

Acr Mammography Quality Control Manual

The Mammography Positioning Guidebook provides a clear overview of standard mammography positioning techniques, correlational anatomy, and how to adequately assess clinical images. The goal is to create consistent positioning techniques that are more ergonomically sound, efficient, and proficient. The guidebook contains over 50 graphics, illustrations, photographs, and reproduced radiographs, as well as detailed and quick instructions for positioning mammographic screening and additional views. There is currently no similar publication on the market.

In June 1998 the Fourth International Workshop on Digital Mammography was held in Nijmegen, The Netherlands, where it was hosted by the department of Radiology of the University Hospital Nijmegen. This series of meetings was initiated at the 1993 SPIE Biomedical Image Processing Conference in San Jose, USA, where a number of sessions were entirely devoted to mammographic image analysis. At very successful subsequent workshops held in York, UK (1994) and Chicago, USA (1996), the scope of the conference was broadened, establishing a platform for presentation and discussion of new developments in digital mammography. Topics that are addressed at these meetings are computer-aided diagnosis, image processing, detector development, system design, observer performance and clinical evaluation. The goal is to bring researchers from universities, breast cancer experts, and engineers together, to exchange information and present new scientific developments in this rapidly evolving field. This book contains all the scientific papers and posters presented at the work shop in Nijmegen. Contributions came from as many as 20 different countries and 190 participants attended the meeting. At a technical exhibit companies demonstrated new products and work in progress. Abstracts of all papers were reviewed by members of the scientific committee. Many of the accepted papers had excellent quality, but due to limited space not all of them could be included as full papers in these proceedings. Papers that were rated high by the reviewers are included as long or short papers, others appear as extended abstracts in the last chapter.

The Mammography Quality Control Manual, developed by the ACR Committee on Quality Assurance in Mammography, is designed to help mammography facilities establish and maintain a quality control program. Included in the set are four sections, one each for radiologists, radiologic technologists, medical physicists, and a new section on clinical image quality. Each section describes step-by-step instructions on equipment testing, performance criteria, and patient positioning. All tests comply with the new MQSA regulations, which went into effect April, 1999. The manual also seeks to define the areas of responsibility for each of the professionals involved in this important health care field. (1999 Revised edition)

This book presents the current trends and practices in breast imaging. Topics include mammographic interpretation; breast ultrasound; breast MRI; management of the symptomatic breast in young, pregnant and lactating women; breast intervention with imaging pathological correlation; the postoperative breast and current and emerging technologies in breast imaging. It emphasizes the importance of fostering a multidisciplinary approach in the diagnosis and treatment of breast diseases. Featuring more than 800 high-resolution images and showcasing contributions from leading authorities in the screening, diagnosis and management of the breast cancer patient, Breast Cancer Screening and Diagnosis is a valuable resource for radiologists, oncologists and surgeons.

Clinical Medical Imaging Physics: Current and Emerging Practice is the first text of its kind—a comprehensive reference work covering all imaging modalities in use in clinical medicine today. Destined to become a classic in the field, this book provides state-of-practice descriptions for each imaging modality, followed by special sections on new and emerging applications, technologies, and practices. Authored by luminaries in the field of medical physics, this resource is a sophisticated, one-volume handbook to a fast-advancing field that is becoming ever more central to contemporary clinical medicine. Summarizes the current state of clinical medical imaging physics in one volume, with a focus on emerging technologies and applications Provides comprehensive coverage of all key clinical imaging modalities, taking into account the new realities in healthcare practice Features a strong focus on clinical application of principles and technology, now and in the future Contains authoritative text compiled by world-renowned editors and contributors responsible for guiding the development of the field Practicing radiologists and medical physicists will appreciate Clinical Medical Imaging Physics as a peerless everyday reference work. Additionally, graduate students and residents in medical physics and radiology will find this book essential as they study for their board exams.

This book, co-authored by an internationally acclaimed team of experts in the field of pediatric oncologic imaging, provides a comprehensive update on new advances in diagnostic imaging as they relate to pediatric oncology. In contrast to other oncologic imaging texts focusing on the radiology of specific tumors, this book emphasizes the important fundamentals of imaging that every child with a new or treated malignancy receives. Guidance is provided on the selection and use of appropriate imaging techniques, with individual chapters devoted to each of the major cross-sectional imaging modalities used in the detection and follow-up of pediatric cancers, including PET-CT, PET-MRI, whole-body MRI, and diffusion-weighted MRI. Additional nuclear medicine techniques are addressed, and detailed attention is paid to more advanced areas of practice such as contrast-enhanced ultrasound, pediatric interventional radiology techniques, radiation treatment planning, and radiation dose considerations (ALARA). Other areas covered include screening of children with cancer predisposition syndromes, treatment related complications, potential pitfalls during neuro-oncologic imaging, and the risks and benefits inherent in post-therapy surveillance imaging.

This book provides a comprehensive description of the screening and clinical applications of digital breast tomosynthesis (DBT) and offers straightforward, clear guidance on use of the technique. Informative clinical cases are presented to illustrate how to take advantage of DBT in clinical practice. The importance of DBT as a diagnostic tool for both screening and diagnosis is increasing rapidly. DBT improves upon mammography by depicting breast tissue on a video clip made of cross-sectional images reconstructed in correspondence with their mammographic planes of acquisition. DBT results in markedly reduced summation of overlapping breast tissue and offers the potential to improve mammographic breast cancer surveillance and diagnosis. This book will be an excellent practical teaching guide for beginners and a useful reference for more experienced radiologists.

This book offers a single publication to be utilised comprehensively as a reference manual within current mammographic clinical practice for use by assistant practitioners and practitioners as well as trainees in radiography and related disciplines. In recent years mammographic clinical practice and technology have evolved rapidly and become increasingly sophisticated, this book will cover these issues. The public feel increasingly empowered to 'have a say' in their care and expectations of their mammography experience is high. Consequently a well-trained, well-informed practitioner is of paramount importance in clinical practice today. This book addresses patient/client-related issues in the form of psychological and emotional support they may require. This will enable the reader to gain insight into the patient/client perspective and thereby assist in meeting their needs.

Dr. Kopans' best-selling text and reference on breast imaging is now in its thoroughly revised, updated Third Edition. The author combines a complete, superbly illustrated atlas of imaging findings with a comprehensive text that covers all imaging modalities and addresses all aspects of breast imaging—including breast anatomy, histology, physiology,

pathology, breast cancer staging, and preoperative localization of occult lesions. This edition includes state-of-the-art information on a new modality, breast tomosynthesis, as well as on digital mammography, MRI, ultrasound, and percutaneous breast biopsy. The book contains more than 1,500 images obtained with the latest technology, including many new mammograms and scans using other imaging modalities. FEATURES: - Information on anatomy, histology, physiology, pathology, breast cancer staging, and preoperative localization of occult lesions - Discusses breast disease from a wider viewpoint than just how to perform and interpret mammography NEW TO THIS EDITION: - Digital mammography - Major revisions in the MRI, ultrasound, and interventional sections - Updated figures included in this edition - Updated information on MR, US, and percutaneous breast biopsy

Written by one of the legends in the film processing field, this book provides a state-of-the-art summary of not only the physical aspects of film processing, but the administrative issues as well. Its chapters have information of interest to medical physicists, technologists, radiologists, service engineers, and other industry professionals.

A pragmatic, common sense approach to the detection, evaluation and management of breast diseases and related imaging findings! The fourth edition of this best selling "how-to" book includes major revisions, including the expansion of the screening mammography and breast MRI chapters, as well as the addition of digital breast tomosynthesis studies. Rather than having selected cropped images, the print and online versions of this book provide the reader with thousands of high quality images and complete imaging evaluations, from the screening images to the diagnostic mammogram, and—when appropriate—images from ultrasound, MRI, imaging guided biopsy, and preoperative wire localizations. Bulleted "key-facts" describe clinical, imaging and histological findings for a spectrum of breast diseases. With this book, breast-imaging radiologists are strongly encouraged to provide clinical, imaging and pathology concordance for optimal patient care, as well as direct and clinically relevant communication with providers and patients.

This book is a comprehensive guide to contrast-enhanced mammography (CEM), a novel advanced mammography technique using dual-energy mammography in combination with intravenous contrast administration in order to increase the diagnostic performance of digital mammography. Readers will find helpful information on the principles of CEM and indications for the technique. Detailed attention is devoted to image interpretation, with presentation of case examples and highlighting of pitfalls and artifacts. Other topics to be addressed include the establishment of a CEM program, the comparative merits of CEM and MRI, and the roles of CEM in screening populations and monitoring of response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy. CEM became commercially available in 2011 and is increasingly being used in clinical practice owing to its superiority over full-field digital mammography. This book will be an ideal source of knowledge and guidance for all who wish to start using the technique or to learn more about it.

Mammography is an important tool for detecting breast cancer at an early stage. When coupled with appropriate treatment, early detection can reduce breast cancer mortality. At the request of Congress, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) commissioned a study to examine the current practice of mammography and breast cancer detection, with a focus on the FDA's oversight via the Mammography Quality Standards Act (MQSA), to identify areas in need of improvement. Enacted in 1993, MQSA provides a general framework for ensuring national quality standards in facilities performing screening mammography, requires that each mammography facility be accredited and certified, and mandates that facilities will undergo annual inspections. This book recommends strategies for achieving continued progress in assuring mammography quality, including changes to MQSA regulation, as well as approaches that do not fall within the purview of MQSA. Specifically, this book provides recommendations aimed at improving mammography interpretation; revising MQSA regulations, inspections, and enforcement; ensuring an adequate workforce for breast cancer screening and diagnosis; and improving breast imaging quality beyond mammography.

An authoritative and comprehensive overview of all aspects of the diagnosis of breast diseases. Employing an integrated approach, all modern imaging modalities are described and their clinical usefulness critically validated, forming an aid for the clinician in the selection and evaluation of the various imaging methods in specific settings. Due attention is given to new aspects of interpretation of mammographic signs that are of particular interest for primary breast cancer diagnosis. The book also includes detailed information on the evaluation of the postoperative breast and on breast cancer screening by mammography.

With chapters from globally recognized academics, General Radiography shows the multifaceted approach to general radiography and how it enhances healthcare delivery. Potentially influential to how healthcare delivery is offered, it begins with the pertinent chapters examining image acquisition and dose optimization in diagnostic radiography. Next, chapters reflect and critically discuss aspects central to patient care, and imaging within trauma, critical care and pediatric situations. The final section of this book then explores the learning, teaching and education in the field of diagnostic radiography, with novel strategies illustrated.

Breast Imaging presents a comprehensive review of the subject matter commonly encountered by practicing radiologists and radiology residents in training. This volume includes succinct overviews of breast cancer epidemiology, screening, staging, and treatment; overviews of all imaging modalities including mammography, tomosynthesis, ultrasound, and MRI; step-by-step approaches for image-guided breast interventions; and high-yield chapters organized by specific imaging finding seen on mammography, tomosynthesis, ultrasound, and MRI. Part of the Rotations in Radiology series, this book offers a guided approach to breast imaging interpretation and techniques, highlighting the nuances necessary to arrive at the best diagnosis and management. Each chapter contains a targeted discussion of an imaging finding which reviews the anatomy and physiology, distinguishing features, imaging techniques, differential diagnosis, clinical issues, key points, and further reading. Breast Imaging is a must-read for residents and practicing radiologists seeking a foundation for the essential knowledge base in breast imaging.

An innovative, three-dimensional x-ray imaging technique that enhances projection radiography by adding depth

resolution, Tomosynthesis Imaging explores tomosynthesis, an emerging limited-angle tomographic imaging technology that is being considered for use in a range of clinical applications, and is currently being used for breast cancer screening and diagnosis. While conventional mammography has been very successful in reducing breast cancer mortality, it is not perfect. A major limitation of mammography is that the recorded image represents the superposition of complex three-dimensional structures in the breast onto a two-dimensional plane, making detection and diagnosis of breast cancer challenging. Tomosynthesis produces quasi-three-dimensional images that can significantly enhance the visualization of important diagnostic features. This book highlights the flexibility of tomosynthesis systems for new clinical applications, and provides a detailed discussion of the tomosynthesis acquisition process and the impact of physical factors. It explores such topics as acquisition parameters, system components, modeling, image reconstruction algorithms, and system evaluation. Provides in-depth coverage of system design considerations, as well as image reconstruction strategies Describes the current state of clinical applications of tomosynthesis, including imaging of the breast and chest, as well as its use in radiotherapy Illustrates the merits of tomosynthesis imaging and its potential clinical applications in imaging of the breast and chest, as well as for radiation therapy Divided into five sections, this text delves into the history and development of tomosynthesis. It introduces tomosynthesis imaging, discusses imaging system design considerations, and reviews image reconstruction algorithms that have been developed for tomosynthesis. It also describes system evaluation methodologies, emphasizes current clinical applications, and examines the future direction for tomosynthesis.

Guest edited by Christopher Comstock of Memorial Sloan-Kettering, this issue of Radiologic Clinics will provide all of the latest guidelines and techniques for breast imaging. Modalities include MRI, MR-CAD, digital tomosynthesis, and ultrasound.

This volume (5116) of Springer's Lecture Notes in Computer Science contains the th proceedings of the 9 International Workshop on Digital Mammography (IWDM) which was held July 20 – 23, 2008 in Tucson, AZ in the USA. The IWDM meetings traditionally bring together a diverse set of researchers (physicists, mathematicians, computer scientists, engineers), clinicians (radiologists, surgeons) and representatives of industry, who are jointly committed to developing technologies to support clinicians in the early detection and subsequent patient management of breast cancer. The IWDM conference series was initiated at a 1993 meeting of the SPIE Medical Imaging Symposium in San Jose, CA, with subsequent meetings hosted every two years at sites around the world. Previous meetings were held in York, England; Chicago, IL USA; Nijmegen, Netherlands; Toronto, Canada; Bremen, Germany; Durham, NC USA and Manchester, UK. th The 9 IWDM meeting was attended by a very international group of participants, and during the two and one-half days of scientific sessions there were 70 oral presentations, 34 posters and 3 keynote addresses. The three keynote speakers discussed some of the "hot" topics in breast imaging today. Karen Lindfors spoke on "Dedicated Breast CT: Initial Clinical Experiences. " Elizabeth Rafferty asked the question is "Breast Tomosynthesis: Ready for Prime Time?" Finally, Martin Tornai discussed "3D Multi-Modality Molecular Breast Imaging.

Now in its 3rd Edition, this bestselling volume in the popular Requisites series, by Drs. Debra M. Ikeda and Kanae K. Miyake, thoroughly covers the fast-changing field of breast imaging. Ideal for residency, clinical practice and certification and MOC exam study, it presents everything you need to know about diagnostic imaging of the breast, including new BI-RADS standards, new digital breast tomosynthesis (DBT) content, ultrasound, and much more. Compact and authoritative, it provides up-to-date, expert guidance in reading and interpreting mammographic, ultrasound, DBT, and MRI images for efficient and accurate detection of breast disease. Features over 1,300 high-quality images throughout. Summarizes key information with numerous outlines, tables, "pearls," and boxed material for easy reference. Focuses on essentials to pass the boards and the MOC exam and ensure accurate diagnoses in clinical practice. Consult this title on your favorite e-reader, conduct rapid searches, and adjust font sizes for optimal readability. All-new Breast Imaging-Reporting and Data System (BI-RADS) recommendations for management and terminology for mammography, elastography in ultrasound, and MRI. Step-by-step guidance on how to read new 3D tomosynthesis imaging studies with example cases, including limitations, and pitfalls. More evidence on the management of high risk breast lesions. Correlations of ultrasound, mammography, and MRI with tomosynthesis imaging. Detailed basis of contrast-enhanced MRI studies. Recent nuclear medicine techniques such as FDG PET/CT, NaF PET.

This safety code is concerned with the protection of all individuals who may be exposed to ionizing radiation emitted by X-ray equipment used in the practice of mammography. Sections of the code cover the following: responsibilities of equipment owners, radiologists, medical physicists, and technologists; facility, equipment, & installation requirements; equipment specifications; image processing & handling; quality assurance & quality control procedures; and minimizing radiation doses to personnel & patients. Appendices include recommended dose limits, shielding guides for film storage, a directory of provincial/territorial safety agencies, a glossary, and a copy of the section of the Radiation Emitting Devices Regulations that pertains to diagnostic x-ray equipment.

Current, practical, clinical information on every aspect of digital mammography, to aid radiologists and physicists using this technology. "This manual provides a harmonized approach to quality assurance (QA) in the emerging area of digital mammography. It outlines the principles of, and specific instructions that can be used for, a QA programme for the optimal detection of early stage breast cancer within a digital environment. Intended for use by Member States that are now using digital mammography or that are assessing the implications of using digital mammography, it addresses major areas such as: considerations concerning the transition from screen film to digital mammography, basic principles of QA, clinical image quality, quality control tests for radiographers, and quality control tests for medical physicists, including dosimetry assessment. Instructional materials to supplement the knowledge of professionals already working in the field of diagnostic radiology, as well as quality control worksheets, are also provided."--Page 4 of cover.

Millions of women undergo screening mammography regularly with the hope of detecting breast cancer at an earlier and more curable stage. But the ability of such screening to accurately detect early cancers depends on the quality of mammography, including high-quality image

acquisition and interpretation. To help ensure the quality of mammography, Congress passed the Mammography Quality Standards Act (MQSA) in 1994 and last reauthorized it in 2004. In advance of its expected reauthorization in 2007, Congress requested a consensus study from the Institute of Medicine (IOM) recommending ways to improve the quality of mammography, with an emphasis on image interpretation. The resulting report, *Improving Breast Imaging Quality Standards*, highlighted the need to decrease variability in mammography interpretation in the United States and identified gaps in the evidence needed to develop best practices. The consensus committee found that mammography interpretation remained quite variable, and that this variability limited the full potential of mammography to reduce breast cancer mortality by detecting breast cancers at an early stage. In May 2015, the IOM convened a workshop to address this issue. The participants discussed challenges in the delivery of high-quality mammography, the impact of training and experience on interpretive performance, how best to measure interpretive performance, and the potential impact of new technologies and supplemental imaging on interpretation of breast screening and diagnostic images. *Assessing and Improving the Interpretation of Breast Images* summarizes the presentations and discussions from this workshop.

The use of tomosynthesis in breast imaging is growing rapidly due to its superior ability to identify and characterize normal findings, benign lesions, and breast cancer, as well as its optimal performance with dense breast tissue. Providing unparalleled coverage of this breakthrough breast imaging modality, *Breast Tomosynthesis* explains how this new modality can lead to enhanced interpretation and better patient outcomes. This new reference is an indispensable guide for today's practitioner looking to keep abreast of the latest developments with correlative findings, practical interpretation tips, physics, and information on how tomosynthesis differs from conventional 2D FFDM mammography. Over 900 high-quality images offer visual guidance to effectively reading and interpreting this key imaging modality. Includes over 900 high-quality tomosynthesis and mammography images representing the spectrum of breast imaging. Features the latest Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System (or BI-RADS) standards updated in February 2014. Highlights practical tips to interpreting this new modality and how it differs from 2D mammography. Details how integration of tomosynthesis drastically changes lesion work-up and overall workflow in the department. "Tomo Tips" boxes offer tips and pitfalls for expert clinical guidance.

Featuring over 1,500 mammographic images, this atlas is a comprehensive guide to interpreting mammograms. It presents the full spectrum of manifestations of breast diseases, as well as cases involving the postsurgical and augmented breast. Chapters are organized according to the pattern seen on the mammogram to develop readers' pattern recognition skills and to allow quick and complete definition of etiologies and clinical implications for a particular finding. This edition includes new chapters on the augmented breast, the role of ultrasound and MRI in breast imaging, and imaging-guided breast interventions. The terminology of the BI-RADS® lexicon is used throughout.

Bogen er en grundlæggende lærebog om digital mammografi, hvori digital mammografi og traditionel mammografi også sammenlignes i forhold til screening, diagnoser og radiografisk billedteknik. Der er en komplet billedsamling af cases indenfor digital mammografi.

The purpose and subject of this book is to provide a comprehensive overview of all types of phantoms used in medical imaging, therapy, nuclear medicine and health physics. For ionizing radiation, dosimetry with respect to issues of material composition, shape, and motion/position effects are all highlighted. For medical imaging, each type of technology will need specific materials and designs, and the physics and indications will be explored for each type. Health physics phantoms are concerned with some of the same issues such as material heterogeneity, but also unique issues such as organ-specific radiation dose from sources distributed in other organs. Readers will be able to use this book to select the appropriate phantom from a vendor at a clinic, to learn from as a student, to choose materials for custom phantom design, to design dynamic features, and as a reference for a variety of applications. Some of the information enclosed is found in other sources, divided especially along the three categories of imaging, therapy, and health physics. To our knowledge, even though professionally, many medical physicists need to bridge the three categories described above.

This is the second edition of a well-received book that enriches the understanding of radiographers and radiologic technologists across the globe, and is designed to meet the needs of courses (units) on radiographic imaging equipment, procedures, production, and exposure. The book also serves as a supplement for courses that address digital imaging techniques, such as radiologic physics, radiographic equipment and quality control. In a broader sense, the purpose of the book is to meet readers' needs in connection with the change from film-based imaging to film-less or digital imaging; today, all radiographic imaging worldwide is based on digital imaging technologies. The book covers a wide range of topics to address the needs of members of various professional radiologic technology associations, such as the American Society of Radiologic Technologists, the Canadian Association of Medical Radiation Technologists, the College of Radiographers in the UK, and the Australian and New Zealand Societies for Radiographers.

The Stereotactic Breast Biopsy Quality Control Manual, developed by the ACR Committee on Stereotactic Breast Biopsy, is designed to help stereotactic breast biopsy facilities establish and maintain a quality control program. The set is divided into three sections, one each for radiologists, radiologic technologists, and medical physicists. Each section includes step-by-step instructions on equipment testing and performance criteria. The manual also seeks to define the areas of responsibility for each of the professionals involved in this important health care field.

Assess your imaging knowledge with the CPI Neuroradiology Module 2021, part of the ACR® Continuous Professional Improvement (CPI) program. Designed to be an excellent teaching and learning tool for general diagnostic radiologists, neuroradiology subspecialists and residents, this module has 50 self-assessment questions featuring 200+ images and includes:-High yield review questions for any practice setting, from the community to the academic subspecialty level-Comprehensive neuroradiology topics covering brain, spine, and head & neck pathology-Variety of patient ages from pediatric to adult cases-Commonly misdiagnosed and "can't miss" pathologies-Questions covering ACR Practice Parameters and emerging state of the art imaging techniques

Digital Radiography has been firmly established in diagnostic radiology during the last decade. Because of the special requirements of high contrast and spatial resolution needed for roentgen mammography, it took some more time to develop digital mammography as a routine radiological tool. Recent technological progress in detector and screen design as well as increased experience with computer applications for image processing have now enabled Digital Mammography to become a mature modality that opens new perspectives for the diagnosis of breast diseases. The editors of this timely new volume Prof. Dr. U. Bick and Dr. F. Diekmann, both well-known international leaders in breast imaging, have for many years been very active in the frontiers of theoretical and translational clinical research, needed to bring digital mammography finally into the sphere of daily clinical radiology. I am very much indebted to the editors as well as to the other internationally recognized experts in the field for their outstanding state of the art contributions to this volume. It is indeed an excellent handbook that covers in depth all aspects of Digital Mammography and thus further enriches our book series Medical Radiology. The highly informative text as well as the numerous well-chosen superb illustrations will enable certified radiologists as well as radiologists in training to deepen their knowledge in modern breast imaging.

Breast cancer is the most frequent cause of cancer-related deaths in women in Europe, and demographic trends indicate a continuing increase in this substantial public health problem. Systematic early detection through screening, effective diagnostic pathways and optimal treatment have the ability to substantially lower current breast cancer mortality rates and reduce the burden of this disease in the population. This is the fourth edition of these guidelines which contains information on recommended standards and procedures for breast cancer screening and diagnostic services, including chapters on multi-disciplinary aspects of quality assurance, data collection and monitoring, effective communication of information, requirements of a specialist unit, and a certification protocol.

Mammography is the most used modality for breast cancer screening and diagnosis. However, since ionizing radiation has been classified as a carcinogen and since the breast is sensitive to low radiation doses, quality control (QC) of the mammographic imaging chain is essential. The study aims to develop a national protocol for QC tests for screen film mammography (SFM). It provides a comprehensive analysis of the two most prominent guidance documents for QC in SFM. QC tests were compared in terms of the ease in the acquisition of the specified recommended devices and tools to be used, the importance of the test, and the ease in carrying out the test procedures. The measured and calculated results were assessed as to whether they met the recommended performance criteria. The difference in the performance criteria between the ACR and the IAEA for each test was analyzed. If there was a failed test result, corrective maintenance was done based on the suggested corrective action in the test protocol. Data gathering was done at the Breast Imaging Unit of Benavides Cancer Institute, University of Santo Tomas Hospital. Several QC tests were found to be common to both protocols. A few QC tests were found to be present only in either ACR or IAEA protocols. Eight (8) common tests were found in the radiologic technologist's list of tasks and sixteen (16) common tests in the medical physicist's list. Majority of the tests had significant differences in their acceptability criteria. Further, there were two additional QC tests found only in the IAEA protocol - the test of system constancy by the radiologic technologist and the test of radiation leakage by the medical physicist. The proposed protocol was developed based on the results of the study. It could serve as a reference for use by the DOH Technical Working Group (TWG) tasked to review the technical specifications of and the performance test protocols for SFM equipment.

Completely updated, this text provides a basic description of quality management and explains why it is so important to imaging technology. Step-by-step procedures with full-size evaluation forms explain how to understand and implement proper evaluation and documentation of quality assurance and quality control. Useful features include appendices with a review of radiographic quality factors and a glossary with definitions of all the bold-faced terms from the text. A companion CD includes mock Registry exams, sample documentation forms, lab experiments, and critical thinking questions.

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