Digital Radiography: Review of current commercial offerings Eric L. Gingold, Ph.D. Department of Radiology Thomas Jefferson University Hospital Philadelphia, PA

Conflict of Interest Disclosure

- Consultant to Agfa Healthcare
- Employee of Thomas Jefferson University Hospital



Digital radiography: Historical timeline

- 1980's: powder phosphor cassette-based CR (storage phosphor) systems
- 1990's: integrated, high-throughput cassetteless CR systems

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- 2000's: electronic DR detectors







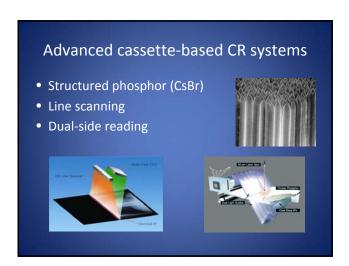
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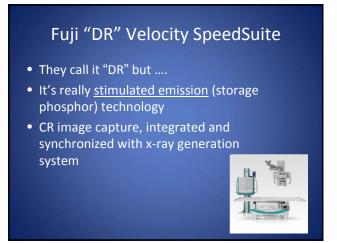
- 1980's: powder phosphor cassette-based CR (storage phosphor) systems
- 1990's: integrated, high-throughput cassette-less CR systems
- 2000's: electronic DR detectors
- 2010's: wireless, cassette-based electronic detectors

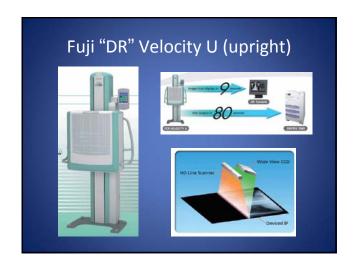


What's currently available?







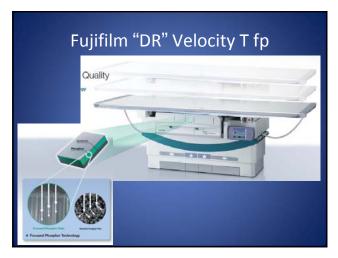




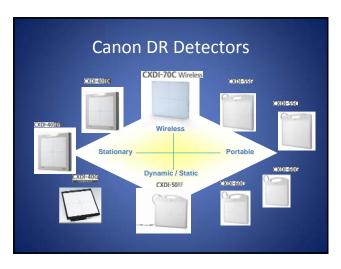


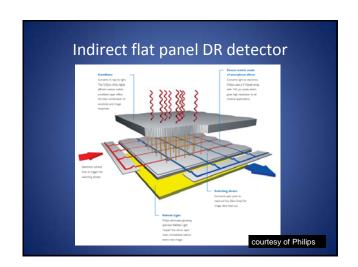




















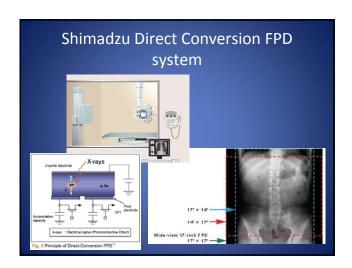














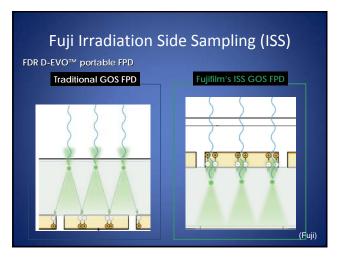




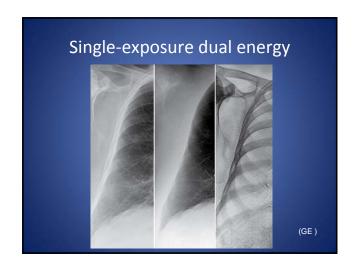




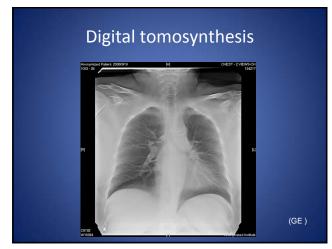


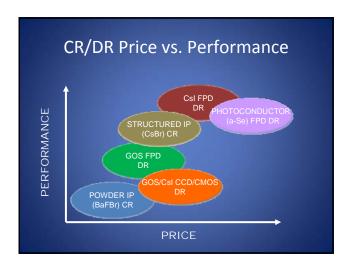


Advanced applications Conventional linear tomography CR & some DR (long exposure time) Dual energy subtraction CR (single exposure with dual screens) DR (kVp switching, rapid readout - 200 ms) Tomosynthesis DR (rapid readout)









Conclusion

- Stimulated emission storage phosphor cassettes

 still have a role in digital radiography
- Cassetteless CR and DR
 - enable high patient throughput, faster workflow
- Advanced SP and FPD design
 - increased DQE, better imaging performance
- Fast readout DR detectors
 - advanced applications, eg. tomosynthesis and DE
- Wireless cassette-based DR detectors
 - These advantages, plus bedside use and backward compatibility

Acknowledgements

- Agfa
- Canon
- Carestream
- Fuji
- GE

- Konica-Minolta
- Philips
- Shimadzu
- Siemens
- Swissray