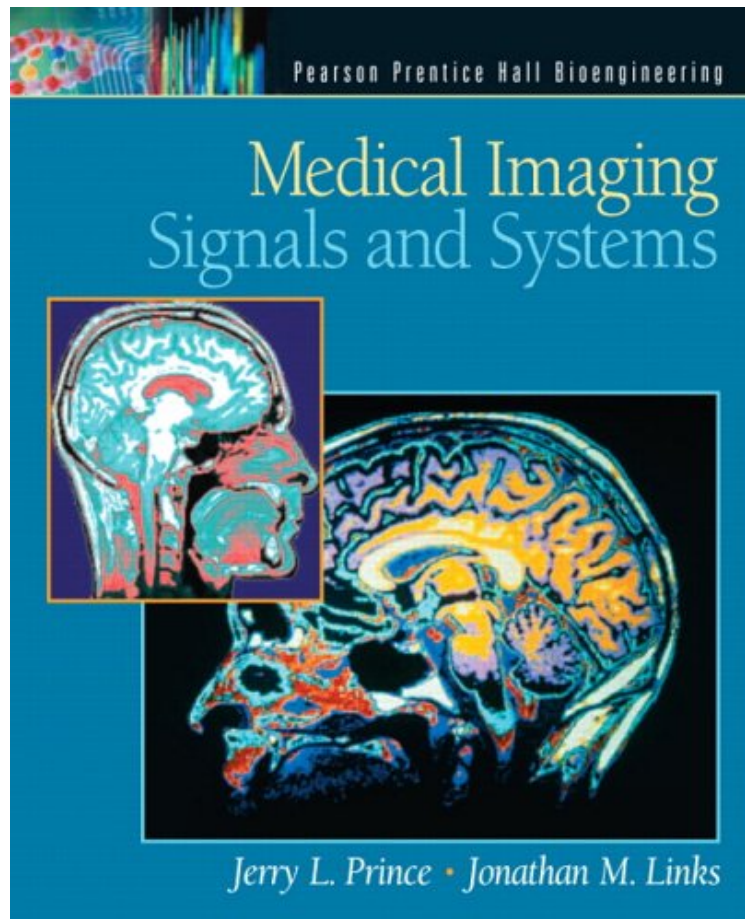


(Download free pdf) Medical Imaging Signals and Systems

Medical Imaging Signals and Systems

Jerry L. Prince, Jonathan Links

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Jerry L. Prince, Jonathan Links : Medical Imaging Signals and Systems before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Medical Imaging Signals and Systems:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. An original approach to medical imagingBy CodinaA very pedagogic book that covers the principles of medical imaging from a linear systems point of view. It is divided in 5 parts, being the first one devoted to the basics of imaging systems and the rest deal with modalities well established in the medical community. So only the chapters of the first part are essential to read before going to any other sections, which are mostly self-contained. One section I would add to make it more complete would be some chapters on optical imaging, of which some techniques are finding a niche in clinical applications. I found there is room for improvement in the book layout; the outer margins are simply too wide and some long equations go too close to the spine. The clarity of diagrams and photographs is good, but I would have appreciated some color inserts in a book of this price. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. GreatBy Free88Great book. Good subject. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. The math makes more sense than the explanations. By The RatkillerThese introductory

medical imaging books seem to be either math-oriented without good concept explanations, or good at concepts without the math. This one falls into the first category, which is probably better since math is less ambiguous. Yet, some ideas are better understood with Wikipedia's help.

For courses in medical imaging systems. With signal processing as its foundation, this text covers the most important imaging modalities in radiology: projection radiography, x-ray computed tomography, nuclear medicine, ultrasound imaging, and magnetic resonance imaging. Organized into parts to emphasize key overall conceptual divisions, Medical Imaging is most appropriate for engineering students who have taken the prerequisite signals and systems courses as well as elementary probability.

Excerpt. Reprinted by permission. All rights reserved. This book has developed over the past 14 years, during which time we have taught a course on medical imaging systems at Johns Hopkins University. This course started out as a survey course, and then evolved according to our mutual interests and inclinations into a course that emphasizes the signals and systems aspects or more precisely, the signal processing aspects of medical imaging. With signal processing as the fundamental viewpoint, this book covers the most important imaging modalities in radiology: projection radiography, x-ray computed tomography, nuclear medicine, ultrasound imaging, and magnetic resonance imaging. The authors expect the reader to be familiar with signals and systems, which are usually covered in the sophomore year of most engineering curricula, and with elementary probability. Freshman courses in physics, chemistry, and calculus are also assumed. The book is organized into parts emphasizing key overall conceptual divisions, as follows. Part I introduces basic imaging principles, including an introduction to medical imaging systems in Chapter 1, a review of signal processing in Chapter 2 (with emphasis on two-dimensional signals), and a discussion of image quality in Chapter 3. Our presentation of the theory of medical imaging systems is strongly based on continuous signals; however, a development of discrete signals is included to permit discussions on sampling and implementation. Issues of image quality, including resolution, noise, contrast, geometric distortion, and artifacts are described in general context here, but revisited within each modality in subsequent chapters. Part II describes key modalities in radiographic imaging. It begins in Chapter 4 with a brief presentation of the physics of radiography, including the generation and detection of ionizing radiation and its effect on the human body. Chapter 5 describes projection radiography systems, including chest x-ray and fluoroscopy systems. As in all subsequent chapters, coverage focuses on signals, including only enough physics and biology to motivate the modality and provide a model for the analysis. Chapter 5 also presents the mathematics of projection imaging, a very fundamental idea in medical imaging. Chapter 6 covers x-ray computed tomography, expanding on the instrumentation and mathematics of projection imaging and introducing the concept of image reconstruction in medical imaging. Computed tomography produces true tomograms (images of cross sections of the body) rather than projections of the body. Part IV presents the physics and modalities of nuclear medicine imaging. Chapter 7 describes the physics of nuclear medicine, focusing primarily on the concept of radioactivity. The major modalities in nuclear medicine imaging are described in Chapter 8, which covers planar scintigraphy, and Chapter 9, which covers emission computed tomography. Part IV covers ultrasound imaging. It begins in Chapter 10 with a brief presentation of the physics of sound, and continues in Chapter 11 with the various imaging modes offered within this rich modality. Part V covers magnetic resonance imaging. Chapter 11 presents the physics of nuclear magnetic resonance, and Chapter 12 continues with a presentation of various magnetic resonance imaging techniques. We have used drafts of this book for a one-semester upper-level/graduate course on medical imaging systems. In order to cover the material in one semester, we routinely skip some material in the book and we move at a very brisk pace. We feel that this book could be used in a two-semester course as well, perhaps by covering Parts I-III in the first semester and Parts IV-V in the second semester. A two-semester approach would allow instructors to use supplementary materials for additional depth or to present current research topics. Medical imaging is very visual just ask any radiologist. Although the formalism of signals and systems is mathematical, we understand the advantages offered through visualization. Therefore, the book contains many images and diagrams. Some are strictly pedagogical, offered in conjunction with the exposition or an example problem. Others are motivational, revealing interesting features for discussion or study. Special emphasis is made to provide biologically relevant examples including images, so that the important context of medical imaging can be appreciated by students. Many students, friends, colleagues, and teaching assistants contributed to this book through discussions and critiques. Xiao Han, Li Pan, and Vijay Parthasarathy contributed problems and solutions, and Aaron Carass fixed many LaTeX and CVS problems. A special note of appreciation is due to Xiaodong Tao, who created and solved many of the examples and problems. We would also like to thank Rama Chellappa, Brian Caffo, and Sarah Ying, who provided comments and suggestions on several parts of the book. We also thank William R. Brody, who inspired the creation of the course out of which this book grew and who also wrote one of the chapters in our original course notes. Finally, we convey special thanks to Elliot R. McVeigh and John I. Goutsias, who co-taught our course at Hopkins during the early years and helped draft the original version of this book. JERRY L. PRINCE JONATHAN M. LINKS