ximal Left Coronary Artery.

G. W. Dennish et al. Radiology. Vol. 123(1), 225-226, (1977).

Summary

The authors describe a simple, inexpensive method of obtaining hemiaxial views of the proximal left coronary artery, using an inflated air wedge support the patient at the appropriate angle.

21437, 51420

Radiation Protection Requirements for a Whole-Body CT Scanner.

Gary P. Gross & Edwin C. McCullough. Radiology. Vol. 122(3), 825-826, (1977).

Summary

Exposure values for a whole-body CT scanner, obtained from a room protection survey covering one month (119 patients), are reported. It was found that weekly exposures could be expected to be in the range of 350-750 mR/week for a daily load of 12 patients. The H. V. L. of gypsum board, lead, and plate glass at this radiation level was 1.8, 0.020, and 1.3 cm, respectively. The authors suggest that plate glass is not the large enough lead glass window is not available or cannot be installed in time to meet construction deadlines.

21461, 21322

Polarized Projection of Stereo Cerebral Angiograms for Audience Viewing.

Alan G. Pratt et al. Am. J. Roentgenol. Vol. 128 (2), 231-233, (1977).

Summary

A simple and inexpensive method for producing stereo angiographic images for projection to large audiences is presented. Two 35 mm images are produced using a conventional reflex camera and direct positive film. When properly taken, these film chips can be mounted in stereo projector.

23240, 21262

Some application problems and solutions in Xeromammography.

Peter Wilson. Radiologic Technology. Vol. 48(4), 389-403, (1977).

Summary

Experience in the xeromammographic procedure

has shown some paradoxical findings in demonstrating breast lesions. A skin halo of 1-2 mm is not the only criterion of an adequately exposed xeromammogram. By use of a water-scattering phantom, and some clinical studies, image spatial frequency and image recording latitude are to be found to be dose dependent. Xeromammographic exposures ideally should be tailored to suit the type of pathology under investigation.

23290, 24590

Solid State Radiographic Image Converters: Medical Applications.

Zoltan Szepesi & David H. Davies. Radiology. Vol. 122(3), 817-820, (1977).

Summary

Solid state radiographic converter screens characteristics such as high contrast, high resolution, compact size, light weight, easy handling, moderately high gain, and low price which make them attractive for medical applications. They could be substituted for the image-intensifier tube, the intensifier screen, or the radiographic film. Construction, characteristics, and discussed along with the advantages of using smaller size film and lower dosages. A promising application for mammography is outlined.

23340, 21323

Subtraction Technique in Intravenous Aortography.

William J. Mikkelsen et al. Radiology. Vol. 123 (1), 231-232, (1977).

Summary

Excretory urography using the subtraction technique (100 ml of 60% urographic media injected in 10-12 seconds) demonstrated the aorta and its major branches well enough to prove useful clinically. The method is fast and graphic, and risk seems no greater than that associated with the standard urographic examination.

24111, 21121, 21123

Wide-Field Resolution in Radiography.

David J. Klein et al. Radiology. Vol. 122(3), 811-815, (1977).

Summary

Multiple star test objects were placed so as to