

World Wide Web

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 , , .
 : . , , ()
) . , , , 4
 , 가 , 가 ,
 , Study section, Test
 section, Record section, Information .
 : Study section section I , section II
 . Test section level I - III
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1 Test) ,
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 . 5 20
 14% , IA (14 -
 75% (67% - 84%) (1 - 6) 19).
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 (Low Dose 가 (20). 가
 Computed Tomography, LDCT) 가
 LDCT
 (7 - 12) 가
 가 ,
 .
 disc, CD) , , , (compact
 가 60% (13). 가
 (Screening

가 .

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 2007 2 20 2007 5 16

: World Wide Web

(21 - 29),
(World Wide Web, WWW)
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(100)

가 1.5 cm
1.5 cm
70%
(intermediate group)
(3)
가 1.5 cm
가 1.5 cm
(difficult group)
3
CT
(false negative group = likely missed group)
가
7 (category)
; 1) (normal), 2) 가
(well - defined nodule), 3) 가 (nodule with ill - defined or irregular margin), 4) (faint opacity), 5) (nodule overlapped over normal structure), 6) (nodules associated with other pathology), 7) (opacity mimic nodule).
2 가
(website)
ACDsee 5.0 (The digital imaging company, Sannichton, BC, Canada) 800
PowerPoint 2002 (Microsoft, Redmond, WA)
Photoshop 7.0 (Adobe, San Jose, California, U.S.A.)
가
Access 2002 (Microsoft, Redmond, WA)
(easy),
(intermediate), (difficult), (false negative = likely missed)
(1)
가 1.5 cm
1.5 cm
(easy group)
(2)
(contents)
(Test section), (Study section), (Record section)

(Test section)

level I - III 3가
level III가 가 . "Level I"
50%, 30%, 10%, 5%, (false
positive) 5% , "Level II" 35%,
35%, 20%, 5%, 5%
," Level III " 20%, 40%, 30%,
5%, 5% .

(test) 20

가

,

가 20

(Study section)

Study I II "Study I"
," , , , ,
," Study II " 1 - 2 7
가

(Record section)

가

(Fig.1)

가

<http://educhest.mp.to>

가

Q/A

"STUDY I"

(Fig. 2A)

(Normal), (Easy), (Intermediate), (Difficult),

(False Negative=likely missed), (False
Positive) , "STUDY II" (Fig. 2B)
7 Category [(normal), 가
(well - defined nodule), 가 (nodule with
ill - defined or irregular margin), (faint opacity),
(opacity mimic nodule),
(nodules associated with other pathology),
(nodule overlapped over normal structure)]

가

가

가

(Fig. 2C).

(Fig. 2D).

1.5

"TEST"

(Fig. 3A).

가 20

40

(Fig. 3B).

20

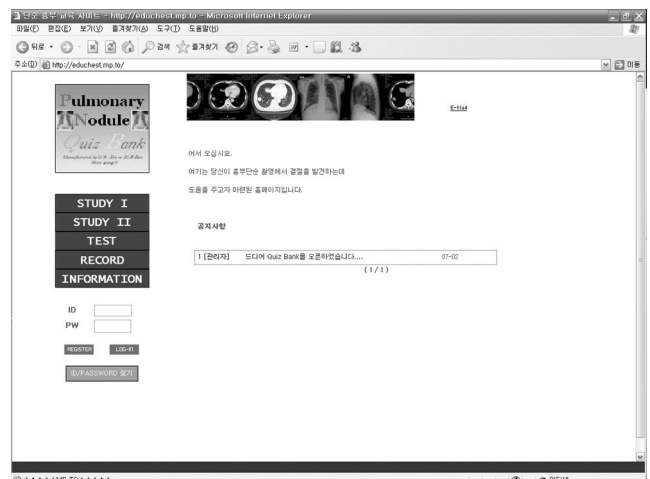


Fig. 1. Homepage of the module of pulmonary nodule detection

(Fig. 3C).

(Informa -

tion)

“ Q/A ”

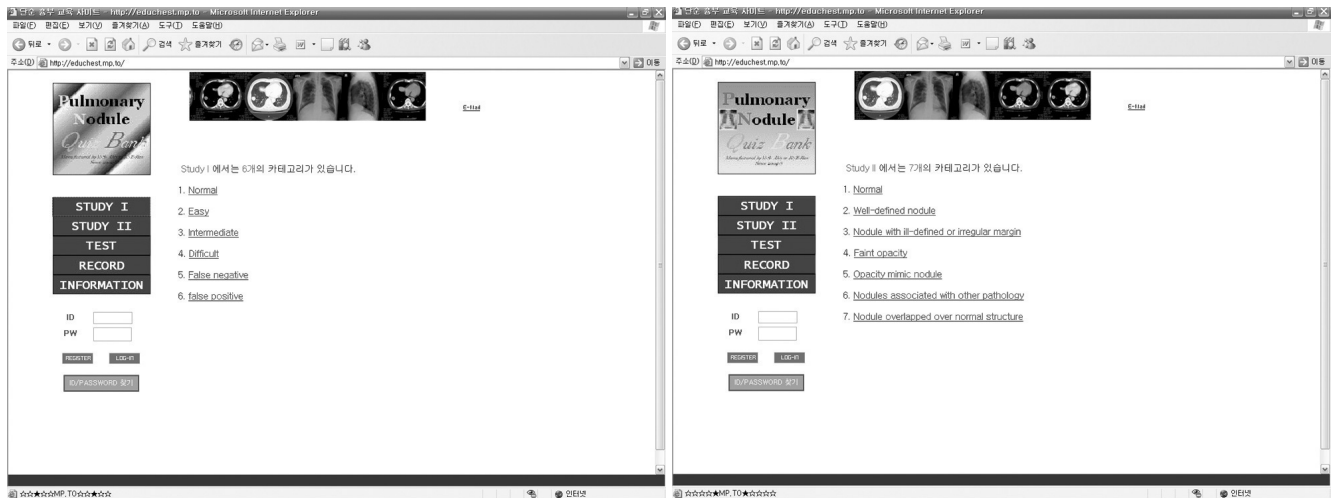
가

가

가

가

가



A

B



C



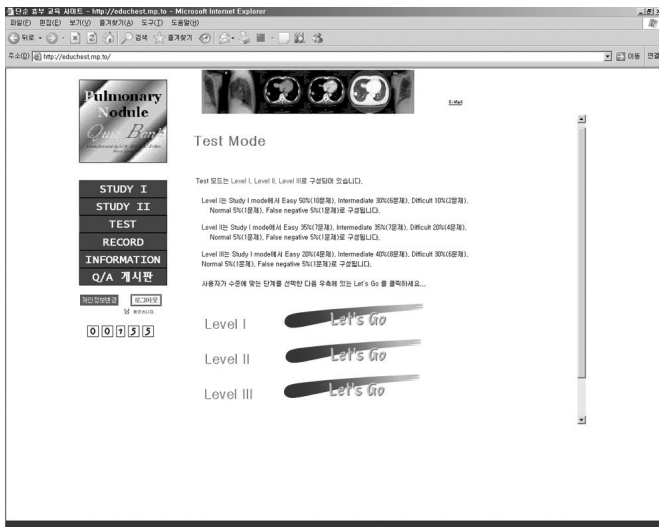
D

Fig. 2. The pages of study I and II section. The first page of each section (A and B), quiz image (C), and answer image (D).

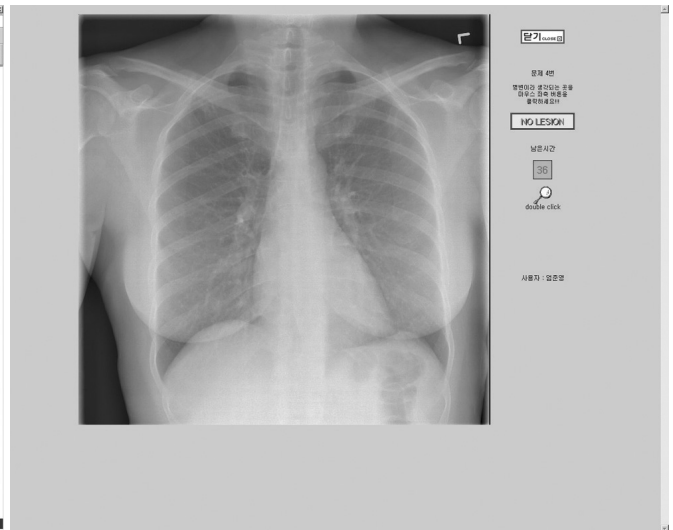
A, B. The page shows categories of each section and brief instruction how to use them.

C. Trainee can mark at the site of nodule candidate on quiz image.

D. Answer image shows both trainee's marking (small red square) and correct answer (arrows). Large image of plain lateral radiograph and CT images are can be reviewed by clicking the corresponding images on right lower portion of the page.



A



B



C

Fig. 3. Test section page.

A. Test section consists of level I, II and III. The first page of this section provides brief introduction.

B. Quiz image. After the examinee marks at the nodule candidate, the next case is presented automatically.

C. Examinee can inquire the results and confirm the correct location of nodule by clicking the case number.

[illegible]

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Development of a World Wide Web-based Interactive Education Program to Improve Detectability of Pulmonary Nodules on Chest Radiographs¹

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Purpose: To design and develop a World Wide Web-based education program that will allow trainees to interactively learn and improve the diagnostic capability of detecting pulmonary nodules on chest radiographs.

Materials and Methods: Chest radiographs with known diagnosis were retrieved and selected from our institutional clinical archives. A database was constructed by sorting radiographs into three groups: normal, nodule, and false positive (i.e., nodule-like focal opacity). Each nodule was assigned with the degree of detectability: easy, intermediate, difficult, and likely missed. Nodules were characterized by their morphology (well-defined, ill-defined, irregular, faint) and by other associated pathologies or potentially obscuring structures. The Web site was organized into four sections: study, test, record and information.

Results: The Web site allowed a user interactively to undergo the training section appropriate to the user's diagnostic capability. The training was enhanced by means of clinical and other pertinent radiological findings included in the database. The outcome of the training was tested with clinical test radiographs that presented nodules or false positives with varying diagnostic difficulties.

Conclusion: A World Wide Web-based education program is a promising technique that would allow trainees to interactively learn and improve the diagnostic capability of detecting and characterizing pulmonary nodules.

Index words : Internet
Education
Computers, educational aid
Computers, multimedia

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