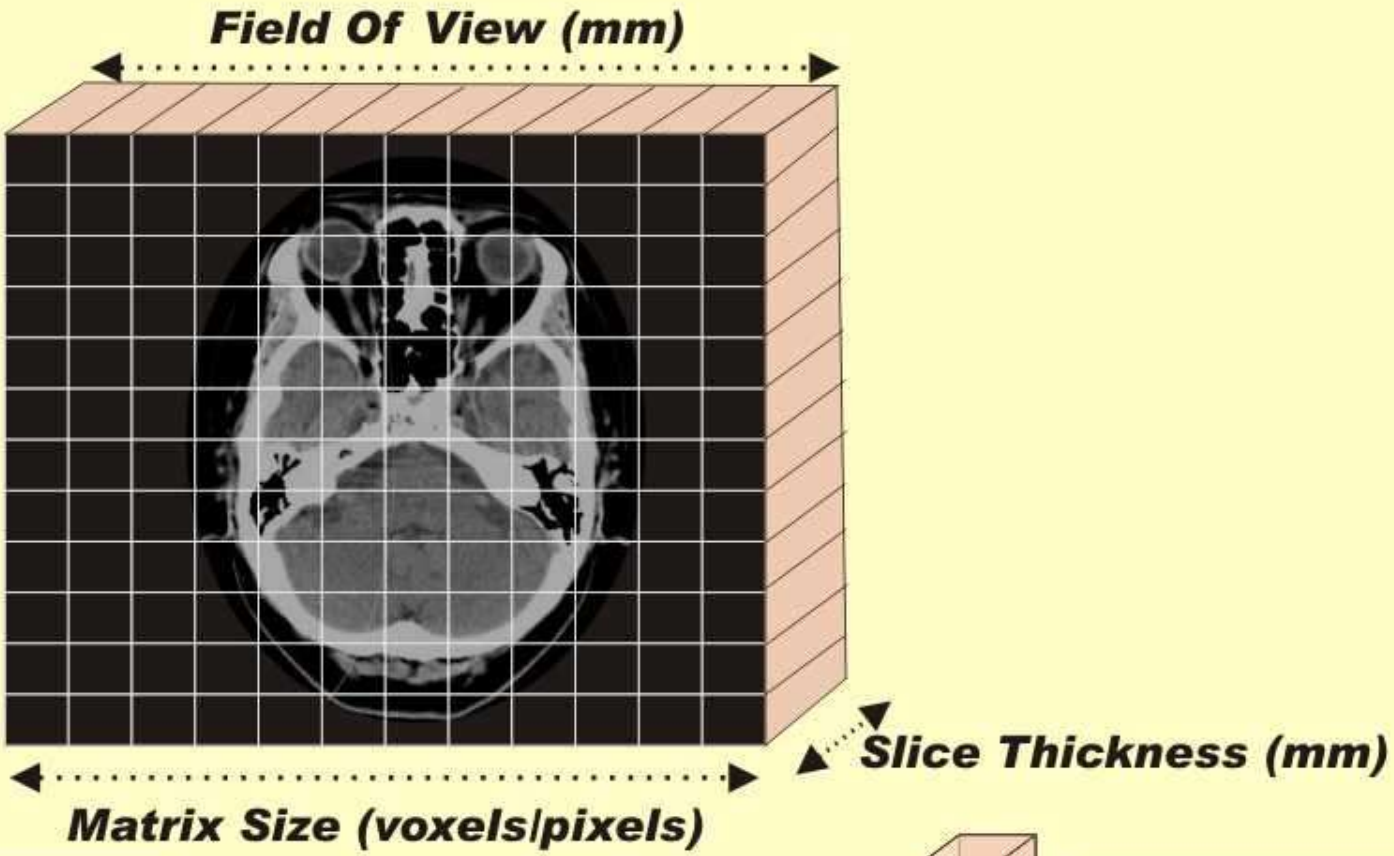
CT Slice Divided into Matrix of Voxels



FOV ÷ Matrix ····· Slice Th.

Voxel Size Controlled By

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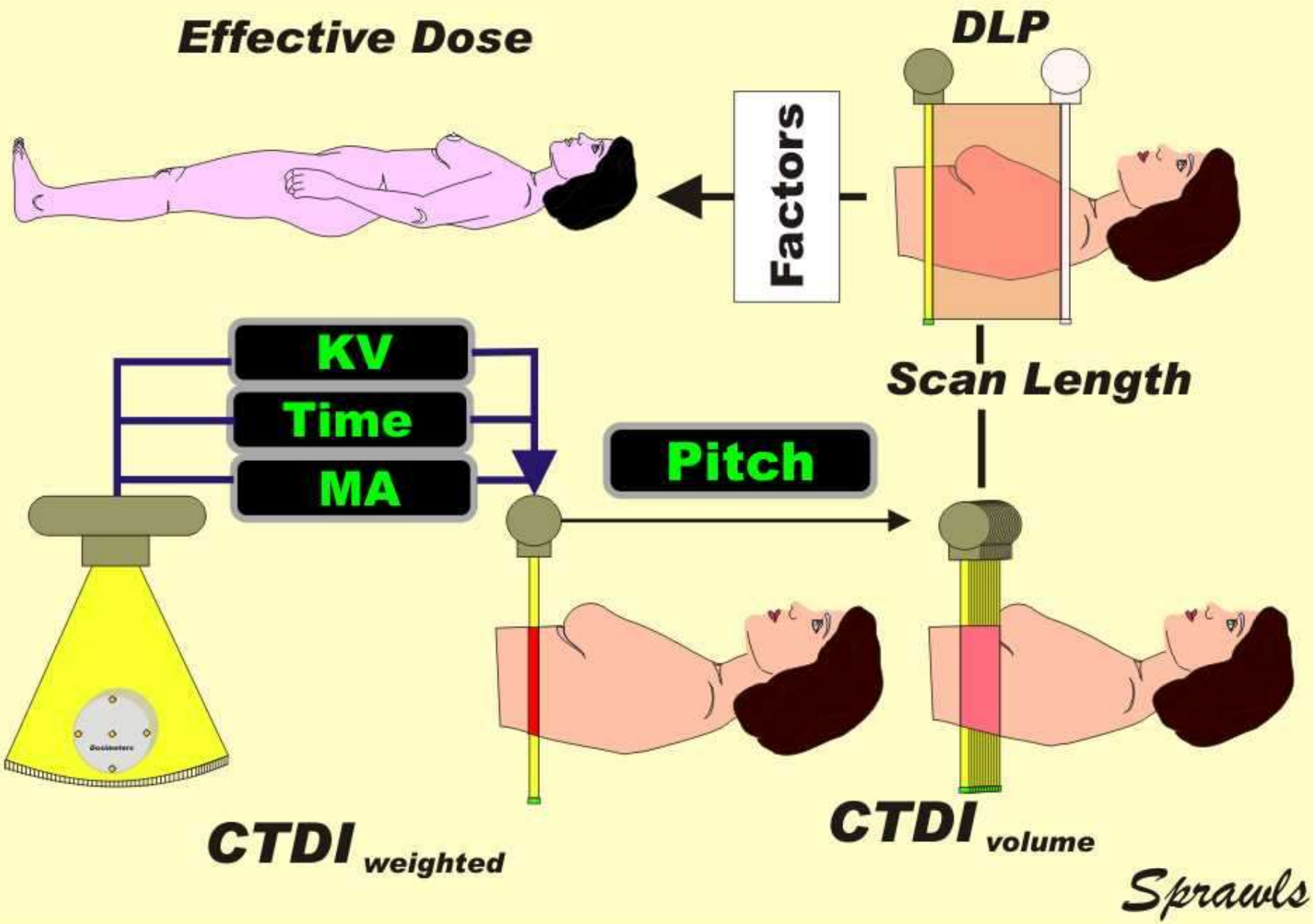
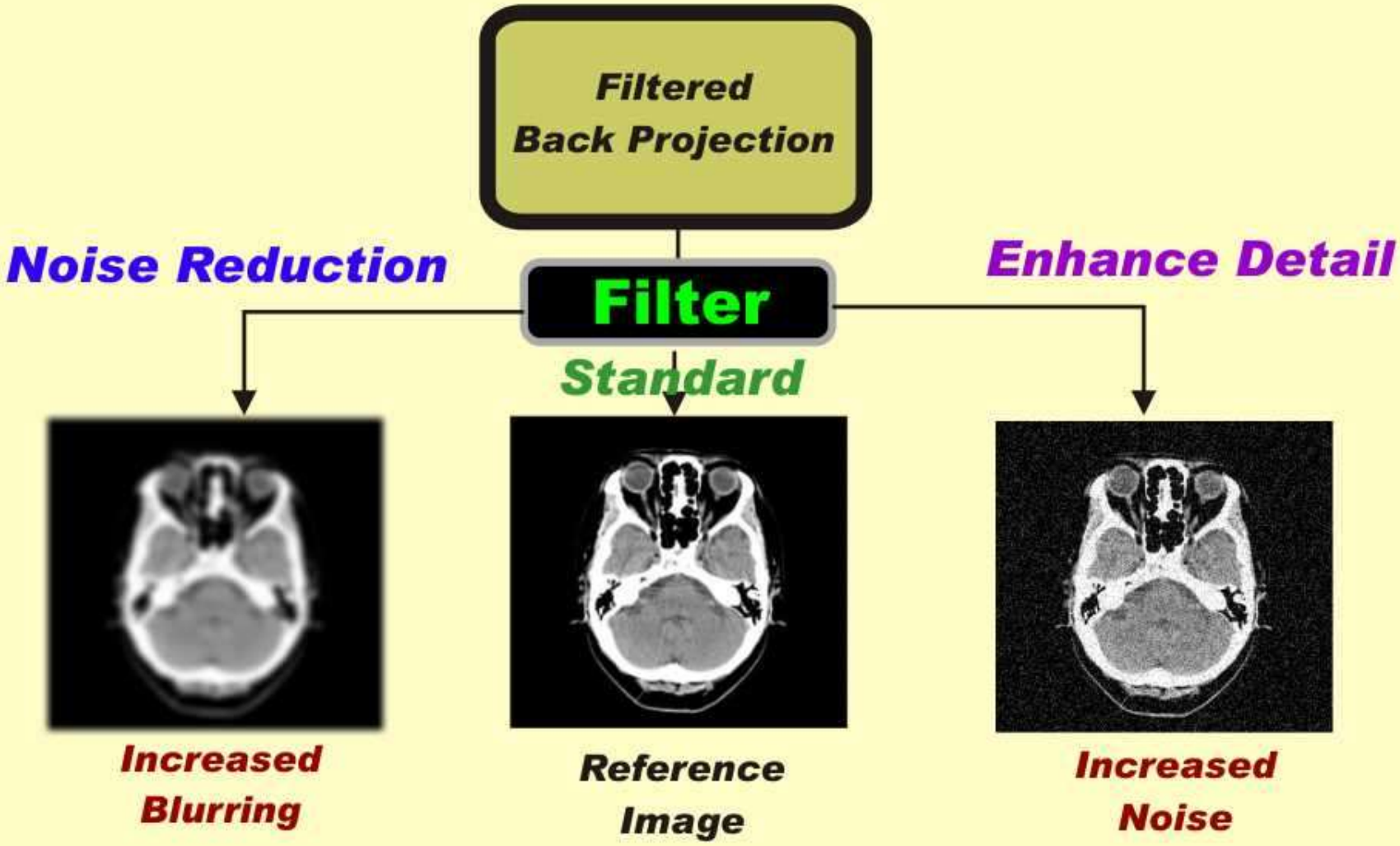
CT Dose Quantities



Reconstruction Filter Kernels



(Effects exaggerated for illustration here)

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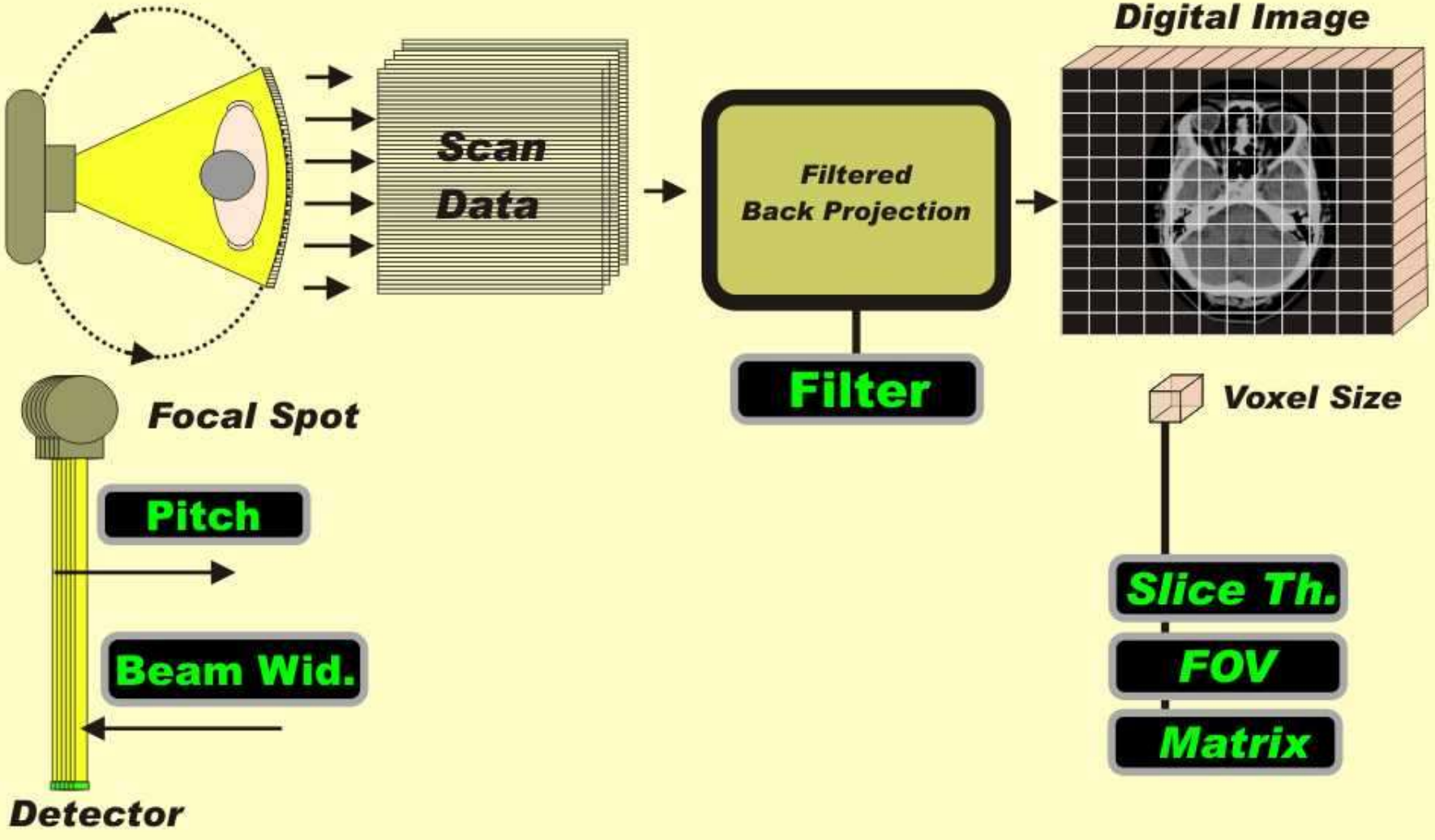
Factors That Determine Image Detail (Sources of Blurring)



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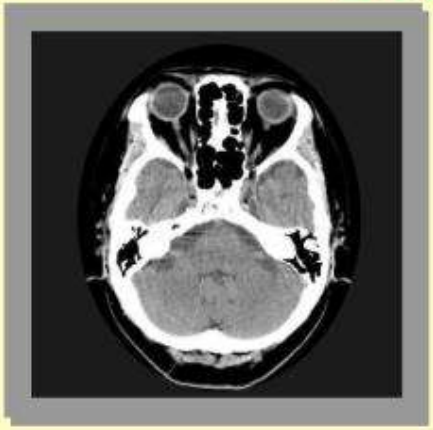
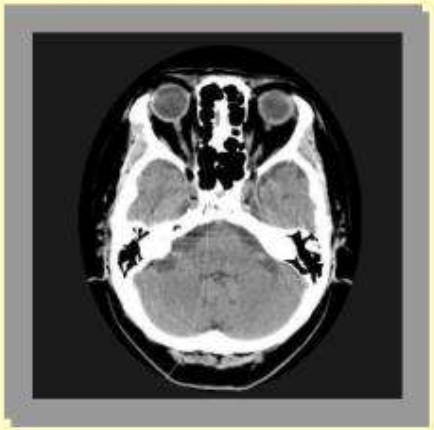
Relationship of Radiation Dose to Image Detail

Lower Dose



Higher Dose

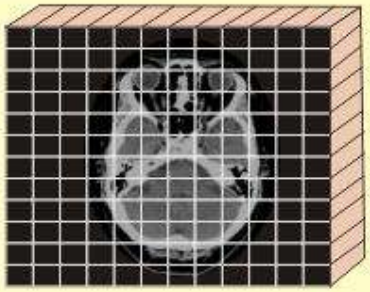


When detail is increased by

- Decreasing **Slice Th.**
- Increasing **Matrix**
- Decreasing **FOV**

Noise Increases

Because of decreased voxel size



Dose must be increased to reduce noise.

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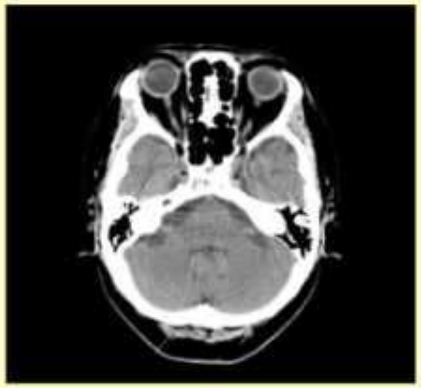
Two Major Image Quality Goals



High Detail

Low Noise

Voxel Size

FOV | **Matrix** | **Slice Th.**

Protocol Factors

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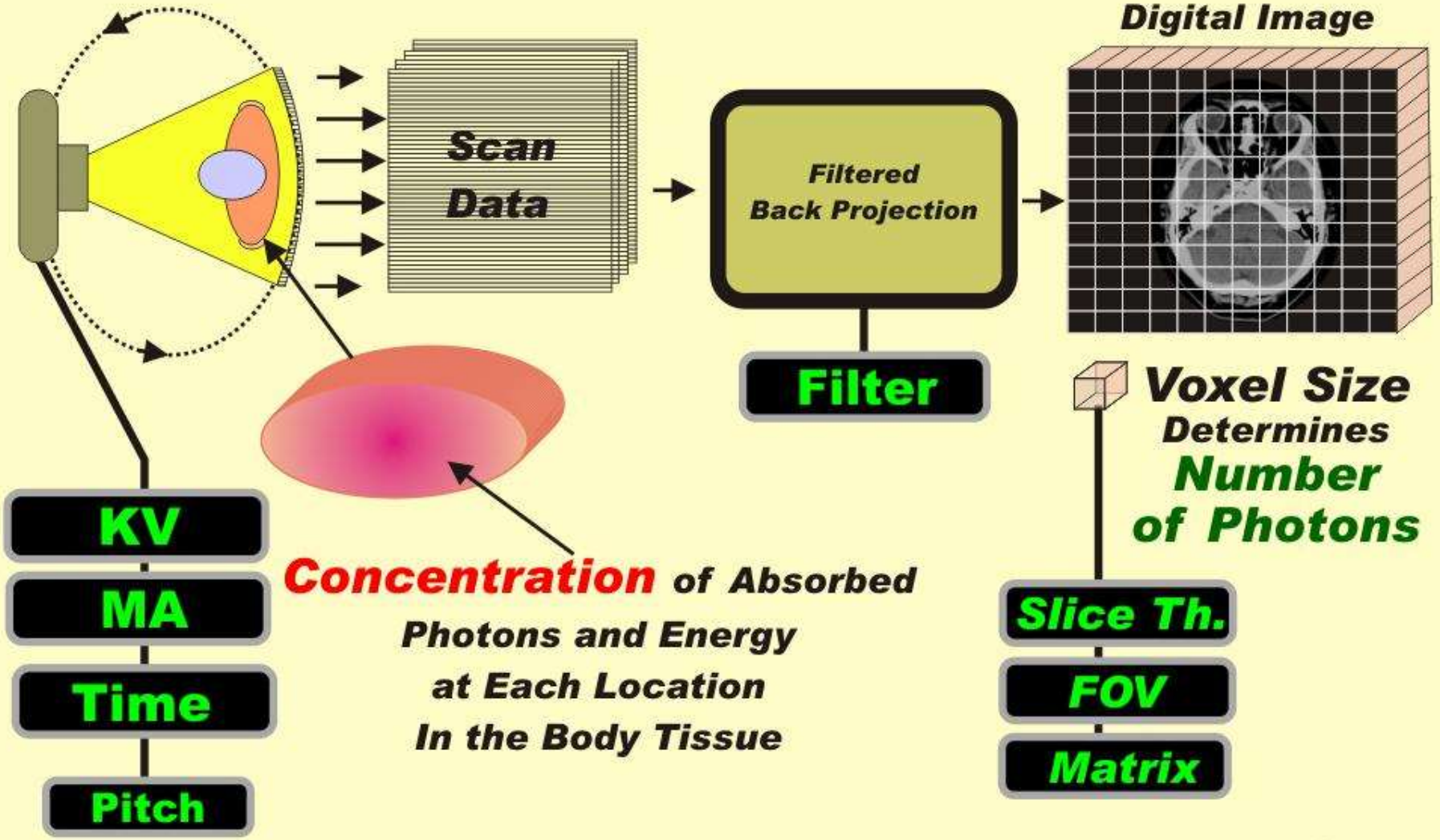
Factors That Determine Image Noise



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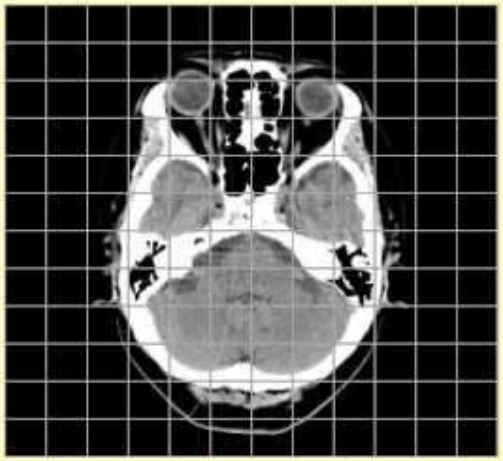
Effect of Matrix Size on Image Noise

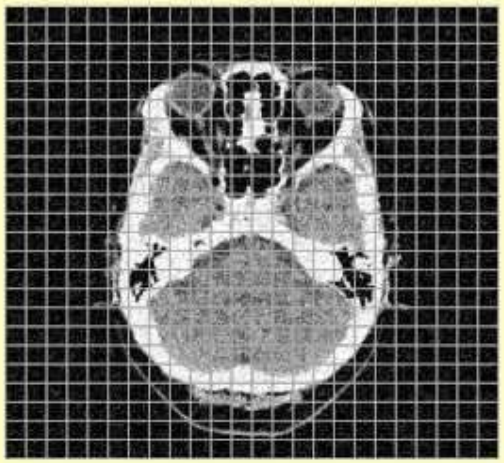
Small **Matrix** ***Large***

Large Voxels



Low Noise

Small Voxels



High Noise

The same radiation dose for both images.

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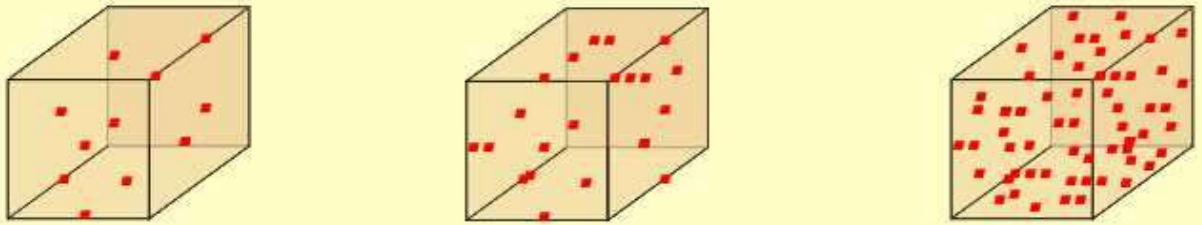
Decreasing Noise

Requires Increased Photons Absorbed Per Voxel



Produces Increasing Dose

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Modules for Self Study
and
Collaborative Learning in the Clinic

How to Use This Resource

Table of Contents and List of Topics

Computed Tomography Image Quality Optimization and Dose Management

Perry Sprawls, Ph.D.

To step through module, CLICK HERE.
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 Motions
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
Measuring CT Image Noise	Controlling Image Noise	Voxel Size Compromise

During the reconstruction process mathematical filters are used to change some of the image characteristics. These might be referred to by different names such as algorithms or kernels but their effects are the same.

Each CT system has many different filters that the operator can select from for a specific clinical procedure. The filters that are appropriate for the various clinical procedures have been determined from experience and are typically included in the established protocols for a facility.

We are not going into the characteristics of all of the filters here but focusing our attention on their effects of the two image characteristics, noise and detail as illustrated here.

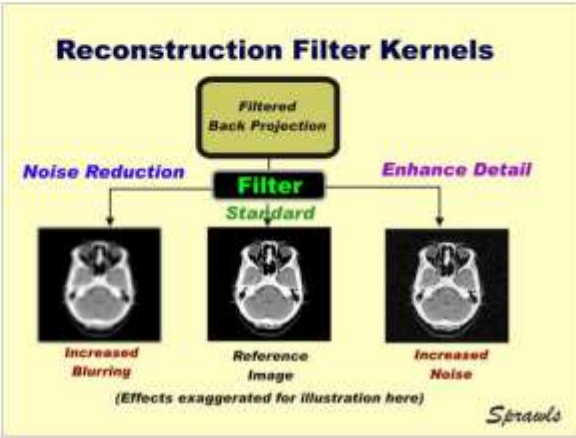
Some filters can be selected to reduce noise in an image. However, the reduction of noise by digital image processing usually increases the blurring in the image and reduces the visibility of detail.

Filters that are selected to increase or enhance detail typically increase the visibility of image noise.

This is all part of the compromise between image detail and image noise.

In general noise is reduced by increased blurring (voxel size, filter, etc) but that reduces image detail.

That is all part of the process of developing an optimized imaging protocol.



Effective Medical Imaging Physics Learning ...In The Clinic

The Real World **Motivating** **Interactive** **Collaborative**

The Physicist Provides:
Learning Modules & Collaboration

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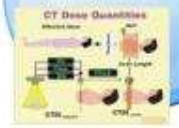
Physics Education to Enhance CT Image Quality Optimization and Dose Management

Physicists With Experience in Clinical CT

Open Access Educational Resources



Visuals

Modules

Global Impact

Teach, Collaborate, Consult

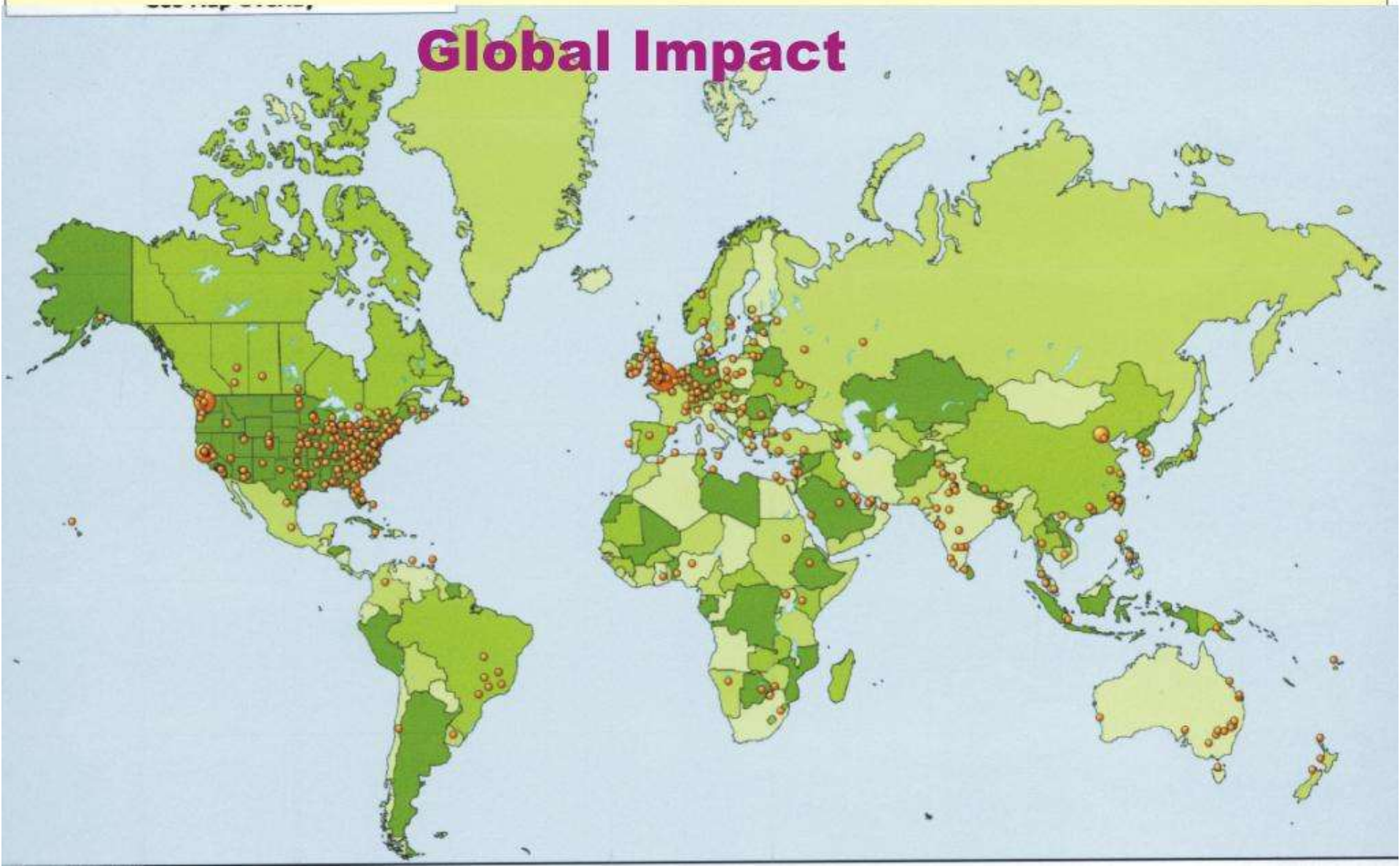
Physicists in Local Institutions

(with Limited Clinical CT Experience)

A resource to enhance the performance of medical physicists in every country of the world.

The Sprawls Resources

Users, April 2013



References and Resources

MEDICAL PHYSICS INTERNATIONAL Journal, vol.1, No.1, 2013

.www.mpijournal.org

EFFECTIVE PHYSICS EDUCATION FOR OPTIMIZING CT IMAGE QUALITY AND DOSE MANAGEMENT *WITH OPEN ACCESS RESOURCES*

P. Sprawls[1], P-A. T. Duong [2]

[1] Sprawls Educational Foundation and Emory University/Department of Radiology and Imaging Sciences, Montreat, USA
[2] Emory University/Department of Radiology and Imaging Sciences, Atlanta, USA

Visuals and Module

www.sprawls.org/resources

E-mail:sprawls@emory.edu