

Diagnostic Nuclear Medicine: A Physics Perspective 9783540006909 Springer Science & Business Media, 2004 2004 465 pages David I. Hamilton

1. Medical physics. 2. Nuclear medicine. 3. Radioisotope scanning. I. Riley, Peter J., MSc. 11. Title. [DNLM: 1. Health Physics, 2. Radionuclide Imaging. 3. Nuclear Medicine-methods. 4. Quality Assurance, Health Care.] The aim of this book is to describe the practice of diagnostic nuclear medicine from the physics perspective, in order to help the practitioner maximise the diagnostic information available and ensure that the available resources are used in the best way by optimising the performance of the investigations. A medical physicist and a nuclear medicine clinical specialist each take a backward look and a forward look at the contributions of physics to nuclear medicine. Here is a backward look from a nuclear medicine physician's perspective. Discover the world's research. 17+ million members. A imaging device still in use today. His camera was presented at the 1958 meeting of the Society of Nuclear Medicine and led to an explosion of commercial exploitations. The history of the patent itself would merit a separate chapter. Nuclear medicine is a medical specialty involving the application of radioactive substances in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Nuclear medicine imaging, in a sense, is "radiology done inside out" or "endoradiology" because it records radiation emitting from within the body rather than radiation that is generated by external sources like X-rays. In addition, nuclear medicine scans differ from radiology, as the emphasis is not on imaging anatomy, but on the function. For such reason, it is