

: 가

1

2 . 2 .

: 가

: 가 30 33.23 μ Gy, 20.09 μ Gy 2가7 × 8.5 inch 1280 × 1536 matrix, 138 μ m pixel pitch . 2

4

가

,

,

,

가 , , 가

가 ,

13가

5가

가

Wilcoxon's signed ranks test

: 13 가

가

: 40%

(4, 5).

(6 -

가 . The Commission of the European Communities (CEC)

8).

(active matrix

60 - 65 kVp , 80 - 100 cm

readout)

2

(two - dimensional array of thin - film transistor)

, 1 mmAl + 0.1 mmCu

(filtration)

(1).

1000 g

(stor -

(entrance sur -

age phosphor radiography)

face dose) 80 μ Gy

(detective quantum efficiency)

44 μ Gy 92 μ Gy

(2).

가

(8 - 13).

40%

(3).

100

4.6

4.8

가 30

가

가

가

가

1

2

2004 7 8

2005 5 23

()

2.8 - 3.4 Kg (3.25 Kg) 가 (New

Zealand white rabbit,) 30

Shimadzu R - 20 (Shimadzu co., Kyoto, Japan)

30 가 30

2가 (n=30)

(n=30) 60

7.0×8.5 inch (prototype) kVp, 10 mAs , mAs 33% 60

DXD (Inje University, Kimhae, Korea) kVp, 6.7 mAs 22 ms

(Fig. 1). (focus - detector) 100 cm

(photoconductor material) 가 10:1 antiscatter grid (103 lines per inch)

(exposure)

(bias electrode) 가 X 가 (entrance surface dose)

(holes) (backscattered)

(capacitor) radiation) X 가 (intersec -

1280×1536 matrix (138 tion) (14).

×138 μm per pixel) 12 (thermoluminescent dosimeter)

bits (array processor) 가 100 μGy 가

(panel) 가 2026C electrometer (Radcal

500 μm Corporation, Monrovia, CA) 60 cm³ (ion -

10 v/μm (readout time) Physikalische - Technische

2.4 Bundensanstalt primary standard

95% ± 2%

X 가 가

가.

가 Ketamine hydrochloride (Ketalar; Yuhan Yanghang, 30 가

Seoul, Korea) xylazine hydrochloride (Rompun; Bayer 33.23 μGy 20.09 μGy 40%

Korea, Seoul, Korea) 1:1 1 kg 1 cc 가

가

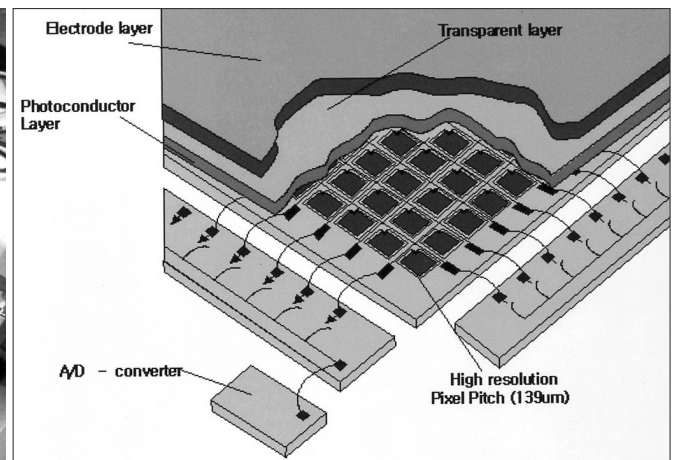
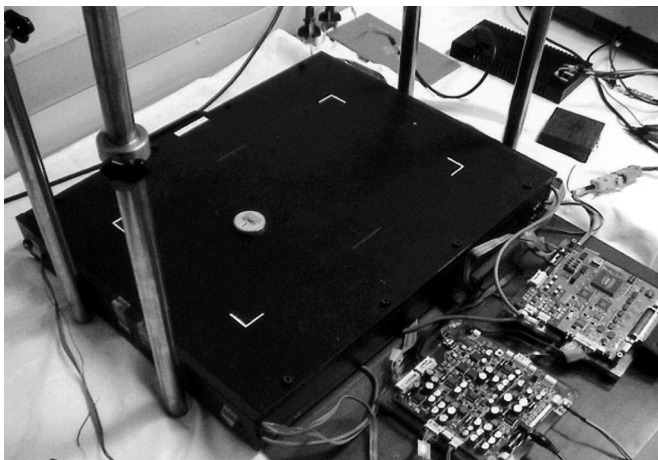
PACS (Picture Archiving and

Communications System) workstation (Radmax; Marotech,

Table 1. Quality of Radiography Obtained at Two Detector Doses on a 5-Point Scale by Four Observers; mean values (SD)

Region		Quality of radiograph		p-value
		Standard dose group	Reduced dose group	
Chest	Retrocardic lung	2.27 (0.53)	2.24 (0.52)	0.65
	Subdiaphragmatic lung	1.98 (0.53)	2.05 (0.55)	0.16
	Heart border	4.00 (0.78)	4.08 (0.69)	0.24
	Diaphragmatic border	4.04 (0.60)	4.11 (0.66)	0.31
	Proximal airway	2.38 (0.85)	2.50 (0.85)	0.21
	Unobscured lung	4.21 (0.63)	4.26 (0.57)	0.39
Abdomen	Liver border	2.48 (0.71)	2.54 (0.72)	0.35
	Kidney border	2.87 (1.14)	2.73 (1.12)	0.14
	Bowel gas	3.95 (0.61)	4.02 (0.62)	0.15
	Flank stripe	2.65 (0.82)	2.58 (0.76)	0.31
Bone	Rib	4.76 (0.43)	4.78 (0.42)	0.42
	Mediastinal vertebra	3.47 (0.73)	3.43 (0.74)	0.64
	Abdominal vertebra	4.82 (0.39)	4.78 (0.42)	0.13

Seoul, Korea) 가 . 1; poor, 2; moderate, 3; fair, 4; good, 5; excellent 5
 (dark image subtraction), 가 . 가 4
 gain map , (defective pixel) 가 , Wilcoxon's signed
 8 bit logarithmic look-up ranks test .
 table (LUT) 12 bit 8 bit .
 (histogram equalization)
 . DICOM p - value
 PACS 가
 Table 1. 가
 1.87 MB . 2048 × 2560 × 8 - bit (DR110; (p>0.05) (Fig. 2).
 Dataray, co. Denver, U.S.A.) 21
 71 Hz interlaced mode ,
 100 foot - lamberts . unsharp mask -
 ing (window) (width) 가
 (level) (p>0.05).
 가 가 , 가 ,
 30 , 60 가
 가 가
 4 가 , 2
 가 2
 가 PACS 가 . 2가 X
 , 가 , 6가 , , ers) (photo-generated carri-
 , 가 , 4가 , (direct conversion type) ,
 , 3가 , 가 (indirect con-
 13가 가 가 version type) . X X



A
Fig. 1. Selenium based flat panel detector.
A. Outside overview of selenium based flat panel detector.
B. Diagram of selenium based flat panel detector.

This detector is made of thin-film transistor arrays and adding amorphous selenium as photoconductor material. In this detector, the electric charges of the capacitor are read in a 1280 × 1536 matrix compose of 138 μm pixel pitch.

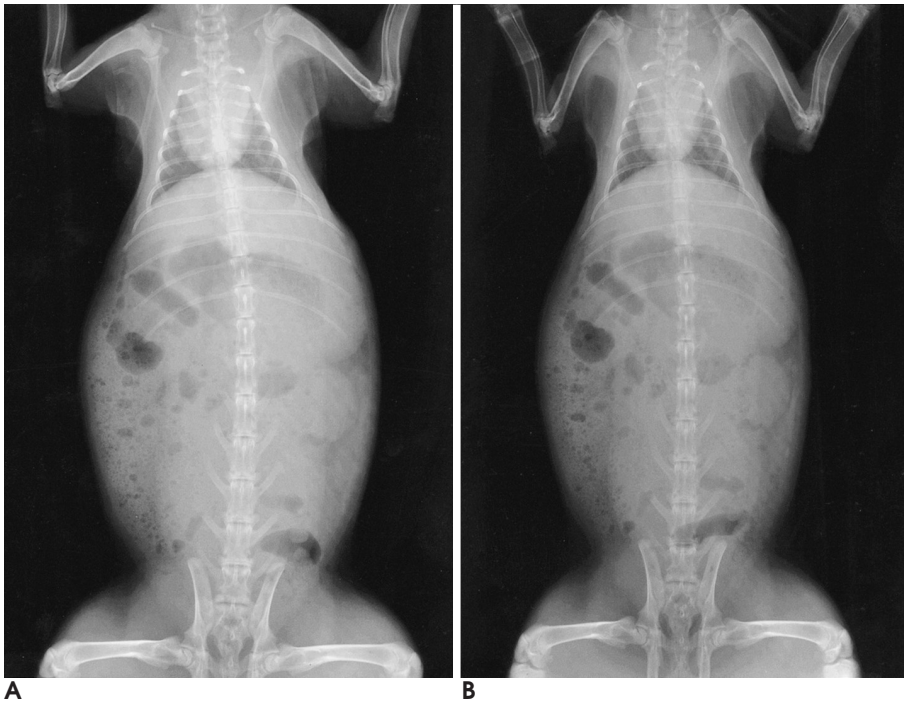


Fig. 2. Selenium based digital radiography of a rabbit, obtained at 33.23 μ Gy (A) and at 20.09 μ Gy (B).

가 photodiode 35% 가 (6).
 2 MTF(modulation transfer function)가 가
 . X 가 , 가 photodiode 가
 . X MTF가 (15 - 가 (high - frequency)
 18). 가 가 (18).
 가 가
 가
 scintillator photodiode 가
 20 - 35%, 25 - 40%, 35 - 90%, 가
 25% 가
 가
 (17). 가
 (signal - to - noise ratio) 가
 가 가 kVp mAs 33% 40%가
 가 가 (4 - 5). (calibration)
 247 55% 64

234) ±
 15%
 .
 가
 40% 2가
 가 13
 가 가

1. Council of the European Communities. *European guidelines on quality criteria for diagnostic radiographic images in pediatrics*. EUR 16261 EN, 1996
2. Faulkner K, Barry L, Smalley P. Radiation dose to neonates on a special care baby unit. *Br J Radiol* 1989;62:230-233
3. Jones NF, Palarm TW, Negus IS. Neonatal chest and abdominal radiation dosimetry: a comparison of two radiographic techniques. *Br J Radiol* 2001;74:920-925
4. Jabri KN, Uppaluri R, Xue P. Management of pediatric radiation dose using GE's revolution digital radiography systems. *Pediatr Radiol* 2004;34 suppl 3:215-220
5. Willis CE. Strategies for dose reduction in ordinary radiographic examinations using CR and DR. *Pediatr Radiol* 2004;34 suppl 3:196-200
6. Van Heesewijk HP, Neitzel U, van der Graaf Y, de Valois JC, Feldberg MA. Digital chest imaging with a selenium detector: comparison with conventional radiography for visualization of specific anatomic regions of the chest. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1995;165:535-540
7. Van Heesewijk HP, van der Graaf Y, de Valois, Vos JA, Feldberg MA. Chest imaging with a selenium detector versus conventional film radiography: a CT-controlled study. *Radiology* 1996;200:687-690

8. Schaefer-Prokop CM, Prokop M, Schmidt A, Neitzel U, Galanski M. Selenium radiography versus storage phosphor and conventional radiography in the detection of simulated chest lesions. *Radiology* 1996;201:45-50
9. Goo JM, Im JG, Kim JH, Seo JB, Kim TS, Shine SJ, et al. Digital chest radiography with a selenium-based flat-panel detector versus a storage phosphor system: comparison of soft-copy images. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 2000;175:1013-1018
10. Launders JH. A comprehensive physical image quality evaluation of a selenium-based digital x-ray imaging system for thorax radiography. *Med Phys* 1998;25:986-997
11. Chotas HG, Floyd CE Jr, Ravin CE. Technical evaluation of a digital chest radiography system that uses a selenium detector. *Radiology* 1995;195:264-270
12. Antonuk LE, Boudry J, Huang W, McShan DL, Morton EJ, Yorkston J. Demonstration of megavoltage and diagnostic x-ray imaging with hydrogenated amorphous silicon arrays. *Med Phys* 1992;19:1455-1466
13. Ludwig K, Link TM, Fiebich M, Renger B, Diederich S, Oelerich M, et al. Selenium-based digital radiography in the detection of bone lesions: preliminary experience with experimentally created defects. *Radiology* 2000;216:220-224
14. Institute of Physical Sciences in Medicine, National Radiological Protection Board, College of Radiographers. *National Protocol for Patient Dose Measurements in Diagnostic Radiology*. Chilton; NRPB; 1992
15. Fink C, Hallscheidt PJ, Noeldge G, Kampschulte A, Radeleff B, Hosch WP, et al. Clinical comparative study with a large-area amorphous silicon flat-panel detector: image quality and visibility of anatomic structures on chest radiography. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 2002;178:481-486
16. Granfors PR, Aufrichtig R. Performance of a 41 × 41 cm² amorphous silicon flat panel X-ray detector for radiographic imaging applications. *Med Phys* 2000;27:1324-1331
17. Volk M, Strotzer M, Holzknecht N, Manke C, Lenhart M, Gmeinwieser J, et al. Digital radiography of the skeleton using a large-area detector based on amorphous silicon technology: image quality and potential for dose reduction in comparison with screen-film radiography. *Clin Radiol* 2000;55:615-621
18. Chotas HG, Dobbins JT III, Ravin CE. Principles of digital radiography with large-area, electronically readable detectors: a review of the basics. *Radiology* 1999;210:595-599

The Effect of Dose Reduction on Image Quality in Digital Radiography Using a Flat-panel Detector: Experimental Study in Rabbits¹

Sung Il Jung, M.D., Jin Mo Goo, M.D., Hyun Ju Lee, M.D., Woo Kyung Moon, M.D.,
Kun Young Lim, M.D., Gyunggoo Cho, Ph.D., Ji Hoon Kim, M.D.,
Jang Yong Choi, M.S.², Sang-Hee Nam, Ph.D.², Jung-Gi Im, M.D.

¹Department of Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine and the Institute of Radiation Medicine, SNUMRC

²Department of Biomedical Engineering, College of Biomedical Science and Engineering, Inje University

Purpose: To evaluate the effect of dose reduction on image quality in digital radiography using a flat-panel detector.

Materials and Methods: Digital radiographs of 30 rabbits were obtained at two different dose levels (33.23 μ Gy for the standard dose group and 20.09 μ Gy for the reduced dose group). The amorphous selenium-based flat-panel detector system had a panel size of 7 \times 8.5 inches, a matrix of 1280 \times 1536 (pixels?), and a pixel pitch of 138 μ m. Four observers evaluated the soft-copy images on a high-resolution video monitor (2560 \times 2048 \times 8 bits) in random order. The observers rated the visibility of 13 different anatomic structures on a 5-point scale, viz. the retrocardiac lung, subdiaphragmatic lung, heart border, diaphragmatic border, proximal airway, unobscured lung, liver border, kidney border, bowel gas, flank stripe, ribs, and vertebrae in the mediastinal and abdominal regions. Statistical significance was determined using Wilcoxon's signed rank test.

Results: There was no statistically significant difference in the visibility of the anatomic structures on digital radiography between the standard and reduced dose groups.

Conclusion: Digital radiography using an amorphous selenium-based flat-panel detector can preserve the image quality, even though the dose is reduced to 40% of the standard level.

Index words : Digital radiography
Flat-panel detector
Selenium
Radiation dose

Address reprint requests to : Jin Mo Goo, M.D., Department of Radiology, Seoul National University Hospital,
28 Yongon-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul 110-744, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-760-2584 Fax. 82-2-743-6385 E-mail: jmgoo@plaza.snu.ac.kr