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#### (Established by State Legislature Act 17 of 1995) 'A'' GRADE NAAC Accredited

# **GURU JAMBHESHWAR UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, HISAR**





# DEPARTMENT OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

Integrated B.Sc. (Hons/Hons. with Research) - M.Sc.

Scheme & Syllabus of

**Medical Imaging Technology** 

**Programme under National Education Policy 2020** 

(w.e.f. 2024-25)



#### Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology Hisar-125001, Haryana ('A+' NAAC Accredited State Govt. University)

Scheme of Examination for Integrated Five Years Programme

UG Four Years Programme (Interdisciplinary) + PG One Year Programme)

# Name of the Programme: Integrated B.Sc. (Hons/Hons with Research)-M.Sc. Medical Imaging Technology

According to National Education Policy-2020

Scheme-D

		Se	Semester-V						
Type of Course	Course Code	Course Title		Credits	Contact Hours	Internal Marks	External Marks	Total Marks	Exam Duration (Hrs)
	24MIT0501T	Basic Techniques in CT Technology	Vgo	3	3	20	50	70	3
	24MIT0501P	Basic Techniques in CT Technology Lab	ogy Lab		2	10	20	30	
Specific	24MIT0502T	Radiation Safety in Diagnostic Radiology	adiology	3	3	20	50	70	3
Course	24MIT0502P	Radiation Safety in Diagnostic Radiology Lab	adiology Lab	-	2	10	20	30	
	24MIT0503T	Quality Assurance in Diagnostic Radiology and Regulatory Requirements	Radiology and	4	4	30	70	100	3
Vocational		To be opted from the pool of	Theory	2	2	15	35	50	2
Course		Vocational Course	Lab	2	4	15	35	50	
Skill Enhancement Course		Internship"		4	1	100		100	
Total	1			20	20	220	280	500	1

#### Semester-VI

Type of Course	Course Code	Course Title		Credits	Contact Hours	Internal Marks	External Marks	Total 0Marks	Exam Duration (Hrs)
	24MIT0601T	Basic Techniques in MRI Technology	ġ	ű	3	20	50	70	3
Discinline	24MIT0601P	Basic Techniques in MRJ Technology Lab	gy Lab		2	10	20	30	Т
Specific	24MIT0602T	Introduction to Nuclear Medicine Techniques	echniques		3	20	50	70	3
Course	24MIT0602P	Introduction to Nuclear Medicine Techniques Lab	echniques Lab		2	10.	20	30	Π
1 2	24MIT0603T	Ultrasound Techniques			4	30	70	100	3
Minor Course	1.	To be opted from the pool of MIC			4	30	70	100	3
Vocational		To be opted from the pool of	Theory		2	15	35	50	2
Course		Vocational Course	Lab		4	15	35	50	2
Total	Т			20	24	150	350	500	

Note:

# Four credits of internship, earned by a student during summer internship after 2nd or 4th semester will be taken into account in 5th semester of a student who pursue 3-year UG program without taking exit option.

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## **Basic Techniques in CT Technology**

hours	Examination Duration: 3	week	Contact Hours: 3 Hour per		Mode: Lecture-based	Course Credits: 3	Course Code: 24MIT0501T
questions shall carry equal marks i.e. 12.5 marks.	question from each unit in addition to compulsory Question No. 1. All	The students shall be required to attempt four questions in all selecting one	addition to those six more questions will be set, two questions from each unit.	questions covering the entire syllabus consisting of 2.5 marks each. In	questions in all, the first question will be compulsory consisting of five short	For the end-semester examination, the examiner is required to set seven	Course Code: 24MIT0501T   Course Assessment: Max. Marks: 70 (Internal: 20; External: 50)

#### Rationale

This course provides students with a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental principles of Computed Tomography (CT) and its technological applications. It emphasizes the relationship between CT scans, patient safety, and various CT protocols to optimize image quality and diagnostic utility.

#### **Course Outcomes**

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to

- CO1: Demonstrate foundational knowledge of computed tomography principles and system components.
- (RBT Level: L1 Remember)
- N CO2: Explain the functioning and applications of CT imaging techniques
- (RBT Level: L2 Understand)
- ω quality. CO3: Perform CT imaging procedures while ensuring patient safety and image
- (RBT Level: L3 Apply)
- 4 CO4: Analyze CT images to identify artifacts and optimize scanning protocols. (RBT Level: L4 – Analyze)
- Ś improvements. CO5: Evaluate the effectiveness of CT techniques in clinical diagnostics and suggest
- (RBT Level: L5 Evaluate)

#### **Course Content:**

Unit 1:

Introduction and History Basic principles of CT, CT generations and evolution, CT instrumentation and detectors, and an introduction to axial and helical CT along with slip ring technology.

Safety considerations in CT scanning, the role of the medical imaging technologist in CT procedures. Safety and Professional Responsibilities

documentation in CT scanning, and quality assurance practices in CT.

#### Unit 2:

## **Image Processing and CT Protocols**

minimize them, and image quality enhancement strategies. Data acquisition in CT, image pre-processing and reconstruction techniques, algorithms for image reconstruction, image display and post-processing techniques, common CT artifacts and ways to

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Unit 3:

**CT Protocols and Applications** CT protocols for different body parts, dental scan protocols, CT protocols for angiography and perfusion, the use of CT contrast media and administration methods, CT-guided interventional procedures, multi-detector CT technology, isotropic imaging and its applications, advanced CT scanners (including Cardiac CT, Flash CT, Dual Energy, and Dual Source Scanners), and CT fluoroscopy, including its principles and techniques.

- -Computed Tomography: Physical Principles, Clinical Applications, and Quality Control – Author: Euclid Seeram, Publisher: Elsevier Health Sciences, 2014
   Technologists: A Comprehensive Text – Author: H. S. Khandpur, Publisher: Tata
   McGraw-Hill Education, 2008
   Computed Tomography: Physics and Technology. A Self-Assessment Guide – Author: K.
   K. Jain, Publisher: Springer, 2010
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# **Basic Techniques in CT Technology Lab**

30 (Internal: 10; External: 20) Type: Core Mode: Practical-based Course Code: 24MIT0501P Course Assessment: Max. Marks: Contact Hours: 2 Hours per week **Course Credits:** 

appointed by the Controller of Examination along with the internal examiner, preferably the lab course coordinator, appointed by the Chairperson of the Department. For assessment will Course Assessment: Max. Marks: 30 (Internal: 10; External: 20) the end-semester be done practical by an external examination, examiner he

#### Rationale

while maintaining patient safety and image quality. operating CT equipment, positioning patients, executing scanning protocols, and applying post-processing techniques. It aims to ensure that students can independently perform and interpret CT scans The practical component of this course is designed to provide students with hands-on experience in

#### **Course Outcomes**

Upon successful completion of this practical course, students will be able to:

- scanning protocols. CO1: Demonstrate fundamental skills in operating CT equipment and executing
- (RBT Level: L3 Apply)
- N CO2: Apply appropriate patient positioning techniques to ensure comfort and image
- accuracy during CT scans. (RBT Level: L3 Apply)
- ω CO3: Analyze CT images to identify and troubleshoot common artifacts affecting image quality.
- (RBT Level: L4 Analyze)
- 4 (RBT Level: L5 – Evaluate) CO4: Evaluate CT scan quality to ensure diagnostic efficacy and patient safety
- S CO5: Implement quality assurance and safety procedures in CT imaging practices (RBT Level: L5 – Evaluate)

#### List of Experiments

### Introduction and History

- Demonstration of the different generations of CT scanners.
- Hands-on practice with CT instrumentation and detectors.
- Operating axial and helical CT modes, including hands-on experience with slip ring technology. Explanation and demonstration of CT scan setups in real-time.

## **Image Processing and CT Protocols**

- Acquiring raw CT data and performing image pre-processing tasks.
- iterative reconstruction). Hands-on practice with image reconstruction using algorithms (e.g., filtered back projection,
- Performing image post-processing tasks like multiplanar reformatting and 3D reconstruction.
- Identification and troubleshooting of CT artifacts (motion artifacts, beam hardening, etc.).
- Understanding and improving image quality through various techniques and strategies.

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### **CT** Protocols and Applications

- Execution of CT protocols for different body parts (head, chest, abdomen, etc.).
- Practice with dental scan protocols and CT angiography protocols. Administering contrast media and understanding the different techniques used in CT contrast
- CT-guided interventional procedures basic concepts and hands-on demonstration. administration.
- Using multi-detector CT systems for improved resolution and faster scanning.
- through simulated exercises. Applying advanced CT techniques, such as isotropic imaging, cardiac CT, and Flash CT,

# Safety and Professional Responsibilities

- Understanding and implementing safety protocols in the CT suite. Role-playing patient management scenarios, including patient positioning and reassurance. Documentation of CT procedures, including recording patient data, scan parameters, and post-
- scan notes.
- Hands-on quality assurance checks for CT equipment functionality, ensuring accurate and safe operation.
- Management of post-contrast reactions and ensuring patient safety during the process

- -Computed Tomography: Physical Principles, Clinical Applications, and Quality Control – Author: Euclid Seeram, Publisher: Elscvicr Health Sciences, 2014
- N Technologists: A Comprehensive Text – Author: H. S. Khandpur, Publisher: Tata McGraw-Hill Education, 2008
- ŵ Computed Tomography: Physics and Technology. A Self-Assessment Guide - Author: K. K.
- 4 Jain, Publisher: Springer, 2010 The CT Handbook: Optimizing Protocols for Today's Featurc-Rich Scanners – Author: William H. Leach, Publisher: Springer, 2015

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#### Radiation protection is crucial to reduce unnecessary exposure to ionizing radiation and minimize its Rationale for protection, and how to implement safety measures for both patients and medical personnel. **Course Outcomes Examination Duration: 3 Hours** Contact Hours:3 hours per week Mode: Lecture-based Course Code: 24MIT502T Course Credits: 3 Type: Core **Radiation Safety in Diagnostic Radiology** in all selecting one question from each unit in addition to compulsory Question No. 1. All questions shall carry equal those six more questions will be set, two questions from each entire syllabus consisting of 2.5 marks each. In addition to compulsory consisting of five short questions covering the to set seven questions in all. the first question will be For the end-semester examination, the examiner is required External: 50) Course Assessment: Max. Marks: 70 (Internal: 20; marks i.e. 12.5 marks unit. The students shall be required to attempt four questions

radiation physics, protection practices, radiation types, dosimetry, and radiation safety regulations. The course will focus on the biological effects of radiation, the importance of dose limits, equipment design diagnosing and treating various medical conditions. This course aims to familiarize students with harmful effects. Ionizing radiation has become an essential diagnostic tool in the medical field for

- Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to: 1. CO1: Understand and recall the principles of radiation protection and safety standards.
- (RBT Level: L1 Remember)

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- CO2: Explain the biological effects of radiation and regulatory guidelines (RBT Level: L2 – Understand)
- ω CO3: Apply radiation safety practices to minimize exposure to patients and staff. (RBT Level: L3 – Apply)
- 4 CO4: Analyze radiation doses and interpret safety data for diagnostic procedures (RBT Level: L4 – Analyze)
- S CO5: Assess and implement strategies for radiation safety compliance in medical imaging environments (RBT Level: L5 – Evaluate)

#### **Course Content:**

Unit 1:

### **Radiation Quantities and Units**

factor - Flux-Fluence-Kerma- Exposure- Absorbed dose- Equivalent Dosesources -cosmic rays' terrestrial radiation - - man made radiation sources. Units of radiation - Quality Radiation Quantities and Units: Radiation- Radioactivity- Sources of radiation - natural radioactive Effective Dose - Occupational Exposure Limits - Dose limits to public Weighting Factors

#### Unit 2:

### **Biological Effects of Radiation**

Biological Effects of radiation: Ionization, excitation and free radical formation, hydrolysis of water,

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fields deterministic effects-Acute exposure andchronic of major organ system including fetus -Somatic effects and hereditary effects- stochastic and sensitivity. Biological effects of non-ionizing radiationlike ultrasound, lasers, IR, UV and magnetic Effects of whole body and acute irradiation, dose fractionation, effects of ionizing radiation on each action of radiation on cell-Chromosomal aberration and itsapplication for the biological dosimetry-

#### Unit 3:

# **Radiation Detection and Measurements**

appropriateness of different detectors for different type of radiation monitor -their principal function and uses. Advantages & disadvantages of various detectors &its standard dosimeters systems - free air ionization chamber - thimble ion chamber - condenser chamber - Secondary scintillation detectors - liquid semiconductor detectors - Gamma ray spectrometer. Measuring -Effects on photographic emulsion. Ionization Chambers - proportional counters- G.M counters-Radiation detection and Measurements: Ionization of gases- Fluorescence and Phosphorescence Dosimetry, CT Dose Index (CTDI, etc.), Multiple Scan Average Dose (MSAD), Dose Length Product (DLP), Dose Profile, Effective Dose, Phantom Measurement Methods, Dose for Different Application in mammography Protocols, Technique Optimization. Dose area product in fluoroscopy and angiography systems, AGD Pocket Dosimeter-Radiation survey meter- wide range survey meter -zone monitor-contamination film dosimeter - chemical dosimeter- Thermoluminescent Dosimeter. measurement. Dose and

#### **Radiation** Protection

Radiation protection: Radiation protection of self and patient- Principles of radiation protection, time control: Philosophy of Radiation protection, effects of time, Distance & Shielding, Calculation of - distance and shielding, shielding - calculation and radiation survey -ALARA- personnel dosimeters (TLD and film batches) - occupational exposure. Radiation Hazard evaluation and anddifferent shielding material. Diagnostic Radiology. Planning consideration for radiology, including Use factor, occupancy factors, Work load, weekly calculated dose to radiation worker & General public good work practice

- -"Radiation Protection in Diagnostic X-Ray Imaging" by Euclid Seeram and Patrick C Brennan, Publisher: Elsevier, 2019.
- N "Development of Radiation Protection in Diagnostic Radiology" by Stewart C. Bushong, Publisher: Elsevier, 2013
- ŝ "Textbook of Radiological Safety" by Thayalan K, Publisher: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers, 2010.
- 4 2019. "Radiation Protection in Medical Radiography" by Statkiewicz Sherer, Publisher: Elsevier,

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# Radiation Safety in Diagnostic Radiology Lab

Course Code: 24MIT0502PCourse AssessCourse Credits: 1External: 20)Mode: Practical-basedFor the endType: CoreFor the endContact Hours: 2 Hours per weekassessment wiCourse Assessment: Max. Marks:internal examin30 (Internal: 10; External: 20)appointed by th

Course Assessment: Max. Marks: 30 (Internal: 10; External: 20) For the end-semester practical examination, the assessment will be done by an external examiner

assessment will be done by all external examined appointed by the Controller of Examination along with the internal examiner, preferably the lab course coordinator, appointed by the Chairperson of the Department.

#### Rationale

safety in diagnostic radiology. It will cover the use of radiation protection techniques, methods for measuring radiation exposure, and the application of these techniques to minimize harmful radiation The aim of the practical course is to provide students with hands-on experience related to radiation practices for patient and personnel safety. effects. Students will also get a chance to work with radiation protection equipment and learn the best

#### **Course Outcomes**

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- -CO1: Demonstrate proficiency in handling radiation detection and measurement instruments.
- (RBT Level: L3 Apply)
- N CO2: Apply radiation safety principles to minimize exposure during diagnostic radiology procedures. (RBT Level: L3 – Apply)
- w CO3: Analyze radiation hazards and biological effects to implement effective protection measures.
- (RBT Level: L4 Analyze)
- 4 clinical settings. CO4: Evaluate the performance and accuracy of radiation monitoring devices used in
- (*RBT Level: L5 Evaluate*) 5. **CO5:** Maintain and ensure comp
- patients and healthcare personnel. CO5: Maintain and ensure compliance with radiation safety standards to protect
- (RBT Level: L5 Evaluate)

#### List of Experiments

### 1. Radiation Quantities and Units

equivalent dose using standard calibration protocols. radiation parameters. They will practice determining quantities like kerma, absorbed dose, and Students will work with different radiation measurement devices to calculate exposure, dose, and other

### 2. Biological Effects of Radiation

Students will use models or simulation systems to observe the effects of radiation on cells, tissues, and organs. They will simulate both acute and chronic exposure scenarios and evaluate the effects on biological systems, such as chromosomal damage, organ dysfunction, and stochastic effects.

# 3. Radiation Detection and Measurements

Students will be introduced to the practical use of equipment such as ionization chambers, GM counters, scintillation detectors, and thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLD). They will use these devices to

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best practices for radiation measurement. measure radiation levels in controlled environments, understand their working principles, and learn the

# 4. Radiation Protection; Principles of Radiation Protection and ALARA

techniques, calculate the optimal distance for radiation exposure, and minimize exposure time. They will learn how to assess radiation risks and implement protective measures based on ALARA guidelines. Students will engage in practical simulations and real-world examples where they apply shielding

# 5. Radiation Hazard Evaluation and Control

In this session, students will learn to perform radiation hazard assessments, calculate the workload, and determine the dose to radiation workers and the general public. They will apply concepts of shielding materials and evaluate the use of protective barriers in a radiology department.

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- N "Radiation Protection in Diagnostic X-Ray Imaging" by Euclid Seeram and Patrick C. Brennan, Publisher: Elsevier, 2019. "Development of Radiation Protection in Diagnostic Radiology" by Stewart C. Bushong, Publisher: Elsevier, 2013.
- ω "Textbook of Radiological Safety" by Thayalan K, Publisher: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers, 2010.
- 4 2019. "Radiation Protection in Medical Radiography" by Statkiewicz Sherer, Publisher: Elsevier,

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# **Quality Assurance in Diagnostic Radiology and Regulatory Requirements**

hours i.e. 14 Marks.	Examination Duration: 3 to compulsory	per week five questions	Contact Hours: 4 hours questions from	3	Ş	s: 4		
	Examination Duration: 3   to compulsory Question No. 1. All questions shall carry equal marks.	five questions in all selecting one question from each unit in addition	questions from each unit. The students shall be required to attempt	marks each. In addition to those eight more questions will be set, two	seven short questions covering the entire syllabus consisting of 2	questions in all. the first question will be compulsory consisting of	For the end-semester examination, the examiner is required to set nine	Course Assessment: Max. Marks: 100 (Internal: 30; External: 70)

#### Rationale

technologists to understand and carry out various quality assurance procedures that ensure the safety and efficiency of radiological practices. This includes proper equipment maintenance, understanding to provide accurate images with minimal exposure to patients. It is essential for radiological regulatory requirements, and following procedures to reduce unnecessary radiation exposure. Quality assurance (QA) in diagnostic radiology ensures that radiological equipment performs optimally

#### **Course Outcomes**

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1: Understand quality assurance concepts and regulatory requirements in diagnostic radiology.
- (RBT Level: L1 Remember)
- N **CO2:** Explain quality control processes to ensure equipment performance and safety (*RBT Level: L2 – Understand*)
- ω equipment. CO3: Implement quality assurance protocols and maintain diagnostic imaging
- (RBT Level: L3 Apply)
- 4 CO4: Analyze quality data to identify and resolve issues in radiological practice. (RBT Level: L4 – Analyze)
- S CO5: Evaluate compliance with standards and improve quality management in radiology services.

(RBT Level: L5 – Evaluate)

#### **Course Content:**

Unit 1:

### **Objectives of Quality Control**

maintain the various diagnostic andimaging units at their optimal performance. value; to reduce the radiation exposure; Reduction of film wastage and repeat examination; to Objectives of quality Control: Improve the quality of imaging thereby increasing the diagnostic

phase; Operationalphase; Preventive maintenance. Quality assurance activities: Equipment selection phase; Equipment installation and acceptance

assurance practical exercise in theX ray generator and tube; Image receptors from processing; Specifications; Acceptance; Routine testing; Evaluation of results of routine testing; Quality Quality assurance programme at the radiological faculty level: Responsibility; Purchase; tomography; Computed tomography; Film processing, Radiographic equipment; Fluoroscopic equipment; Mammographic equipment; Conventional

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Accuracy of imaging-image distortion for digital imaging devices. LASER printer calibration. manual and automatic; Consideration for storage of film and chemicals; Faults tracing;

Unit 2:

### QA in Diagnostic Radiology

Various quality assurance methods, such as checking filtration, contact between film and intensifying screens, contrast verification, and beam alignment. focal spot size, tube current linearity, high-voltage tube resolution, grid alignment, and QA for specific modalities like CT and digital radiography.

Unit 3:

# Regulatory Requirements in Diagnostic Radiology

compliance of diagnostic equipment, are emphasized. enforcement of regulations that ensure diagnostic radiology equipment is safely maintained. The Role of national regulatory bodies and their safety standards. It includes the organization and responsibilities of radiology professionals, including technologists, in ensuring the regulatory

Unit 4:

# Responsibilities of Licensees, Registrants, and Employers

regular cleaning, maintenance of automatic processors, and managing logbooks for equipment status requirements, proper equipment maintenance, and safe operation of radiology equipment, including Roles of licensees and employers in maintaining safe operational standards. Enforcement of regulatory

Care and Maintenance of Diagnostic Equipment Preventive maintenance of diagnostic radiology equipment. Principles of routine care for radiology equipment on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual basis. Special care techniques for mobile equipment

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- N Quality Assurance, Control and Artifacts including in field Training by Mr. Rohit Bansal Quality Assurance and Control in Diagnostic Radiology and Imaging by Bhargava, CBS
- ω Publications Pvt Ltd Quality Assurance by Dr. R. Sundhararajan, M.V. Kumudhavalli, Minal T. Harde, Thakur **Publishers and Distributors**
- 4 Quality Assurance in Diagnostic Radiology by J. McLemore

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Type of Course	Code	Course Title	Credits	Contact Hours	Internal Marks	External Marks	Total Marks	Exam Duration
	24MIT0601T	Basic Techniques in MRI Technology	5	Ĩ	8	8	70	(Hrs)
		Port T	Í					
	24MIT0601P	Basic Techniques in MRI Technology Lab	-	2	10	20	30	η
Specific Course	24MIT0602T	Introduction to Nuclear Medicine Techniques	ũ	3	20	50	70	ω
	24MIT0602P	Introduction to Nuclear Medicine Techniques Lab	-	2	10	20	30	
	-							
	24MI 10603T	Ultrasound Techniques	Â	A	30	70	100	3
Minor Course		To be opted from the pool of MIC	Å	4	30	70	100	3
Vocational	F	2	Theory	2	2	15	35	8
Course	のないの	of Vocational Course	Lab	2	4	15	35	50
Total		Above and an and the	20	24	150	350	500	1

Semester-VI

Four credits of internship, earned by a student during summer internship after 2nd or 4th semester will be taken into account in 5th semester of a student who pursue 3-year UG program without taking exit option.

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## **Basic Techniques in MRI Technology**

	Type: Core Contact Hours: 3 Hours per week Examination Duration: 3 hours	Course Code: 24MIT0601T Course Credits: 3 Mode: Theory
in all selecting one question from each unit in addition to compulsory Question No. 1. All questions shall carry equal marks i.e. 12.5 marks.	to set seven questions in all, the first question will be compulsory consisting of five short questions covering the entire syllabus consisting of 2.5 marks each. In addition to those six more questions will be set, two questions from each unit The students of the set, two questions from each	Course Assessment: Max. Marks: 70 (Internal: 20; External: 50) For the end-semantic semired

#### Rationale

trained to manage patients, handle contrast reactions, and understand MRI safety. introduce students to the basic principles and applications of MRI technology, including patient positioning, protocol planning, and post-processing of MRI images. Additionally, students will be anatomical images of the human body without the use of ionizing radiation. It is particularly useful for disease detection, diagnosis, and monitoring treatment progress. MRI operates by detecting changes in the alignment of protons in tissues when subjected to magnetic fields. This course is designed to Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is a cutting-edge imaging technology that provides detailed

#### **Course Outcomes**

At the end of this course, students will be able to

- -CO1: Understand fundamental principles and physics underlying MRI imaging.
- N CO2: Explain MRI safety protocols and examination procedures. (RBT Level: L1 – Remember)
- CO3: Apply knowledge of imaging protocols to optimize MRI scans. (RBT Level: L2 Understand)
- ω CO4: Analyze image quality and post-processing techniques for diagnostic accuracy. (RBT Level: L3 – Apply)
- 4 CO5: Evaluate MRI protocols to enhance patient safety and image outcomes (RBT Level: L4 – Analyze)
- Ś (RBT Level: L5 – Evaluate)

#### **Course Content:**

Unit 1:

overview of MRI instrumentation, various types of magnets, including permanent and superconducting magnets, and the role of gradient coils, body coils, RF coils, and shim coils. Cryogens and RF shielding used in MRI systems. Radiofrequency (RF) waves to generate images. Image weighting, contrast. Basic principles of MRI, including how MRI uses magnetic fields and mechanisms in MRI, and an

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Unit 2:

### Encoding and Image Formation

Encourse of encoding and image formation in MRI. K-space, the concept of MRI pulse sequences, and process of used to generate images. Spin Echo (SE) and Gradient Echo (GE), advanced topics in fast how they sequences and their applications in clinical practice.

Unit 3:

(MRA) and MR venograms (MRV), including their uses in evaluating vascular structures. Flow Phenomena and Vascular Imaging phenomena of flow compensation in MRI, including the different vascular imaging techniques. Topics include Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA), Time-of-Flight (TOF) Magnetic Resonance Angiography (MRA), Phase Contrast MRA (PC-MRA), and Velocity Encoding. MR angiograms

Specifics of cardiac imaging with MRI, including whole-body MRI protocols. MRI artifacts, their causes, and methods to compensate for them in clinical practice. Use of MRI contrast agents, including T1 and T2 contrast agents to enhance image quality and diagnosis.

## MRI Safety and Quality Assurance

assurance programs in maintaining MRI equipment and ensuring patient safety. Safety in MRI environments. Safety protocols related to implants, pacemakers, and metal objects, as well as electrical and instrumental safety within the MRI suite. Bioeffects of MRI, importance of quality

- A Textbook of Magnetic Resonance Imaging by Mr. Rohit Bansal, JBD Publication
- N -Tomography and Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the Whole Body (Vol. 1 & 2) by John R. Haaga and Daniel Boll, Elsevier
- MRI in Practice by Catherine Westbrook and Caralyn Kaut, Wiley-Blackwell
- w 4 N Protocols in MRI by Catherine Westbrook, Wiley-Blackwell An Introduction to the Physics and Function of Magnetic Resonance Imaging by Dominik Weishaupt, Victor D. Koechli, Borut Marincek, J.M. Froehlich, Springer

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# <u>Basic Techniques in MRI Technology Lab</u>

Type: Core Contact Hours: 2 Hours per week Mode: Practical Course Credits: 1 Course Code: 24MIT0601P Controller of Examination along with the internal examiner, preferably the lab course coordinator, appointed by the Chairperson of the Department. will be done by an external examiner appointed by For the end-semester practical examination, the asse External: 20) Course Assessment: Max. Marks: 30 (Internal: 10; Ş

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#### Rationale

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is a cutting-edge imaging technology that provides detailed anatomical images of the human body without the use of ionizing radiation. It is particularly useful for disease detection, diagnosis, and monitoring treatment progress. MRI operates by detecting changes in the alignment of protons in tissues when subjected to magnetic fields. This course is designed to introduce students to the basic principles and applications of MRI technology, including patient positioning, protocol planning, and post-processing of MRI images. Additionally, students will be trained to manage patients, handle contrast reactions, and understand MRI safety.

#### **Course Outcomes**

At the end of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1: Understand MRI system components and their operational principles. (RBT Level: L1 – Remember)
- N CO2: Explain pulse sequences and their effects on image quality during MRI
- scanning-(RBT Level: L2 – Understand)
- ŝ acquisition. CO3: Perform patient positioning and select protocols for effective MRI image
- 4 CO4: Analyze MRI images to identify artifacts and apply correction techniques. (RBT Level: L3 - Apply)
- CO5: Evaluate safety procedures and quality control practices during MRI operation. (RBT Level: L4 – Analyze)
- S (RBT Level: L5 – Evaluate)

#### List of Experiments

.body coils, RF coils, shim coils, ramping processes, cryogens, and the importance of RF shielding in MRI systems. Understanding these components is essential for operating MRI equipment effectively and ensuring image quality. advantages and disadvantages of each magnet type. The session will also cover gradient coils, including superconducting, permanent, and resistive magnets. magnets. The focus will be on the classification and types of magnets used in MRI machines, This practical session will allow students to familiarize themselves with various types of MRI

2 perform imaging using these sequences and adjust parameters to optimize results. The session sequence, Gradient Echo (GE) pulse sequence, and fast imaging sequences. Students will will also include optimizing tissue contrast, signal-to-noise ratio, and utilizing appropriate In this practical, students will focus on MRI pulse sequences such as the Spin Echo (SE) pulse

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studies. sequences for different imaging applications, such as brain scans, spinal cord imaging, and joint

Flow Phenomena and Compensation Techniques

ب and blood flow. mixer, the clarity and accuracy of vascular images, ensuring precise visualization of vessels Flow Lawrill explore the flow phenomena that can impact the quality of MRI images, such as Students will explore the practical will cover vascular imaging techniques, including Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA), Time-of-Flight (TOF) MRA, Phase Contrast MRA (PC-MRA), and Velocity Encoding. Students will practice compensating for these flow effects to MRA, the clarity and accuracy of vascular images.

### 4 Whole Body MRI Protocols and Artifact Compensation

MRI ensure high-quality imaging for whole-body MRI scans. inhomogeneities. Students will work on applying techniques that reduce these artifacts to In this practical session, students will practice preparing and positioning patients for whole-body MRI imaging. They will also learn how to adjust MRI settings based on the anatomical area being imaged. Additionally, students will be trained in recognizing and compensating for artifacts such as motion artifacts, susceptibility artifacts, and magnetic field

#### 'n MRI Safety and Quality Assurance

quality assurance practices. emphasized. The session will also include techniques for ensuring high-quality imaging through quality assurance tasks such as calibrating MRI equipment and ensuring it functions optimally. The importance of safety in MRI, including electrical, metal, and instrumental safety, will be This session will focus on MRI safety protocols, ensuring students understand how to safely operate MRI equipment. Special attention will be given to patient safety, especially when dealing with implants, pacemakers, and metallic objects. The students will also perform routine

- N Tomography and Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the Whole Body (Vol. 1 & 2) by John R. A Textbook of Magnetic Resonance Imaging by Mr. Rohit Bansal, JBD Publication
- ŝ MRI in Practice by Catherine Westbrook and Caralyn Kaut, Wiley-Blackwell Haaga and Daniel Boll, Elsevier
- 4. 2 Weishaupt, Victor D. Koechli, Borut Marincek, J.M. Froehlich, Springer Protocols in MRI by Catherine Westbrook, Wiley-Blackwell An Introduction to the Physics and Function of Magnetic Resonance Imaging by Dominik

# Introduction to Nuclear Medicine Techniques

Course Code: 24MIT0602T Mode: Lecture-based Course Credits: 3 Intro Hours: 3 Hour per week Lunnination Duration: 3 hours required to attempt four questions in all selecting one question from each unit in addition to compulsory Question No. 1. All questions will be set, two questions from each unit. The students shall be consisting of 2.5 marks each. In addition to those six more questions consisting of five short questions covering the entire syllabus seven questions in all, the first question will be compulsory shall carry equal marks i.e. 12.5 marks. For the end-semester examination, the examiner is required to set Course Assessment: Max. Marks: 70 (Internal: 20; External: 50)

#### Rationale

medicine procedures. Nuclear medicine is a medical specialty that uses radioactive substances for diagnosis, treatment, and Nuclear medicine is diseases. This course introduces etudants in the second secon Nuclear number of various diseases. This course introduces students to the basics of radioactivity, psearch of varioals. and advanced imaging techniques such on proradiophanism safety, handling radiopharmaceuticals, and managing patient care during nuclear learn radiation safety. research v. research v. padiopharmaceuticals, and advanced imaging techniques such as PET and SPECT. Students will also

#### Course Outcomes

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

- CO1: Understand principles of nuclear medicine.
- -CO2: Explain safety measures and handling procedures for radioactive materials. (RBT Level: L1 - Remember)
- 2 CO3: Apply nuclear medicine imaging protocols for accurate diagnosis (RBT Level: L2 - Understand)
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- 4 CO4: Analyze image quality and artifacts in nuclear medicine scans.
- CO5: Evaluate patient safety and quality assurance in nuclear medicine practice.
- Ś (RBT Level: L5 – Evaluate)

Course Content:

Unit I:

History, Isotopes, and Radiopharmaceuticals of Radionuclides, Radioactivity: Radioactive Transformations, Specific Activity Radionuclides, Radioactivity: Radioactive Transformations History of Nuclear Medicine, Isotopes and Radionuclides: Production of Radionuclides, Transport Quality Control,

Radiopharmaceuticals used in Clinical Practice Radiopharmaceuticals: Preparation,

Unit II:

Nuclear Medicine Imaging Systems Gamma Camera Imaging Systems Computed Tomography (SPECT), Positron Emission Tomography (PET), Advanced Imaging Techniques: SPECT-CT, PET-CT, PET-MRI, Recent Innovations and Future Trends in Nuclear Medicine Imagin

Medicine Imaging

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Unit III: puliation Safety and Dosimetry in Nuclear Medicine Safety Considerations in Nuclear

diation Safety Considerations in Nuclear Medicine, Types of Radiation Exposure and Risks to Radiation Workers and Patients, Radiation Dose Calculation and Management in Nuclear Healthcare, Room Layout for Nuclear Medicine Procedures, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Medicine, System

# disical Applications and Patient Management

Medicine Procedures Recognition and Quality Improvement in Nuclear Medicine, Ethical and Legal Aspects in Nuclear Nedicine, Ethical and Legal Aspects in Nuclear Orthopserver, Handling Adverse Reactions and Late Effects from Radiopharmaceuticals, Imaging Artifact Care, Handling Adverse Reactions and Late Effects from Radiopharmaceuticals, Imaging Artifact Clinical for Patient Care Protocols in Nuclear Medicine: Preparation, Safety, and Post-procedure orthopedics, Patient Care Protocols in Nuclear Medicine: Preparation, Safety, and Post-procedure or Adverse Reactions and Late Effects from Radionan and Post-procedure of the Patient Care Protocol of the Post-procedure of the Post-pr clinical Applications of Nuclear Medicine Imaging: Cardiology, Oncology, Neurology, and

Reference Books:

-Nuclear Medicine Textbook: Methodology and Clinical Applications by Duccio Volterrani, Paola Anna Erba, Ignasi Carrió, H. William Strauss (Springer) Nuclear Medicine Instrumentation by Jennifer Prekeges (Jones and Bartlett Publishers)

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- س Nuclear Medicine Physics: The Basics by Ramesh Chandra & Arman Rahmim (Wolters Kluwer)
- 4 Nuclear Medicine Technology: Procedures and Quick Reference by Pete Shackett (LWW)

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Introducti	Introduction to Nuclear Medicine Techniques Lab
Invest Hours: 2 Hours per	Course Assessment: Max. Marks: 30 (Internal: 10; External: 20) For the end-semester practical examination, the assessment will be done by an external examiner appointed by the Controller of Examination along with the internal examiner, preferably the lab course coordinator, appointed by the Chairperson of the Department.
biomate practical component of this council the practical component of the application practical component of the applicati	prior provide students with hands-on experience and practical component of this course aims to provide students with hands-on experience and practical component of the application of nuclear medicine techniques. This includes learning the provide related to the application of nuclear medicine imaging systems, working with radiopharmaceuticals, handling of nuclear medicine imaging systems, working with radiopharmaceuticals, and patient management during procedures. The protocols, dosimetry calculations, and patient management during procedures. The protocols is managing nuclear medicine imaging systems such as gamma cameras and patients will gain skills in managing to safety standards and ethical considerations.
Ourse Outcomes	se, students will be able to:
At the end of une Present prepar	the end of the present preparation and handling of radiopharmaceuticals.
1. C01: Understand P. Cr (RBT Level: L1 – Remember) 2. C02: Explain operation and st 2. C02: Explain operation and st	CO1: Understand, Proc. (RBT Level: L1 – Remember) (RBT Level: L1 – Remember) CO2: Explain operation and setup of nuclear medicine imaging systems. CO2: Explain operation and setup of nuclear medicine imaging procedures.
	(RBT Level: L3 – Apply) (RBT Level: L3 – Apply)
4. CO4: Analyze III.agos (RBT Level: L4 – Analyz 5. CO5: Evaluate clinical a	CO4: Analyze images ( <i>RBT Level: L4 – Analyze</i> ) CO5: Evaluate clinical applications and safety compliance in nuclear medicine.
(RBT Level: L3 – Evanney	
list of Experiments	maceuticals
<ul> <li>Practical demonstration of r</li> <li>Preparation and handling of Quality control procedures</li> <li>Hands-on experience in the</li> </ul>	<sup>1</sup> , isotopes, and Kautophan and transport. Practical demonstration of radionuclide production and transport. Preparation and handling of common radiopharmaceuticals used in clinical practice. Preparation and handling of common radiopharmaceuticals in the laboratory setting. Quality control procedures for radiopharmaceuticals in the laboratory setting. Hands-on experience in the calculation of specific activity for radiopharmaceuticals.
<sup>Nuclear</sup> Medicine Imaging Systems	ns

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- Operation of a gamma camera: setting up and using the vour-Simulation and practice of Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography techniques. Practical operation of Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scanners, understanding the procedure and image acquisition. Hands-on training on advanced imaging systems: SPECT-CT and PET-CT. .
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technology. Exploration of the recent innovations in nuclear imaging, with a demonstration of PET-MRI

# Radiation Safety and Dosimetry in Nuclear Medicine

- Practical application of radiation safety protocols in a nuclear medicine setting
- Using dosimeters and radiation monitoring systems during hands-on sessions.
- Calculation of radiation doses for both healthcare workers and patients using simulation tools.
- Setting up and practicing room layouts for nuclear medicine procedures to minimize radiation exposure
- practices. Demonstration and usage of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in nuclear medicine

# **Clinical Applications and Patient Management**

- Practical simulations of clinical nuclear medicine procedures, including applications in
- Demonstration of patient care protocols: preparation, monitoring, and post-procedure care in cardiology, oncology, neurology, and orthopedics.
- nuclear medicine Recognition and identification of imaging artifacts using clinical nuclear medicine systems.
- clinical practice. Managing and responding to adverse reactions and late effects from radiopharmaceuticals in
- playing exercise for patient consent. Ethical considerations and legal aspects of nuclear medicine procedures, including a role-

#### **Reference Books:**

Nuclear Medicine Textbook: Methodology and Clinical Applications by Duccio Volterrani, Paola Anna Erba, Ignasi Carrió, H. William Strauss (Springer)

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- Nuclear Medicine Instrumentation by Jennifer Prekeges (Jones and Bartlett Publishers)
- ωN Nuclear Medicine Physics: The Basics by Kamesh Chandra & Arman Rahmim (Wolters
- 4 Nuclear Medicine Technology: Procedures and Quick Reference by Pete Shackett (LWW)

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#### Ultrasound Techniques

Course Code: 24MIT0603T Course Credits: 4 Mode: Lecture-based Type: Core Contact Hours: 4 Hour per week Examination Duration: 3 hours

Course Assessment: Max. Marks: 70 (Internal: 20; External: 50) For the end-semester examination, the examiner is required to set seven questions in all. the first question will be compulsory consisting of five short questions covering the entire syllabus consisting of 2.5 marks each. In addition to those six more questions will be set, two questions from each unit. The students shall be required to attempt four questions in all selecting one question from each unit in addition to compulsory Question No. 1. All questions shall carry equal marks i.e.12.5 marks.

#### Rationale

imaging, and safety protocols. It also includes understanding artifacts and bio-effects related to Ultrasound techniques are essential for diagnostic imaging in the medical field. This course will provide students with the knowledge of ultrasound properties, image acquisition, types of transducers, Doppler ultrasound procedures.

#### **Course Outcomes**

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

- -CO1: Understand the fundamental physical principles and wave propagation relevant to ultrasound imaging.
- 2 CO2: Explain the components and safety protocols used in ultrasound systems (RBT Level: L1 – Remember)
- ω CO3: Apply clinical imaging techniques effectively using ultrasound technology. (RBT Level: L2 – Understand)
- 4 CO4: Analyze factors influencing image quality and optimize imaging parameters (RBT Level: L3 – Apply)
- S CO5: Evaluate quality assurance practices and safety standards in ultrasound (RBT Level: L4 – Analyze)
- imaging. (RBT Level: L5 – Evaluate)

#### Course Content:

# Unit 1: Fundamentals of Ultrasound and Interaction with Matter

Properties of Ultrasound, Interaction of Ultrasound with Matter (Reflection, Refraction, Transmission, Absorption), Acoustic Impedance and the Effect of Tissue Properties, Basic Principles of Ultrasound Wave Propagation

# Unit 2: Transducers and Image Display

Colour and Video Thermal Printer, Computer Storage, Pre- and Post-Processing Techniques Processing: Scan Converter Memory, Photographic Film, Multi-format Camera, Laser Imager, Doppler mode, etc.), Ultrasound Instrumentation and Controls, Image Storage and Post-Design of Modern Ultrasound Transducers, Image Display: Display Modes (B-mode, M-mode, Types of Ultrasound Transducers: Linear, Curved, Phased, and Endocavitary, Advances in the

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# Unit 3: Doppler Imaging and Ultrasound Contrast Agents

Doppler Principles: Continuous Wave Doppler, Pulsed Doppler, Duplex Scanning: Color Flow Imaging, Power Doppler, Harmonic Imaging and Extended Field of View in Doppler Ultrasound, Use of Ultrasound Contrast Agents in Diagnosis, Benefits and Limitations of Ultrasound Contrast Agents

# Unit 4: Image Characteristics, Artefacts, and Safety Considerations

effects of Ultrasound Exposure: Thermal and Mechanical Effects, Safety Image Characteristics and Artefacts: Recognition of Common Artefacts in Ultrasound Imaging (e.g., Shadowing, Enhancement, Reverb), Vascular, Interventional, Intraoperative, and Ophthalmic Ultrasonography, 3D and 4D Ultrasound Imaging: Principles, Applications, and Benefits, Bio-Protocols in Ultrasound Imaging, System Performance Measurements and Quality Assurance: Conventional Dopple, System Testing and Considerations and Documentation.

#### **Reference Books:**

- -Ultrasound Physics and Technology by Vivien Gibbs, David Cole, Antonio Sassano (Churchill
- ωN Livingstone) Manual of Diagnostic Ultrasound by Philip E. S. Palmer (World Health Organization) Physics and Technical Aspects of Diagnostic Ultrasound by Dinesh K. Baghel Baghel (AITBS
- 4 Diagnostic Ultrasound by Carol M. Rumack, Deborah Levine (Elsevier) Publishers)

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