# AbstractID: 6490 Title: A simple and quantitative method to optimize and monitor pediatric CT image quality 

Purpose: To describe a simple quantitative method to optimize and monitor pediatric CT image quality and dose.

Method and Materials: Measurements were performed on a multi-detector CT using helical pediatric brain and body protocols. Water phantoms were used to evaluate HU accuracy and image noise ( HU standard deviation) with increasing mAs (dose). A commercial $20-\mathrm{cm}$ water phantom was used and homemade $15-\mathrm{cm}$ and $10-\mathrm{cm}$ diameter water phantoms used to simulate pediatric conditions. Images were inspected for artifacts. Low contrast and noise measurements were performed with the Catphan $15-\mathrm{cm}$ diameter low contrast module inside and outside the Catphan phantom. Quantitative contrast, noise and contrast-to-noise ratio (CNR) measurements were obtained by placing ROIs over the target and background areas.

Results: Noise decreased with increasing mAs and was proportional to 1/SQRT (mAs). Noise were strongly dependent on object size. At constant mAs, image noise was $33 \%$ and $58 \%$ lower in the $15-\mathrm{cm}$ and $10-\mathrm{cm}$ objects respectively than in the 20 cm object. CT number accuracy in the $10-\mathrm{cm}$ object was outside the $\pm 5 \mathrm{HU}$ range (AAPM TG-66). Ring artifacts were observed on the $10-\mathrm{cm}$ images. Measured contrast was in agreement with the Catphan's nominal contrast. Measured noise in the low contrast module was in agreement with the water-phantom measurements and provided an independent noise measurement in addition to providing a CNR measurement. At constant technique, CNR increased with decreasing object size.

Conclusion: Simple $10-\mathrm{cm}$ and $15-\mathrm{cm}$ water phantoms and the $15-\mathrm{cm}$ Catphan low contrast module can be used to rapidly and quantitatively assess HU accuracy, image contrast, noise and CNR of pediatric CT protocols. Scanning requires less than 15 minutes. Quantitative analysis can be performed rapidly on most CT viewing consoles. This quantitative method can be used to optimize pediatric CT image quality and dose, to monitor pediatric CT scanner performance routinely.

