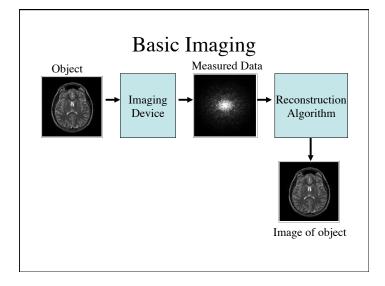
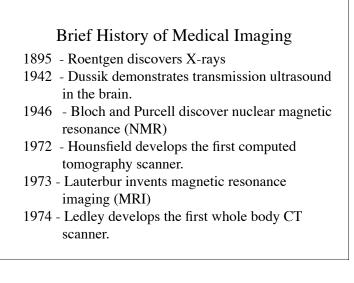


Goals of the Course Develop a firm understanding of the fundamentals of biomedical imaging, including an appreciation for the common principles underlying the various modalities. Gain a basic understanding of the physical principles underlying the major modalities, including X-ray, computed tomography, and MRI. Introduction to current research applications.





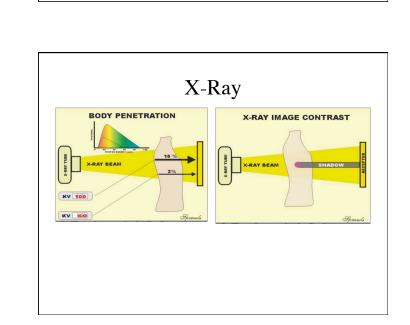


X-Rays

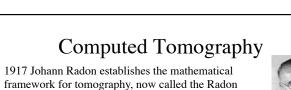
8 November 1895, Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovers X-rays. Receives first Nobel Prize in Physics in 1901.

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





X-RayImage: Single of the second secon



transform. 1963. Allan Cormack publishes mathematical analysis of tomographic image reconstruction. Is

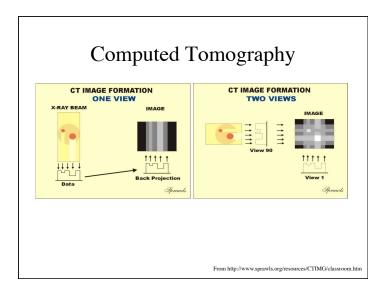
unaware of Radon's work. 1972 Godfrey Hounsfield develops first CT system. Unaware of either Radon or Cormack's work, develops his own reconstruction method.

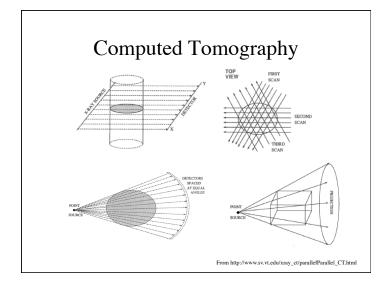


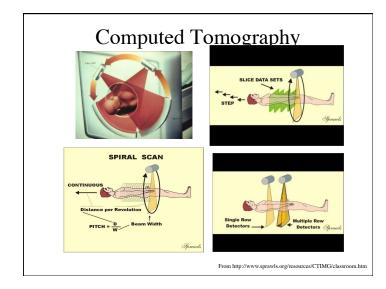
1979 Hounsfield and Cormack receive the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.











Computed Tomography

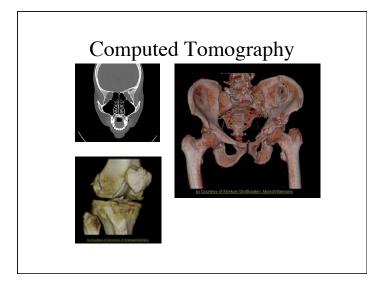


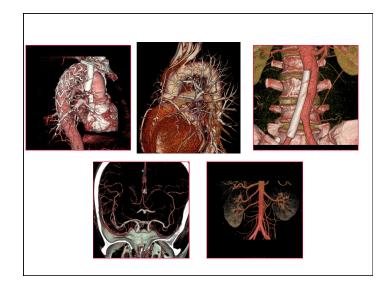
Image from Siemens Siretom CT scanner, circa 1975. 128x128 matrix.



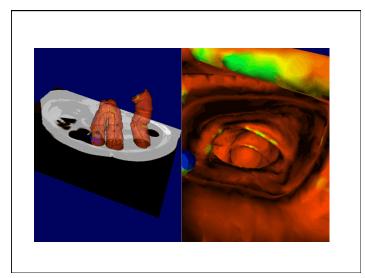
Modern CT image acquired with a Siemens scanner. 512x512 matrix.











History of Ultrasound



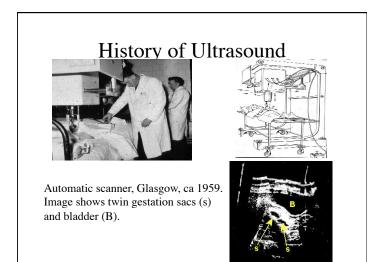
1942 Dr.Karl Theodore Dussik Transmission ultrasound investigation of the brain First published work on medical ultrasonics.

History of Ultrasound

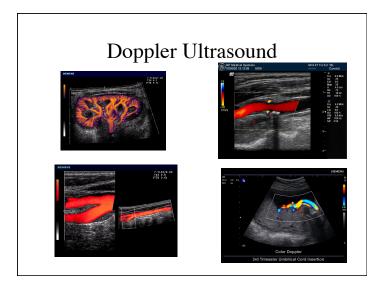


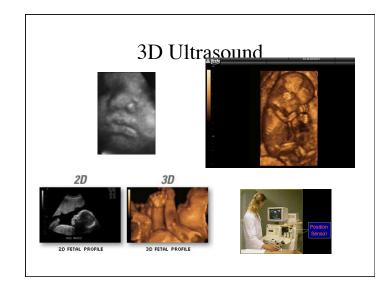
Holmes and Howry, 1955 Subject submerged in water tank to achieve good acoustic coupling. Image of normal neck.

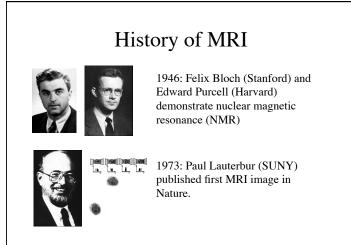












History of MRI

Late 1970' s: First human MRI images

Early 1980' s: First commercial MRI systems

1993: functional MRI in humans demonstrated

