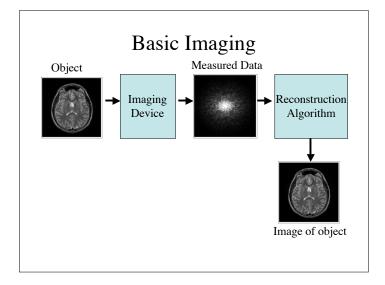


Goals of the Course

- 1. Develop a firm understanding of the fundamentals of medical imaging, including an appreciation for the common principles underlying the various modalities.
- 2. Gain a basic understanding of the physical principles underlying the major modalities, including X-ray, computed tomography, MRI, and ultrasound.



Brief History of Medical Imaging 1895 - Roentgen discovers X-rays 1942 - Dussik demonstrates transmission ultrasound in the brain. 1946 - Bloch and Purcell discover nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) 1972 - Hounsfield develops the first computed tomography scanner. 1973 - Lauterbur invents magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) 1974 - Ledley develops the first whole body CT scanner.

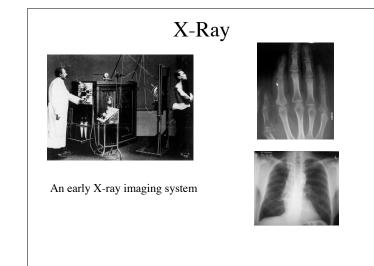
X-Rays

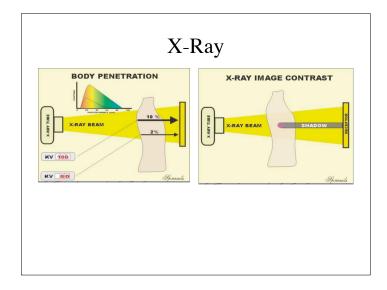


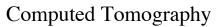
8 November 1895, Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovers X-rays. Receives first Nobel Prize in Physics in 1901.

22 November 1895 X-ray of Mrs. Roentegen's hand.









1917 Johann Radon establishes the mathematical framework for tomography, now called the Radon transform.

1963. Allan Cormack publishes mathematical analysis of tomographic image reconstruction. Is unaware of Radon's work.

1972 Godfrey Hounsfield develops first CT system. Unaware of either Radon or Cormack's work, develops his own reconstruction method.

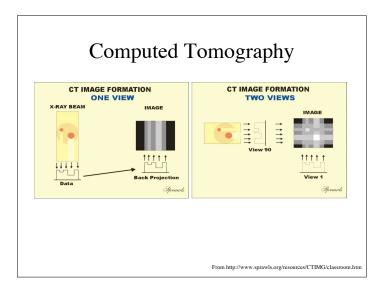
1979 Hounsfield and Cormack receive the Nobel

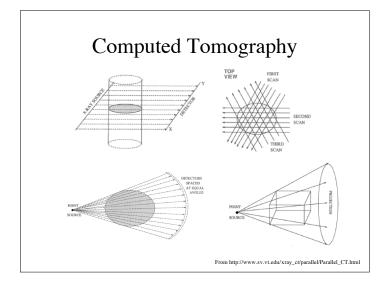
Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

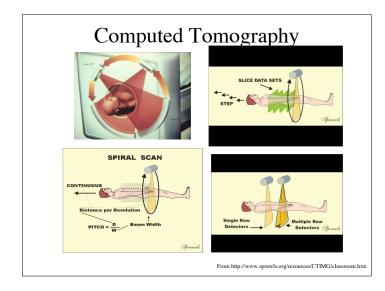




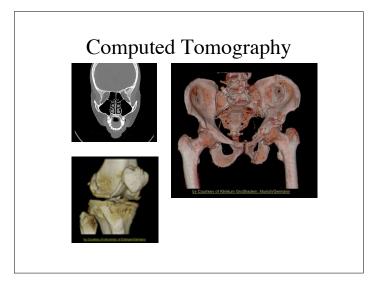




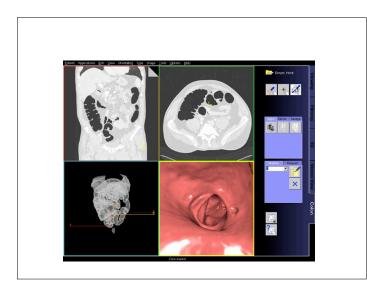




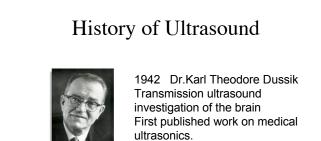
Computed TomographyImage from Siemens Siretor
T scanner, circa 1975.
128x128 matrix.Image from Siemens Siretor
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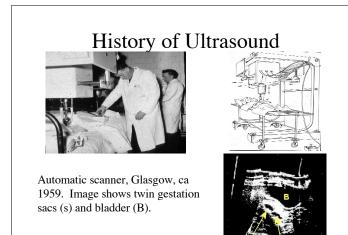


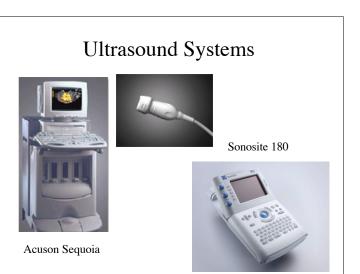
History of Ultrasound

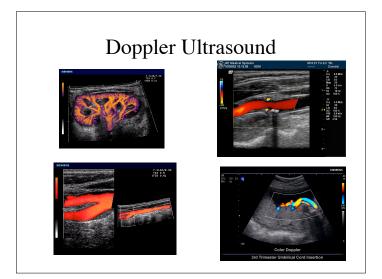


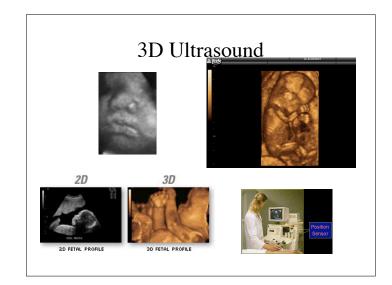
Holmes and Howry, 1955 Subject submerged in water tank to achieve good acoustic coupling. Image of normal neck.

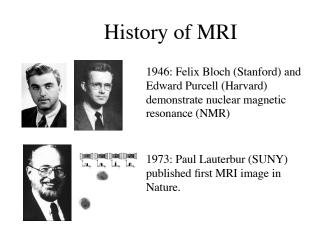












History of MRI

Late 1970's: First human MRI images

Early 1980's: First commercial MRI systems

1993: functional MRI in humans demonstrated





