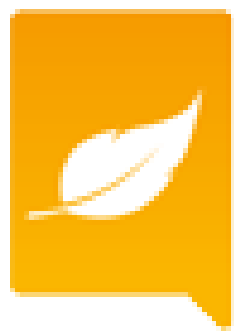


# Making the Transition from Biomed to Medical Imaging



**MDEXPO**

New England • October 8-10, 2024

**Presented by Brian Wilson, CBET, CRES.**



# Biomed vs Imaging

Workload

Service Expectations

Hours

Stress!!!

# Youth Movement

50% of the current  
workforce is over 50

# Getting Started

Let someone know your intentions

Help out on projects and installations

Job Shadowing

Work with Vendors on Repairs

# Ultrasound



A. PATIENT  
doctor today

27 Apr 07  
10:15am



# Injectors





# Education

- OJT
- ISO and Third Party
- Manufacturer

# Internship

- In House Mentorship
- ISO and Third Party
- Manufacturer

# Imaging Modalities

Diagnostic Radiographic X-Ray.

Diagnostic Fluoroscopic X-Ray.

Linear Tomography.

Computed Tomography (CT).

# Imaging Modalities

Diagnostic Ultrasound.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MR)

Nuclear Medicine.

Mammography.

# Radiographic Systems



# Diagnostic X-Ray

Uses a X-Ray tube to produce ionizing radiation.

An image receptor is used to record the radiographic image.

The image can be recorded with a digital detector, CR or film cassette.



# X-Ray Tube

X-Ray tubes in conjunction with a generator, produce ionizing radiation.

It has a Cathode, Anode, filaments and in most cases a rotor.

It is placed in a vacuum sealed enclosure, surrounded by lead and aluminum shielding.



# Portable X-Ray



# C-Arm



# Fluoroscopy







# Nuclear Medicine





# PET CT

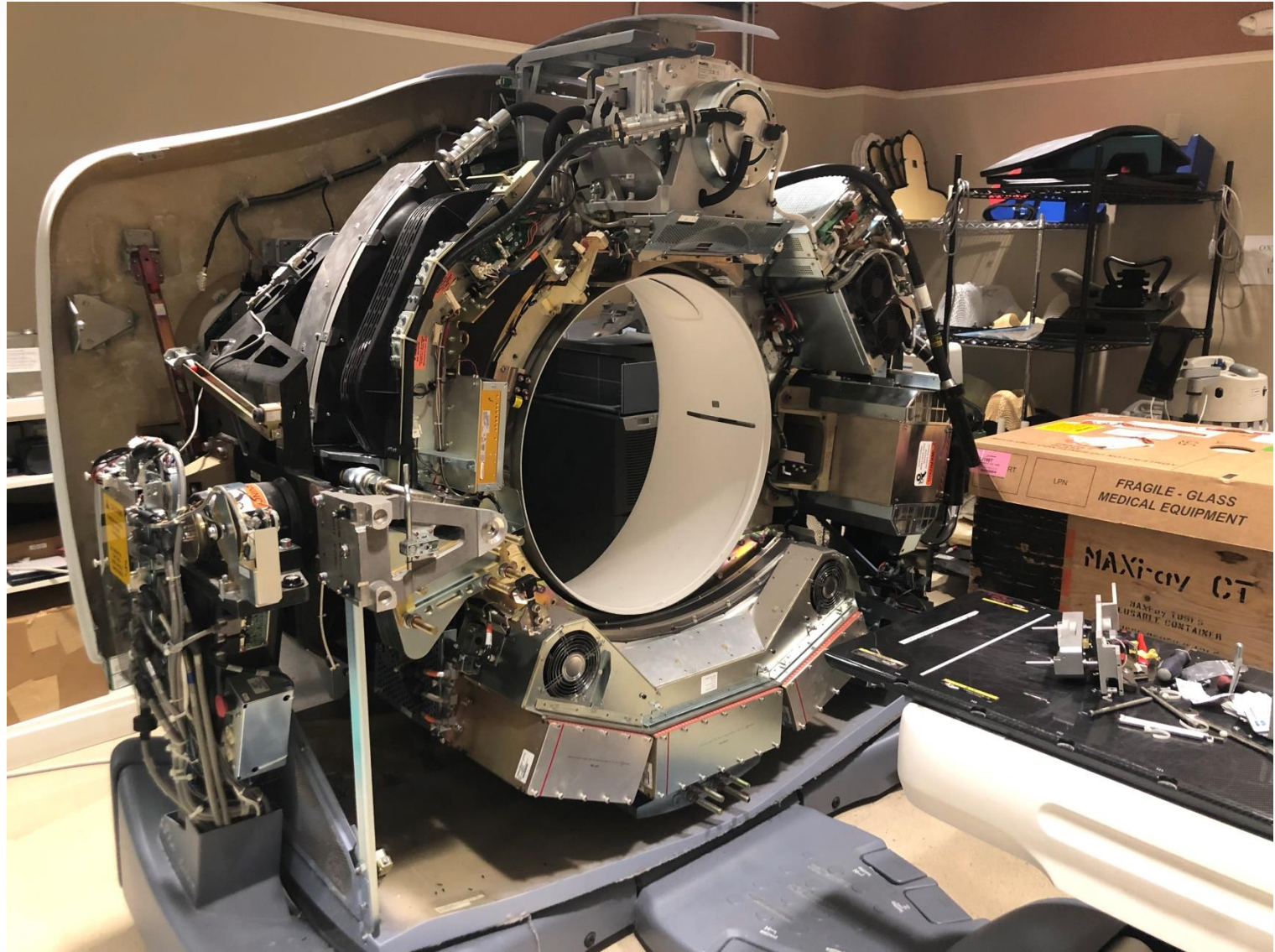


# Computed Tomography (CT).



# Computed Tomography

- Introduced in the early 1970's.
- Developed by a division of EMI Records.
- Was originally referred as a Computed Axial Tomography (CAT Scan).
- Now commonly referred as Computed Tomography (CT Scan).





# MR Unit



# MR

- Magnetic Resonance Imaging – Is a imaging process that uses a magnetic field to produce scans of body structures.
- Does not expose the patient to ionizing radiation.
- Can give better resolution on soft tissue than traditional imaging techniques.
- MRI works best on tissues with lots of hydrogen atoms.



# MR Coils

- Gradient Coils – adjust the main magnetic field.
- They are positioned in the x, y and z axis .
- They are the source of most of the noise that is associated with MR systems.
- They help maintain the magnetic field uniformity.



# MR Coils

- Volume Coils – RF coils that surround the whole body or a specific region.
- Have better image resolution than surface coils.
- Volume coils can both transmit and receive signals.





# Mammography System



# Mammography System

- A typical mammography system is made up of three major components.
- X-Ray generator, to provide power to the tube assembly.
- Operator control console to operate the system and to set exposure parameters.
- Gantry / C-Arm stand. Houses the tube assembly and image receptor.

# Radiation Therapy

- It uses computer controlled linear accelerators for precise treatment of cancerous tumors.
- It has found wide use in treating prostate cancer and tumors in the head and neck.
- It is now being used for limited treatment of breast cancer tumors.



# Pros and Cons

- Better Pay
- Career Advancement
- Training Opportunities

- Complicated Repairs
- Long & Chaotic Work Hours
- Stress!!!

# Recommendations

- Work with Management
- Consider Work/Life Needs
- Certification

Thank You for Your Time!!!



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