MASTER OF SCIENCE IN MEDICAL PHYSICS

REGULATIONS

ELIGIBILITY

The candidates for admission to the first year of the Master Degree Programme of Medical Physics shall be required to have passed in B.Sc. (Physics) with 60% and above aggregate marks and Mathematics as one of the ancillary subject in regular study from a recognized university or an Examination accepted as equivalent thereto by the Academic Council of the College, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed there to are permitted to appear and qualify for the Master of Science (Medical Physics) Degree Examination of this College after a course of study of two academic years. The candidates who studied B.Sc., (Physics) through correspondence and Open University stream of University education are not eligible.

ADMISSION CRITERIA:

The admission is made on the basis of an entrance test (objective type / or Short answer questions) for a duration of Two Hours. The level of entrance Examination is from Under Graduate Physics syllabus contents. Rank list shall be prepared on the basis of equal weightages for both the qualifying examination and entrance examination.

The entrance examination shall have 100 marks,
multiple choice type, or short answer questions –
covering subjects as detailed below:

M.Sc-Medical Physics (Students admitted from 2017 – 2018 onwards)

Physics of B. Sc. standard - 75 marks

Ancillary Subjects – 25 marks

PROGRAMME EDUCATION OBJECTIVES:

The Curriculum is designed to attain the following learning goals which students shall accomplish by the time of their Post Graduation:

1. The aim of this course is designed to enable a student to optimize their learning and their knowledge by implementing in medicine and biology in order to improve health care.
2. To develop new methods & techniques for the radiology and imaging and radiotherapy related science.
3. To plan radiotherapy treatment methods, delivery, verification and execution.
4. To develop radiation dosimetry and ensure radiological safety of healthcare workers, patients and public.
5. At the end of the course the student will have an in depth knowledge in the field of Medical Physics and related sciences.

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

On successful completion of programme the following are the expected outcome

PO Number	PO Statement
PO1	To impart the quality of Medical Physics program focuses on the clinical application of radiation sciences in medicine. Students are trained to play a central role in developing, planning and implementing patient treatment programs. To develop test and evaluate equipment and procedures and be involved in ensuring safe use of radiation in a clinical setting for Medical Physics students.
PO2	To exhibit knowledge in the underlying physics and biological domains that is related to the field of medical physics.To Apply medical physics theories, methods and tools related to measurement of radiation dose (relative and absolute), verification of output from radiation producing machines, patient-specific treatment plans development, approval, and verification
PO3	To provide hands-on clinical education and to prepare the graduate for the AERB board certification examination and a professional career in radiation therapy. To Construct and deliver educational content in medical physics to the standards of the department and field.
PO4	To develop treatment plans that provides adequate target coverage while sparing normal and critical tissues.
PO5	To demonstrate an awareness of the complexity of knowledge in medical physics as well as receptiveness to alternative interpretations, new knowledge, and alternative approaches to problem solving.

M.Sc-Medical Physics (Students admitted from 2017 – 2018 onwards)

SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS

COURSE CODE	COURSE	INS. HRS / WEEK	EXAMINATIONS				
			Exam Duration (Hrs	CA	CE	Total Marks	Credit Points
SEMESTER –I							
17PMP13A	**Core-I:** Introductory Nuclear Physics	5	3	25	75	100	5
17PMP13B	**Core-II:** Fundamental Radiation Physics	6	3	25	75	100	5
17PMP13C	**Core-III:** Electronics and Biomedical Instrumentation	4	3	25	75	100	4
17PMP13D	**Core-IV:** Anatomy and physiology as Applied to Oncology and Imaging	6	3	25	75	100	5
17PMP13E	**Core-V:** Solid State Physics	5	3	25	75	100	5
17PMP13P	**Core Practical -I:** Electronics	**4**	3	80	120	200	**2**
		30				**700**	**26**
SEMESTER –II							
17PMP23A	**Core-VI:** Mathematical physics	5	3	25	75	100	5

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17PMP23B	**Core-VII:** Radiation Detectors and Instrumentation	5	3	25	75	100	5
17PMP23C	**Core-VIII:** Physics of Radiation Therapy	5	3	25	75	100	5
17PMP23D	**Core-IX:** Physics of Radiology Imaging	5	3	25	75	100	5
17PMP23E	**Core-X:** Radiation Dosimetry and Standardisation	5	3	25	75	100	5
17PMP23P	**Core Practical-II:** Medical Physics	5	6	80	120	200	2
		30				**700**	**27**
SEMESTER –III							
17PMP33A	**Core-XI:** Advanced Radiotherapy Physics	6	3	25	75	100	5
17PMP33B	**Core-XII:** Physics of Nuclear Medicine	6	3	25	75	100	5
17PMP33C	**Core-XIII:** Radiation Biology	6	3	25	75	100	5
17PMP33D	**Core-XIV:** Radiation Hazards Evaluation and Control	6	3	25	75	100	5
17PMP33P	**Core Practical-III:** Medical Physics	6	6	80	120	200	3

17PMP33T	**Medical Physics Field Training**	**Grade: A to C**					
		30				**600**	**23**
SEMESTER –IV							
17PMP43V	Project Work and Viva-Voce			100	150	250	14
						250	**14**
					TOTAL	**2250**	**90**

Note:

- As per the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board safety code: AERB/RF-SC/MED-1 has recommended the candidates must complete an internship of minimum 12 Months in a recognized well- equipped radiation therapy department after successful completion of the requisite professional course in Medical Physics to work as Medical Physicist in a Radiotherapy facility in India.
- Candidates will be eligible for RSO examination only if, he/ she have to complete minimum 12 Months of internship in a recognized well-equipped radiation therapy department.

M.Sc-Medical Physics (Students admitted from 2017 – 2018 onwards)

FOR PROGRAMME COMPLETION

Students have to complete the following Subjects:

1. Core papers in I, II, III and IV Semesters.
2. Core practical in I, II and III Semesters.
3. Project and Viva - Voce in IV Semester

MEDICAL PHYSICS FIELD TRAINING PROGRAMME:

- During end of Second Semester vacation the students should undergo for 30 days summer training programme in a major cancer hospitals across the country as field training.
- The course will be jointly organized by NGP as well as Kovai Medical Center and Hospital (KMCH). The students will be trained at the KMCH for clinical related aspects.
- Summer training programme and KMCH field training programme Evaluation of the report done by the internal examiner in the III Semester.
- Based on their performance Grade will be awarded as A to C

  A- 75 marks and above

  B- 60-74 Marks

  C- 50-59 Marks

  Below 50 marks- Reappear (RA)

M.Sc-Medical Physics (Students admitted from 2017 – 2018 onwards)

Total Credit Distribution

Course	Credits	Total		Credits	Cumulative Total
Core Theory	5	13 x 100	1300	65	90
	4	1x100	100	4	
Core Practical	2	2x 200	400	4	
	3	1x200	200	3	
Core Project	14	1x250	250	14	
Total			**2250**	**90**	**90**

M.Sc-Medical Physics (Students admitted from 2017 – 2018 onwards)

***Earning Extra credits is not mandatory for course completion**

Extra Credits

Rules:

The students can earn extra credit only if they complete the above during the course period (I to III sem) and based on the following criteria. Proof of Completion must be submitted in the beginning of IV Semester. (Earning Extra credits is not mandatory for Course completion)

1. Student can opt Hindi/ French/ Other foreign Language approved by certified Institutions to earn one credit. The certificate(Hindi) must be

Subject	Credit	Total credits
Publication with ISSN Journal	**1**	**1**
Hindi /Other Foreign language	**1**	**1**
Paper Presented in Sponsored National/ International Seminar/conference/ workshop	**1**	**1**
Self study paper Prescribed By Department	**1**	**1**
Representation – Academic/Sports /Social Activities/ Extra Curricular Activities at University/ District/ State/ National/ International	**1**	**1**
Total		**5**

obtained from **Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha** and He/ she

has to enroll and complete during their course period (**first to Third semester)**

2. Student can opt for Diploma/certificate/CPT/ACS Inter/ NPTEL Course to earn one credit extra. Student who opt for Diploma/ Certificate course have to enroll any diploma/certificate course offered by Bharathiar University through our Institution. Student who opt for CPT/ ACS/CMA have to enroll and complete at foundation level during the course period. The course content of which shall be equivalent to that prescribed by ICAI/ICMA/ICSI. Students who opt for NPTEL course should complete certificate through NPTEL.
3. Award Winners in Academic/ Representation in Sports /Social Activities/ Extra Curricular/ Co-Curricular Activities at University/ District/ State/ National/ International level can earn one credit extra.
4. Student can earn one credit, if they complete any one Self study paper prescribed by the concerned department.

Self study paper offered by the Medical Physics Department

S. No.	Semester	Course Code	Course Title
1.	**III**	**16PMPSS1**	Principle of Hospital Practice and care of patient
2.		**16PMPSS2**	Programing in C++

5. Award Winners in /Social Activities/ Extra Curricular /Co-Curricular Activities / Representation in Sports at University/ District/ State/ National/ International level can earn one credit extra.

17PMP13A	CORE- I: INTRODUCTORY NUCLEAR PHYSICS	SEMESTER - I

PREAMBLE

To enable students to learn and apply the basic principles, theory and concepts of Nuclear Physics.

COURSE OUTCOMES

On the successful completion of the programme, students will able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level
CO1	Understand Nucleus, its energy states and radioactivity principles.	K2
CO2	Understand and Applications of decay types and Nuclear reactions.	K3
CO3	Understand concepts of accelerators and their medical applications.	K2
CO4	Compare and understand various nuclear models and nuclear reactions.	K2
CO5	Interpret different types of spectroscopy with varied detectors.	K3

Mapping with Programme Outcomes

COS/POS	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	S	M	S	M	S
CO2	M	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	S	S	M	M
CO4	S	S	S	S	S
CO5	M	S	S	M	S

S-Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

17PMP13A	CORE- I: **INTRODUCTORY NUCLEAR PHYSICS**	**SEMESTER - I**

Hours Per Week: 5
Credits: 5

CONTENTS

UNIT – I: NUCLEUS

General properties of nuclei – constituents of nuclei, nuclear size, nuclear radii, nuclear mass –nuclear units- atomic mass unit, electron volt- binding energy - systematic of binding energy - mass defect, mass excess, packing and binding fraction - discovery of radioactivity – radioactive decay- activity, half life, mean life, decay constant - radioactive series – radioactive equilibrium- secular, transient, non equilibrium.

UNIT – II: RADIOACTIVE DECAY TYPES

Alpha decay – energetics and spectrum- beta decay and its energies – origin of continuous beta spectrum- neutrino hypothesis – properties of neutrino- nuclear isomerism- gamma decay – nature of gamma rays- internal conversion – positron emission- electron capture- nuclear fission and it's discovery - energy release in fission - nature of the fission fragments - energy distribution between the fission fragments - fissile and fertile materials - spontaneous fission - source of energy in stars - nuclear reactions and its types - conservation laws - Q values - cross section.

UNIT – III: PARTICLE ACCELERATORS

Introduction - classification and performance characteristics of accelerators - industrial, medical and research applications – resonant

transformer – cascade generator - Van de Graff generator - cyclotron - betatron - syncro cyclotron- linear accelerator - microtron– electron syncrotron – proton syncrotron – details of accelerator facilities in India.

UNIT – IV: NUCLEAR MODELS, FISSION AND FUSION REACTORS

Shell model, Liquid drop model - fission - energetics of fission process, controlled fission reactions - chain reaction – basics of reactor - Gas cooled reactors - advanced gas cooled reactors- pressurized water reactor - boiling water reactor - heavy water reactor - breeder reactor. Fusion process - characteristics of fusion - solar fusion -controlled fusion reactors - critical conditions - four factor formula.

TEXT BOOKS

1. *Enge. H* ,1983. **Introduction to Nuclear Physics**, 1st Edition, Addison Wesley publisher.
2. *Goshal. S. N*, 1997. Nuclear **Physics**, 4th Edition, S. Chand Ltd publisher.
3. *Stefaan Tavernier*, 2010. **Experimental Techniques in Nuclear and Particle Physics**, 4th Edition, Springer publisher.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. *Kenneth Krane. S*, 1987. **Introductory Nuclear Physics,** 3rd Edition, John Wiley and Springer publisher.
2. *MuraleedharaVarier. M*, 2009. **Nuclear Radiation Detection, Measurements and Analysis**, 2nd edition, Narosa publisher.

17PMP13B	CORE II- **FUNDAMENTAL RADIATION PHYSICS**	**SEMESTER I**

PREAMBLE

To build the knowledge and concepts in Non Ionizing Radiation, Ionizing Radiation, X-ray production and interactions of photons, charged particle and neutrons with matter.

COURSE OUTCOMES

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level
CO1	To compare and understand the concept of Non Ionizing Radiation, Explain radiofrequency ablation and how it's clinically applied for patient treatment and to understand the basic concept of classification of LASER and its uses in medicine.	K4
CO2	To become familiar with x-ray tube construction and safe operation of the tube and to explain the function of an image intensifier, television cameras, monitors and fluoroscopic recording devices.	K4
CO3	To acquaint students with the concept of atomic and nuclear physics concepts will be able apply the theories of atomic physics nuclear reactions uncertainty and exclusion principles to radiation physics.	K4
CO4	Describe the processes excitation and ionization, bremstralung and Cerenkov radiation.	K5
CO5	To be able to determine neutron reaction and characterize the fission process and to able to understand neutron diffusion theory and its limitations.	K5

Mapping with Programme Outcomes

COS/POS	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	S	S	S	S	S
CO2	M	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	S	S

S- Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

17PMP13B	CORE II- **FUNDAMENTAL RADIATION PHYSICS**	**SEMESTER I**

Hours Per Week: 6
Credits: 5

CONTENTS

UNIT- 1: NON IONIZING RADIATION

Different sources of non ionizing radiation - radio frequency, microwaves, infrared, visible and ultra violet radiation production, physical properties and their interaction with tissues - electrical impedance and biological impedance –Thermography, Radio frequency ablation.

Lasers: Theory and mechanism- interaction of laser radiation with tissues - photothermal -photochemical - photoablation - electromechanical effect - lasers in dermatology, oncology and cell biology.

UNIT-2: X-RAY GENERATORS

Discovery - production - properties of X-rays -characteristics and continuous spectra - design of hot cathode X-ray tube - basic requirements of medical diagnostic, therapeutic and industrial radiographic tubes - rotating anode tubes - hooded anode tubes - industrial X-ray tubes - X-ray tubes for crystallography - rating of tubes - safety devices in X-ray tubes – rayproof and shockproof tubes - insulation and cooling of X-ray tubes - mobile and dental units – maintenance of X-ray tube unit.

Filament and high voltage transformers - highvoltage circuits - half-wave and full-wave rectifiers - condenser discharge apparatus - three phase apparatus - voltage doubling circuits - current and voltage stabilizers -

automatic exposure control - automatic brightness control- measuring instruments - measurement of kV and mA - timers - control panels - complete X-ray circuit - image intensifiers and closed circuit TV systems – flat panel technology.

UNIT-3: INTERACTION OF PHOTONS WITH MATTER

Ionization–photon beam exponential attenuation–Rayleigh scattering – Thomson scattering - Photoelectric effect – Compton effect - energy absorption – Pair production – attenuation, energy transfer and mass energy absorption coefficients – relative importance of various types of interactions.

UNIT-4: INTERACTION OF CHARGED PARTICLES WITH MATTER

Classical theory of inelastic collisions with atomic electrons – energy loss per ion pair by primary and secondary ionization – dependence of collision energy losses on the physical and chemical state of the absorber – cerenkov radiation – electron absorption process – scattering, excitation and ionization – radiative collision – bremsstrahlung – range energy relation – continuous slowing down approximation (CSDA) – straight ahead approximation and detour factors – transmission and depth dependence methods for determination of particle penetration - empirical relations between range and energy – back scattering.

Interaction of heavy charged particles- Energy loss by collision – range energy relation – Bragg curve – specific ionization – stopping power – Bethe Bloch formula

UNIT-5: INTERACTION OF NEUTRONS WITH MATTER

Neutron Sources – properties – energy classifications – elastic and inelastic scattering coefficients and cross sections – energy transfer and logarthimic energy decrement-nuclear reactions – dependence on E and Z – (n,p), (n,2n), (n,f) and other reactions – neutron activation, radio isotope production.

TEXT BOOKS

1. *MarkolfNeimz. H*, 1996. **Laser-Tissue Interactions**, 3rd Edition, Springer Verlag publisher.
2. *Johns. H. E and Cunningham*, 1984. **The Physics of radiology**, 4th Edition, Charles C Thomas Publishers.
3. *Attix. F. H*, 2004. **Introduction to Radiological Physics and Radiation Dosimetry**, 4th Edition, Viley VCH, Verlog publisher.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. *Podgarsak. E. B*, 2010. **Radiation Physics for Medical Physicists**, 2nd Edition, Springer Verlag publisher.
2. *Podgarsak. E. B*, 2005. **Radiation Oncology Physics: Handbook for Teachers and Students**, IAEA, Vienna publisher.
3. *Curry,T.S. Dowdey and J.E. Murry,R.C,*1984. **Christensen's introduction to the Physics of diagnostic radiology**, 3rd Edition, Philadelphia,Lea&Febiger publisher.
4. *Chesney,D.N. &Chesney,M.O*, 1984. **X-ray equipment for student radiographers,** 3rd Edition, Mosby publisher.

17PMP13C	COREIII- **ELECTRONICS AND BIOMEDICAL INSTRUMENTATION**	**SEMESTER I**

PREAMBLE

To enable the students to develop knowledge of how instruments work in the various department and laboratories of a hospital and thereby recognize their limitations

COURSE OUTCOMES

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level
CO1	Explain the construction and application of standard circuit configurations and identify the component types and connections used to build functioning electronic circuits.	K3
CO2	Acquired knowledge about solving problems related to number systems and Boolean algebra and ability to identify, analyze and design combinational circuits.	K3
CO3	Ability to identify basic architecture of different Microprocessors. Foster ability to understand the internal architecture and interfacing of different peripheral devices with 8085 Microprocessor.	K4
CO4	Describe the concept of action potential, electrode theory and various bioelectric potentials generated in human body and related equipments, Interpret various computer aided devices for biomedical applications.	K5
CO5	Acquired knowledge about hardware to process audio & speech signals and ability to relate human physiology and anatomy with signal processing paradigms.	K5

M.Sc-Medical Physics (Students admitted from 2017 – 2018 onwards)

Mapping with Programme Outcomes

COS/POS	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	M	S	S	S	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	S	S

S- Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

17PMP13C	COREIII- **ELECTRONICS AND BIOMEDICAL INSTRUMENTATION**	**SEMESTER I**

Hours Per Week: 4
Credits: 4

CONTENTS

UNIT- 1: BASIC ELECTRONICS

Zener diode - characteristics - voltage regulator circuits - bipolar junction transistors - CB and CE configuration characteristics. FET, MOSFET- principle of operation – characteristics - JFET Amplifier. Op-Amp-circuit symbol-ideal Op-Amp characteristics-CMRR-applications: adder, subtractor, analog integrator, analog differentiator, voltage-to-current converter, current-to-voltage converter and logarithmic amplifier.

UNIT- 2: DIGITAL ELECTRONICS

Logic gates - Boolean algebra - Boolean laws – De-Morgan's theorem - implementation of logic circuits from truth table – sum-of-products method – products-of-sum method - combinational circuits: multiplexer and de-multiplexer circuits - BCD to decimal decoders

Seven segment decoders - decimal to BCD encoder - arithmetic building blocks: half-adder and full-adder - digital comparator. Flip Flops: RS, Clocked RS, D-Flip Flop, edge-triggered D flip flop – J K flip flop- sequential logic circuits: registers - shift registers – applications. Counters: ripple counters up, down and up-down ripple counters - asynchronous and synchronous counters- A/D and D/A converters.

UNIT- 3: MICROPROCESSOR

8085A- architecture and pin configuration - basic 8085 instructions – assembly language programming.

UNIT- 4: PHYSIOLOGICAL ASSIST DEVICES

Cardiac pacemakers – natural and artificial pacemakers-pacemaker batteries-defibrillator-A.C./D.C synchronized defibrillator – stimulators – bladder stimulators – heart lung machine various types of oxygenators-kidney machine – hemodialysing units – peritonealdialysis.

UNIT-5: BIOELECTRIC SIGNAL RECORDING AND CLINICAL EQUIPMENT

Bioelectric potentials – resting and action potentials –surface, needle and micro electrodes - flame photometer – Spectroflurophotometer – pH meters – audiometer – endoscopes.

TEXT BOOKS

1. *Santanue Chattopadhyay*, 2006. **a text book of Electronics**, 1st Edition, New Central Book Agency publisher. Kolkata,
2. *Malvino. A. P and Leach. D. P*, 1994. **Digital Principles and Applications**, 5th Edition, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co publisher, New Delhi.
3. *Mathur. A. P*, 2005. **Introduction to Microprocessors**, 3rd Edition, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Co, New Delhi.

REFERENCE BOOK

1. Bhattacharya. A. B, 2007. **Electronic Principles and Applications,** 2nd Edition, New Central Book Agency, Kolkata.

17PMP13D	COREIV:**ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY AS APPLIED TO RADIOLOGY IMAGING AND RADIATION ONCOLOGY**	**SEMESTER -I**

PREAMBLE

To understand the structure and function of organs, Tumor pathology, clinical aspects of radiation oncology and to provide information on cancer site specific solid tumors. This includes etiology, diagnosis, treatment, symptom management, and expected outcomes.

COURSE OUTCOMES

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level
CO1	To be able to understand the normal organization of the body at cellular, tissue, organ and organ systematic levels and be able to account for the anatomy of the organ systems divided into: the musculoskeletal system, the nervous system with sensory organs and skin, and circulation, respiration, digestion, urogenital organs and endocrine organs.	K3
CO2	To become familiar with anatomy of human body, nomenclature and surface anatomy and radiographic anatomy.	K4
CO3	Describe the indications for and complications of various interventions employed alone or in combination in the management of patients.	K4
CO4	Understand site specific signs, symptoms, diagnosis and management for all types of cancer including AIDS related cancer.	K5
CO5	To Apply knowledge of the outcomes of various treatment methods, including the interpretation of clinical trials and statistical analysis, to the management of the patient.	K5

Mapping with Programme Outcomes

COS/POS	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	S	S	S	S	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	S	S

S- Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

17PMP13D	COREIV:**ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY AS APPLIED TO RADIOLOGY IMAGING AND RADIATION ONCOLOGY**	**SEMESTER -I**

Hours Per Week: 6
Credits: 5

CONTENTS

UNIT- 1: STRUCTURE & FUNCTION OF ORGANS, SYSTEMS & THEIR COMMON DISEASES

Skin, Lymphatic system, Skeletal system, Nervous system, Endocrine system, Cardiovascular, Respiratory system, Digestive system (Gastro-Intestinal), Excretory system, Reproductive system, Special senses.

UNIT- 2: BASIC, RADIOGRAPHIC ANATOMY AND TUMOR PATHOLOGY

Anatomy of human body, nomenclature & surface anatomy, radiographic Anatomy (including cross sectional anatomy – Identify the different organs/structures on plain x-rays, CT scans and other available imaging modalities. Normal anatomy & deviation for abnormalities. Tumor pathology and carcinogenesis, basic pathological features of cancers and interpretation of clinico-pathological data.

UNIT- 3: CLINICAL ASPECTS OF RADIATION ONCOLOGY

Radiation therapy, surgery, chemotherapy, hormone therapy, immunotherapy & radionuclide therapy, benign and malignant disease, methods of spread of malignant disease, staging and grading systems, treatment intent – curative & palliative, cancer prevention and public education and early detection & screening- patient management on treatment – side effects related to radiation and dose – acute & late –

monitoring and common management of side effects – information and communication.

UNIT- 4: SITE SPECIFIC SIGNS, SYMPTOMS, DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT

Head and Neck, Breast, Gynecological, Gastro-Intestinal tract, Genito-Urinary, Lung & Thorax, Lymphomas &Leukemias& other cancers including AIDS related cancers.

UNIT-5: PROFESSIONAL ASPECTS AND ROLE OF MEDICAL PHYSICISTS

General patient care - principles of professional practice – medical terminology – research & professional writing – patient privacy – ethical & cultural issues. Legal aspects – confidentiality, informed consent, health and safety.

TEXT BOOKS

1. *Ross and Wilson,* 2014. **Anatomy and Physiology in Health and Illness** by Anne Waugh, Allison Grant , 12th Edition, published by Churchill Livingstone.
2. *Leonard L. Gunderson MD MS FASTRO (Author), Joel E. Tepper MD(Author*) 2011. Clinical Radiation Oncology, 3rd edition, published by Saunders,.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. *Hollinshead W.H*, 1997. **Text Book of Anatomy**, 5th Edition, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins
2. *Henry Gray,* 2009. **Anatomy and physiology**,30th Edition ,Philadelphia: Lea &Febiger

17PMP13E	CORE- V: SOLID STATE PHYSICS	SEMESTER I

PREAMBLE

To enable students to learn and apply the basic principles, theory and concepts of Solid State Physics.

COURSE OUTCOMES

On the successful completion of the programme, students will able to demonstrate

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level
CO1	Basic understanding of various crystal structures and forces associated with it.	K2
CO2	Application of lattice structures heat processes associated with it.	K3
CO3	Understanding theories of various metals and semiconductors and their mobility phenomena.	K2
CO4	Comparing and understanding types of magnetic materials.	K2
CO5	Interpreting different types of superconductivity and their applications.	K3

Mapping with Programme Outcomes

COs / POs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	S	M	S	M	S
CO2	M	S	S	M	S
CO3	S	S	S	M	M
CO4	S	S	S	S	S
CO5	M	S	S	M	S

S-Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

17PMP13E	CORE- V: SOLID STATE PHYSICS	SEMESTER I

Hours per Week :5

Credit: 5

CONTENTS

UNIT-1: CRYSTAL PHYSICS

Types of lattices - miller indices - simple crystal structures - crystal diffraction - Bragg's law - reciprocal lattice (sc, bcc, fcc) - Laue equations - structure factor - atomic form factor - types of crystal binding - cohesive energy of ionic crystals - Madelung constant - inert gas crystals - Vander Waal - Landon equation - metal crystals - hydrogen bonded crystals.

UNIT-2: LATTICE DYNAMICS

Monoatomic lattices - lattice with two atoms per primitive cell - first brillouin zone - group and phase velocities - quantization of lattice vibrations - phonon momentum - inelastic scattering by phonons - Debye's theory of lattice heat capacity - Einstein's model and Debye's model of specific heat - thermal expansion - thermal conductivity - Umklapp processes.

UNIT-3: THEORY OF METALS AND SEMICONDUCTORS

Free electrons gas in three dimensions - electronic heat capacity - Wiedmann-Franz law - Hall effect - band theory of metals and semiconductors - Bloch theorem - Kronig-Penny model -semiconductors - intrinsic carrier concentration - mobility - impurity conductivity - fermi surfaces and construction - experimental methods in fermi surface studies - de Haas Van Alphen effect.

UNIT-4: MAGNETISM

Elementary ideas of dia, para and ferro magnetism - quantum theory of paramagnetism - Rare earth ion - Hund's rule - quenching of orbital angular momentum - adiabatic demagnetization - quantum theory of ferromagnetism - Curie point - exchange integral - Heisenberg's interpretation of Weiss field - ferromagnetic domains - bloch Wall - spin waves - quantization - magnons - thermal excitation of magnons - Curie temperature and susceptibility of ferrimagnets - theory of antiferromagnetism - Neel temperature.

UNIT-5: SUPER CONDUCTIVITY

Experimental facts-occurrence - effect of magnetic fields - Meissner effect - entropy and heat capacity - energy gap - microwave and infrared properties - type I and II superconductors - theoretical explanation - thermodynamics of super conducting transition - London equation - coherence length - BCS Theory - single particle tunneling - Josephson tunneling - DC and AC Josephson effects - high temperature super conductors - SQUIDS.

TEXT BOOKS

1. *Kittel. C,* 2005. **Introduction to Solid State Physics,** 7th Edition, Wiley, New York

2. *Pillai. S. O*, 2002. **Solid State Physics,** 6th Edition, New Age International, New Delhi

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Blakemore. J. S, 1985. **Solid State Physics**, 2nd Edition, Publisher Cambridge

University

2. *Dekker. A. J*, 1986. **Solid State Physics,** 2nd Edition**,** Macmillan India, New

Delhi

3. *Pillai. S. O*, 2007. **Problems and Solutions in Solid State Physics**,

4thEdition, New Age International, New Delhi.

17PMP13P	CORE PRACTICAL–I ELECTRONICS	SEMESTER – I

Hours Per Week : 4
Credit: 2

1. Zener regulated power supply and percentage of regulation.
2. Transistor characteristics- CB configuration.
3. Transistor characteristics- CE configuration.
4. Single stage R-C coupled transistor amplifier.
5. FET characteristics.
6. Single stage FET amplifier- CS configuration.
7. OP-Amp applications- Adder, Subtractor, Differentiator and Integrator.
8. Logic gates OR, AND, NOT, NOR and NAND Gates.
9. NAND gate as a universal gate.
10. Half adder and Full adder.
11. A/D and D/A converters.
12. Microprocessor programming.
13. Programs using C
14. Programs using MATLAB.
15. Programs using MATHEMATICA.
16. Programs using STATISTICA.
17. Photosensitive diodes
18. Hall effect

M.Sc-Medical Physics (Students admitted from 2017 – 2018 onwards)

17PMP23A	COREVI: MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS	SEMESTER II

PREAMBLE

The main objective of this course is to provide the student with a repertoire of mathematical methods that are essential to the solution of advanced problems encountered in the fields of applied Medical Physics

COURSE OUTCOMES

On the successful completion of the course, student will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level
CO 1	Learn about Basic Concepts of probability theory, statistical distributions and frequency distributions	K3
CO 2	Learn the Concept of Application of Poisson's Statistics, Goodness-of-fit tests, Sampling and Sampling distributions.	K4
CO 3	Interpret the Simultaneous linear equations concept to solve problems.	K4
CO 4	Apply the Concept of Test of randomness and random number generation	K5
CO 5	Develop Programming Skills in C++, MATLAB/ MATHEMATICA, and STATISTICA	K4

Mapping with Programme Outcomes

COS/POS	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	S	M	S	S	S
CO2	S	M	S	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	M	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	S	S

S- Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

17PMP23A	COREVI**: MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS**	**SEMESTER II**

Hours Per Week: 5

Credits: 5

CONTENTS

UNIT- 1: PROBABILITY, STATISTICS AND ERRORS

Probability - addition and multiplication laws of probability, conditional probability, population, variates, collection, tabulation and graphical representation of data.

Basic ideas of statistical distributions frequency distributions, averages or measures of central tendency, arithmetic mean, properties of arithmetic mean, median, mode, geometric mean, harmonic mean, dispersion, standard deviation, root mean square deviation, standard error and variance, moments, skewness and kurtosis.

Application to radiation detection - uncertainty calculations, error propagation, time distribution between background and sample, minimum detectable limit.

Binomial distribution, Poisson distribution, Gaussian distribution, exponential distribution - additive property of normal variates, confidence limits, Bivariate distribution, Correlation and Regression, Chi-Square distribution, t-distribution, F-distribution.

UNIT - 2: COUNTING AND MEDICAL STATISTICS

Statistics of nuclear counting - Application of Poisson's statistics - Goodness-of-fit tests - Lexie's divergence coefficients Pearson's chi-square test and its extension - Random fluctuations Evaluation of equipment performance - Signal-to-noise ratio - Selection of operating voltage -

Preset of rate meters and recorders - Efficiency and sensitivity of radiation detectors - Statistical aspects of gamma ray and beta ray counting - Special considerations in gas counting and counting with proportional counters - Statistical accuracy in double isotope technique.
Sampling and sampling distributions - confidence intervals. Clinical study designs and clinical trials. Hypothesis testing and errors. Regression analysis.

UNIT - 3: NUMERICAL METHODS

Why numerical methods, accuracy and errors on calculations - round-off error, evaluation of formulae. Iteration for Solving x = g(x), Initial Approximation and Convergence Criteria. Interpolations: Finite differences- Forward –Backward- Central differences-Newton-Gregory forward, backward interpolation Formulae for equal intervals-Missing terms-Lagrange's interpolation formula for unequal intervals-Inverse interpolations -Curve fitting - Principle of least squares - Discrete Fourier Transform - Fast Fourier Transform - Applications – Random waveforms and noise.
Simultaneous linear equations: Gauss elimination method - Jordan's modification. - Inverse of a matrix by Gauss - Jordan Method - Roots of nonlinear equations: Newton- Raphson method - Iterative rule - Termination criteria -Taylor series - approximating the derivation - numerical differentiation formulas - Introduction to numerical quadrature - Trapezoidal rule - Simpson's 2/3 rule - Simpson's Three-Eighth rule - Picard's method - Taylor's method -Euler's method - the modified Euler's method - Runge-Kutta method.

UNIT -4: MONTE CARLO METHOD

Random variables - discrete random variables - continuous random variables- probability density function - discrete probability density function - continuous probability distributions - cumulative distribution function - accuracy and precision - law of large number - central limit theorem - random numbers and their generation - tests for randomness - inversion random sampling technique including worked examples - integration of simple 1-D integrals including worked examples.

UNIT 5: COMPUTATIONAL TOOLS & TECHNIQUES

Computational packages: Overview of programming in C++, MATLAB/ MATHEMATICA, and STATISTICA in data analysis and graphics.

TEXT BOOKS

1. *Hoffman*, 2001. **Numerical Methods for Engineers and Scientists,** 2nd Edition Revised and Expanded, Marcel Dekker Inc
2. *E. Balagurusamy* , 2013. **Object Oriented Programming with C++** by , 6th Edition, TMH Publisher
3. *Croxton*, 2007. **Elementary Statistics**, 3rd Edition, Publ., New York; Korr. Nachdruck der

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. *Dahlberg G*, 2007. **Statistical Method of Medical & Biology students**, 4th Edition, G. Allen & Unwin ltd.
2. *Bajpai. A. C,callus. I. M and Fairley. J. A*, 1977. **Numerical Methods for Engineers and scientists – A students course book**, 2nd Edition, John Wiley &sons.

17PMP23B	COREVII: RADIATION DETECTORS AND INSTRUMENTATION	SEMESTER-II

PREAMBLE

To introduce students to various types of detectors used to measure high-energy (ionizing) radiations, the electronic systems used to count and measure high-energy radiations, and the general properties of radiation detection systems.

COURSE OUTCOMES

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level
CO1	How to detect and measure radiation fields and various types of radiation (alpha, beta, gamma, and neutron) emitted from radioactive materials or produced by machines.	K3
CO2	Function of scintillation detectors and methods of its detection And discuss about semiconductors detectors, Radiographic and Radiochromic Films and TLD reader Detection Process and its characteristics Recent advances radiation detection principles and its method	K6
CO3	To understand and analyze the concept the Dosimetric instruments, Medial Application and calibration and maintenance of dosimeters	K6
CO4	Explain about the protection instruments for X-ray, Photon, Electron, neutron and contamination instruments.	K5
CO5	Describe about the nuclear medicine instruments	K5

Mapping with Programme Outcomes

COS/POS	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	S	S	S	S	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	S	S

S- Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

17PMP23B	**COREVII: RADIATION DETECTORS AND**	**SEMESTER-II**

	INSTRUMENTATION	

Hours Per Week: 5
Credits: 5

CONTENTS

UNIT - 1: INTRODUCTION TO RADIATION MEASUREMENTS AND GAS FILLED DETECTORS

Statistical nature of radiation emission - errors, accuracy andprecision of measurements - types of errors.

Principle of gas filled detectors- relationship between high voltageand charge collected - ionization chambers - construction of condenser type chamber, thimble chambers- Gas multiplication- Proportional Counters, Geiger muller Counters - dead time and recovery time – quenching - characteristics of organic and inorganic counters.

UNIT-2: PRINCIPLES OF RADIATION DETECTION USING SCINTILLATION AND OTHER DETECTORS

Different types - the relationship between pulse height and energyand type of incident particle - photomultiplier tube - assembly of a scintillation counter and role of light pipes - dead time of scintillation counters - sources of background in a scintillation counter - resolving time – resolving power

Radiographic and Radio chromic films – Semi conductor detectors- different types-damage due to radiation- chemical systems- Thermoluminesce dosimeters (TLD) – detection process- glow curve and

dose response - common TLD materials and their characteristics – fading - residual TL and annealing for reuse.

Optically stimulated luminescence dosimeters (OSLD) - Radio photo luminescent dosimeters - Neutron detectors – nuclear track emulsions for fast neutrons – solid state nuclear track detectors (SSNTD) – calorimeters – new developments.

UNIT- 3: DOSIMETRY INSTRUMENTS

Dosimeters based on condenser chambers – Pocket chambers – dosimeters based on current measurement – different types of electrometers – MOSFET, Vibrating condenser and Varactor bridge types – secondary standard therapy level dosimeters – Farmers dosimeters – Radiation field analyzer (RFA) – radioisotope calibrator – multipurpose dosimeters – water phantom dosimetry systems – brachytheraphy dosimeters – Thermo luminescent dosimeter readers for medical applications – calibration and maintenance of dosimeters.

UNIT-4: PROTECTION INSTRUMENTS

TLD badge readers–PM film densitometers–glass dosimeters readers - digital pocket dosimeters using solid state devices and GM counters – Teletector – industrial gamma radiography survey meter – gamma area (Zone) alarm monitors - contamination monitors for alpha, beta and gamma radiation – hand and foot monitors - laundry and portal monitors - scintillation monitors for X and gamma radiations – neutron monitors, tissue equivalent survey meters – flux meter and dose equivalent monitors – pocket neutron monitors -teledose systems.

UNIT-5: NUCLEAR MEDICINE INSTRUMENTS

Instruments for counting and spectrometry – portable counting systems for alpha and beta radiation – gamma ray spectrometers – multichannel analyzer – liquid scintillation counting system – RIA counters – whole body counters – air monitors for radioactive particulates and gases- details of commercially available instruments and systems.

TEXT BOOKS

1. *Knoll. G. F, 2000*. **Radiation detection and measurement**, 3rd Edition, John Wiley publisher
2. *Meredith. W. J and Massey. J.B,*1972. **Fundamental Physics of Radiology**, 2nd Edition, John Wright and sons, UK.
3. *Nicholas Tsoulfanidis*, 1995. **Measurement and Detection of Radiation**, 2nd Edition, Taylor & Francis.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. *Price W.J, 1964.* **Nucleus Radiation detection,** 2nd Edition**,** McGraw-Hill, New York.
2. *Kapoor. S. S and. Ramamurthy. V*, 1986. **Nuclear Radiation Detectors,** 1st Edition**,** New Age International (p) Ltd.
3. *Greening. J. R,* 1985., **Fundamentals of Radiation Dosimetry,Medical PhysicsHand Book Series No.6**, 2nd Edition, Adam Hilger Ltd., Bristol.

17PMP23C	COREVIII**:PHYSICS OF RADIATION THERAPY**	**SEMESTER-II**

PREAMBLE

To understand the dosimetry, characteristics of the radiation beam and dose distributions, the physics of therapy machines, treatment techniques, treatment planning and dose computation. Both the physics of external beam therapy and brachytherapy is covered.

COURSE OUTCOMES

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level
CO1	Discuss the technological principles, physics concepts and instrumentation relevant to the practice of Radiation Therapy	K4
CO2	Be able to define the following terms including Isocenter, SAD (Source-to-Axis Distance), Central Axis of the Beam, Dose Maximum, Output, Target Dose, Prescription Depth, Field Size Correction Factor, Tissue-maximum Ratio, Equivalent Square Field Size, Irregular Fields, Inverse Square (Distance) Correction, Attenuation Factors, Off-Axis Factor, Isocenter	K5
CO3	Discuss contemporary image processing and visualization techniques as they apply to Radiation Therapy	K5
CO4	Discuss different technical and dosimetrical aspects of interstitial, endoluminal and endocavitary brachytherapy Explain the main clinical subjects: gynaecological (cervix, endometrium), head and neck (oral cavity, oropharynx) , Breast and prostate	K5
CO5	Describe about the electron beam therapy and its treatment techniques	K5

Mapping with Programme Outcomes

COS/POS	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	S	S	S	S	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S

CO3	S	S	S	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	S	S

S- Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

17PMP23C	**CORE THERAPY**	**SEMESTER-II**

Hours Per Week: 5
Credits: 5

CONTENTS

UNIT-1: THERAPY BEAM GENERATORS

Kilo voltage therapy X-rayUnits - spectral distribution of kV x-rays and effect of filtration - thoraeus filter - output calibration procedure - Telecobalt units**:** Construction and working, source design, beam shutter mechanisms - beam collimation, penumbra and its types, trimmers and breast cones, isocentric gantry.

Linear accelerator- Design- Principle and function of klystron and magnetron, traveling and standing waveguide, pulse modulators and auxiliary systems, bending magnet systems, treatment beam production - X-rays - electron beam, beam collimation, asymmetric collimator, multileaf collimator, dose monitoring and beam stabilization - electron contamination- relative merits and demerits of kV x-rays, gamma rays, MV x-rays and electron beams.

UNIT-2: CENTRAL AXIS DOSIMETRY PARAMETERS

Percentage depth doses (PDD), tissue air ratio(TAR), back scatter factor/Peak scatter factor (BSF/PSF) - tissue phantom ratio (TPR) - tissue maximum ratio (TMR)- collimator scatter factor, phantom scatter factor and total scatter factors - relationship between TAR and PDD and its applications - relationship between TMR and PDD and its applications – scatter air ratio(SAR) – scatter maximum ratio(SMR)- off axis ratio field factors- surface dose and buildup region- Isodose chart- Measurements of Isodose curves – parameters of isodose curves – Wedge filters – combination of radiation fields– Isocentric techniques – Wedged field

technique – Wedge angle- ICRU 50, 62, 83 Target Volumes, ICRU reference points.

UNIT-3: TREATMENT PLANNING IN TELETHERAPY AND DOSE CALCULATIONS

Acquisition of patient data -Treatment simulation - conventional simulator- CT simulator- use of contrast, markers -
Contouring Images from CR, CT, MRI, US, PET, fusion techniques- Conventional simulator techniques- Treatment verification- Correction for contour irregularities, Corrections for Tissue Inhomogenities, Absorbed Dose within Inhomogenities, Tissue Compensation – Patient Positioning /immobilization,
Use of contrast,markers, Image,parameters/optimization,Block cutting, C ompensators,Bolus,
CTsimulator techniques, Scoutview images, Virtual simulation Digitally r econstructed radiographs (DRRs), CT number and
(electron) density relation and calibration - Field Blocking - Field shaping - Skin Dose, Separation of Adjacent Fields.
Treatment time and Monitor unit calculations: SSD and SAD/ isocentric technique–Co-60 calculations- accelerator calculations- irregular fields- Clarkson technique for mantle and inverted Y fields - Arc/Rotation therapy.

UNIT- 4: PHYSICS OF BRACHYTHERAPY

Introduction-Brachytherapy Radioactive sources– Definition and Classification of Brachytherapy techniques –Dose rate considerations and classification of brachytheraphy techniques- Calibration of Brachytherapy Techniques – Calculations of dose distributions – Implantation techniques -classification of brachytherapy based on source loading-manual pre loading systems, manual after loading systems, remote after loading systems - advantages and disadvantages of manual and remote afterloading techniques- source trains (fixed and programmable) - stepping source - different types of applicators (gynecological, esophageal, nasopharyngeal, bronchial) and templates-temporary and permanent implants-Partial breast irradiation using balloon catheter –Systems of implant dosimetry–Dose specification cancer of cervix- AAPM TG-43/43U1 dosimetry protocol - IAEA TECDOC 1274 and ICRU 72 recommendations - AAPM TG 60 protocol.

UNIT-5: ELECTRON BEAM THERAPY

Energy specification - depth dose characteristics (Ds, Dx, R100, R90,Rp, etc.) of electron beam – Determination of absorbed dose- Characteristic of clinical electron beams – monitor unit calculations – output factor formalisms - Planning and dose calculation effects of patient and beam geometry - internal heterogeneities - treatment planning techniques – Collimation - field abutment techniques-photon electron mixed beams – Electron arc therapy.

TEXT BOOKS

1. *Faiz Khan. M, 2014. The* **Physics of Radiation Therapy**, 5th Edition, Wolterskluwer.
2. *Hendee. W. R*, 2004. **Medical Radiation Physics**, preface of 3rd Edition , Medical Publishers Inc London.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. *Bomford. C. K, kunkler. I. H, Walter and Miller's,* 2002. **Textbook of Radiotherapy**, 6th revised edition, Churchill Livingstone.
2. *Mould. R. F, 1985.* **Radiotherapy Treatment Planning Medical Physics Hand book series No.7**, 1st Edition, Adam Hilger Ltd, Bristol.
3. *Baltas. D, Sakelliou. L and Zamboglou. N*, 2006. **The Physics of Modern Brachytherapy for Oncology,** 3rd Edition, CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Group.
4. *Godden. T. J*, 1988. **Physical aspects of Brachytherapy**, 1st Edition, Taylor & Francis.

17PMP23D	COREIX:**PHYSICS OF RADIOLOGY IMAGING**	**SEMESTER-II**

PREAMBLE

To introduce the main methods of medical imaging, namely X-ray, nuclear medicine, magnetic resonance and ultrasound and it enables students to develop an understanding of the physics principles underlying these imaging techniques and an awareness of their clinical applications.

Course Outcomes

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level
CO1	Describe and explain the concept of the two electrical quantities, KV and MA, that are associated with x-ray production and explain and illustrate the concept of grid ratio, film processing, artifacts and QA	K4
CO2	Explain why mammography requires the highest visibility of detail (lowest blurring) and high contrast sensitivity of all radiographic procedures and Identify conditions that can result in film exposure errors in mammography.	K5
CO3	Explain why multiple views are required to produce an image. Describe the scan-and step slice acquisition method and the general characteristics of the data sets it produces.	K5
CO4	Describe the concept of image detail and why it is an important characteristic in medical imaging in MRI and identify the factor associated with all imaging procedures that limits visibility of detail in an image	K5
CO5	Explain how the operator changes the	K5

	ultrasound frequency in a typical imaging system and Identify the physical factors which determine the velocity of ultrasound	

Mapping with Programme Outcomes

COS/POS	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	S	S	S	S	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	S	S

S- Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

17PMP23D	COREIX: **PHYSICS OF RADIOLOGY IMAGING**	**SEMESTER-II**

Hours Per Week: 5
Credits: 5

CONTENTS

UNIT1: PRINCIPLES OF X-RAY DIAGNOSIS & CONVENTIONAL IMAGING

Interactions of X-rays with human body-differential transmission of x-ray beam - spatial image formation - visualization of spatial image - limitations of projection imaging technique viz. superimposition of overlying structures and scatter - application of contrast media and projections at different angles to overcome superimposition of overlying structures - Prime factors kVp, mAs and SID/SFD- Filters- Scatter reduction- Beam restrictors – Grids – Air gap technique- cassettes- intensifying screen, - absorption efficiency and conversion efficiency - structure of x-ray film, types of films, manual processing - film handling and storage, characteristics of x-ray film, film processing, influence of temperature and time, replenisher, dark room, Automatic film processor- Image quality, contrast resolution, noise, geometric factors, optimal quality image, artifact, beam limiting devices-QA of Diagnostic X-ray.
Different Radiography Techniques: Xero-radiography, Digital Subtraction Techniques, Orthopan Tomography (OPG), CR, DR.

UNIT-2: MAMMOGRAPHYAND FLUOROSCOPY

Mammography: mammographic X-ray tube design, x-ray generator and AEC. Compression paddle, grid, collimation, filtration and HVL- Magnification-Screen film cassettes and film Processing- Digital Mammography- QA

Fluoroscopy: conventional fluoroscopy, dark room adaptation, image intensifiers, closed circuit TV systems, flat panel detectors. Modern trends in interventional Radiology-Bi-plane imaging, rotational angiography, cardiac imaging, real time imaging characteristics – filtration, continuous and pulsed fluoroscopy, high dose rate fluoroscopy, spot imaging, Digital Subtraction acquisition technique, road mapping, image magnification, last image hold, automatic exposure control, automatic brightness control, brightness gain- image quality- Radiation dose management: dose area product (DAP) meters, peak skin dose, cummulative dose and dosimetric techniques in interventional radiology - Dose management for pediatric and pregnant patients in interventional imaging, Diagnostic Reference levels and guidelines- QA

UNIT-3: COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

Computed tomography scanning principle- CT number, image display- CT equipment, system design, Gantry geometry, x ray tubes, filters and collimation, Detector array – Generation of CT- Modes of CT acquisition, Axial acquisition, Helical acquisition, Cone beam acquisition, Cardiac CT, CT angiography, CT perfusion- CT image reconstruction, back projection, Filtered back projection, Fourier reconstruction, cone beam reconstruction, Iterative reconstruction, postprocessing tools, volume rendering, SSD, MPR, MIP- Image quality, Spatial resolution, Noise and factors influencing them, Quality assurance - Image artifacts, Radiation dose management: factors affecting patient dose CTDI, CTDIvol, dose length product (DLP), multiple scan average dose (MSAD)- QA of CT

UNIT-4: MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING

Basics physics of MRI, magnetism, nuclear characteristics, hydrogen characteristics, magnetization vector, precession, radiofrequency and resonance, MRI signal, flip angle-Relaxation time, T1 relation time, T2 relaxation time, Comparison of T1 and T2- MR signal localization, gradient field, slice selection, phase encoding gradient, frequency encoding gradient, composite signal, K-space- MR imaging sequences, spin echo sequence, T1 weighted image, T2 weighted image, spin density weighted image, inversion recovery, gradient recalled echo – specialized MR sequences, MR angiography, perfusion imaging, diffusion imaging, functional imaging, MR spectroscopic imaging – MR instrument and bio safety, Image quality and artifacts- QA of MRI.

UNIT 5: ULTRASOUND

Basics of ultrasound, propagation of sound, interaction of ultrasound with matter-ultrasound transducer, piezoelectric material, transducer design, transducer array- beam properties- near field-far field-side lobes-spatial resolution- image data acquisition- data acquisition systems, ADC-receiver, echo display modes, scan converter-image data acquisition, pulse echo acquisition- ultrasound image display, amplitude mode, motion mode, brightness mode- Doppler ultrasound-ultrasound image quality- image artifacts-bioeffects of ultrasound- QA of ultrasound.

TEXT BOOKS

1. *Curry,T.S. Dowdey and J.E. Murry,R.C*, 1990. **Christensen's introduction to the Physics of diagnostic radiology,** 4th Edition, Philadelphia,Lea&Febiger publisher.
2. *Bushberg,S.T; Seibert,J.A; Leidholt,E.M&Boone,J.M*, 2011. **The essential**

Physics of Medical imaging, 3rd Edition, Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins publisher.

3. *Johns. H.E. & Cunningham. J.R*, 1983. **The Physics of Radiology**, 4th Edition, Springfield, III.
4. *Thayalan. K,* 2014. **The Physics of Radiology and Imaging**, 1st Edition, Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers Private Limited.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. *David J. Dowsett; Patrick A. Kenny; Eugene Johnston R*, 2006. **The Physics of Diagnostic imaging,** 2nd Edition, CRC Press
2. *Farr. R. F and PJ Allisy-Roberts*, 2006. **Physics for Medical Imaging**, 2nd Edition, Saunders.

17PMP23E	COREX**: RADIATION DOSIMETRY AND STANDARDISATION**	**SEMESTER-II**

PREAMBLE

To provide the knowledge on the importance of treatment efficacy quality and accuracy of radiation therapy treatments through improved clinical dosimetry.

COURSE OUTCOMES

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level
CO1	To define the radiation quantities (units) used in measurement/calculations of "dose" Able to understand the relationship between kerma,absorbed dose and exposure under CPE	K4
CO2	Explain the basics of the TRS-398 measurement protocol for high-energy photons and electrons and solve dosimetry problems related to measurements in standard conditions using the TRS-398 formalism	K6
CO3	Discuss about neutron standard dosimetry and to optimize the intercomparison and standardization protocols for neutron dosimetry	K6
CO4	To understand the methods of measurement of radioactivity	K5
CO5	Describe mechanism of radiolysis of aqueous solutions of biologically relevant compounds and to understand and apply selected experimental methods of radiation chemistry	K6

Mapping with Programme Outcomes

COS/POS	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	S	S	S	S	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S

CO5	S	S	S	S	S

S- Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

17PMP23E	**COREX: RADIATION DOSIMETRY AND STANDARDISATION**	**SEMESTER-II**

Hours Per Week: 5

Credits: 5

UNIT-1: RADIATION QUANTITIES AND UNITS

Radiation quantities and units - radiometry - particle flux and fluence - energy flux and fluence - cross section - linear and mass attenuation coefficients - mass energy transfer and mass energy absorption coefficients - stopping power - LET - radiation chemical yield - W value - dosimetry - energy imparted -absorbed dose- radiation and tissue weighting factors, equivalent dose, effective dose, committed equivalent dose, committed effective dose - concepts of collective dose - KERMA-CEMA - exposure - air kerma rate constant - charged particle equilibrium (CPE) - relationship between kerma, absorbed dose and exposure under CPE - dose equivalent - ambient and directional dose equivalents [(H*(d) and H′(d)] - individual dose equivalent penetrating Hp(d) - individual dose equivalent superficial Hs(d).

UNIT -2: DOSIMETRY & STANDARDIZATION OF X AND GAMMA RAYS BEAMS

Dosimetry Standards: Primary and Secondary standards, traceability, uncertainties in measurements.

Two stage energy transfer process- Electronic equilibrium: Charged Particle Equilibrium (CPE), Transient Charged Particle Equilibrium (TCPE). Brag Gray, Burlin and Spencer Attix cavity theories. Free Air Ionization chamber (FAIC) – design measurement of exposure and limitations. Cavity ion chambers- Dose in free space (Dgas) , Dose in Medium (Dmed), expression for sensitivity, - general definition of calibration factors – Nx, Nk, ND,air, ND, w. Different types of Ion chambers- Cylindrical, parallel plate, spherical. Temperature pressure correction: Thermometers, pressure gauges. Saturation correction: Charge collection efficiency based on Mie theory. Polarity correction: Two

voltage method for continuous and pulsed beam. Beam quality, beam quality index, expression for beam quality correction coefficient.

IAEA TRS277: Reference conditions, various steps to arrive at the expression for Dw starting from Nx. TRS398: Reference conditions, Various steps involved in Dw calculations. TRS 381, AAPM TG 51 and other dosimetric protocols. Calorimetric standards – inter comparison of standards.

UNIT 3: NEUTRON STANDARDS & DOSIMETRY

Neutron standards – primary standards, secondary standards - neutron yield and fluence rate measurements - manganese sulfate bath system - precision long counter - activation method-neutron spectrometry - threshold detectors- scintillation detectors - multispheres - neutron dosimetry - neutron survey meters- calibration - neutron field around medical accelerators.

UNIT 4: STANDARDIZATION OF RADIONUCLIDE

Methods of Measurement of radioactivity – defined solid angle and 4Л counting – Beta gamma coincidence counting – standardization of beat emitters and electron capture nuclides with proportional, GM and scintillation counters – standardization of gamma emitters with scintillation spectrometers – ionization chamber methods – extrapolation chamber – routine sample measurements – liquid counter – windowless counting of liquid samples – scintillation counting methods for alpha, beta and gamma emitter – reentrant ionization chamber methods –

methods using (n, ŕ) and (n, p) reactions – determination of yields of neutron sources – space integration methods – solids state detectors.

UNIT 5: RADIATION CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL DOSIMETRY

Definitions of free radicals and G-Values-Kinetics of radiation chemical transformations – LET and dose-rate effects – radiation chemistry of water and aqueous solutions, peroxy radicals, pH effects – radiation chemistry of gases and reactions of dosimetry interest – radiation polymerization- effects of radiation on polymers and their applications in dosimetry – description of irradiators from dosimetric view point – dosimetry principles – definitions of optical density- molar absorption coefficient- Beer – Lamberts law- spectrophotometry – dose calculations – laboratory techniques – reagents and procedures -requirements for an ideal chemical dosimeter – Fricke dosimeter – FBX dosimeter – Free radical dosimeter – Ceric sulphate dosimeter – other high and low level dosimeters – applications of chemical dosimeters in radiotherapy and industrial irradiators.

TEXT BOOKS

1. *Attix. F. M*, 1991. **Introduction to Radiological Physics and Radiation Dosimetry**, 1st Edition, Viley– VCH, Verlog.
2. *IAEA TRS 398*, 2006. **Absorbed dose determination in Photon and Electron beams, updated version of TRS 277**
3. *AAPM TG 51*, 2014. **Absorbed dose determination for photon beams,** revised version.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. *Hendee. W. R, 2002.* **Medical Radiation Physics,** 3rd Edition, Year Book Medical Publishers Inc., London.
2. *Bentel. G. C, 1992.* **Radiation Therapy Planning**, 1st Edition, Macmillan Publishing Co., New York.
3. *GovindaRajan*, 1992. **Advanced Medical Radiation Dosimetry,** 1st Edition, Prentice hall of India Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi.

17PMP23P	CORE PRACTICAL- II MEDICAL PHYSICS	SEMESTER – II

Hours Per Week:5
Credit:2

1. Statistics of Radioactive Counting
2. Determination of plateau and resolving time of a G.M counter and its application in estimating the shelf ratio and activity of a beta

source

3. Calibration of TL Phosphor and TLD Reader and its uses in dose distribution measurements.
4. Production and attenuation of Bremmstralung.
5. Determine the range of beta particles
6. Backscattering of beta particles
7. Quality Assurance of a diagnostic X-ray machine
8. Absorption and backscattering of Gamma rays- Determination of HVT
9. Radiation protection survey of Diagnostic Radiology installation
10. Manual Treatment Planning of Two and Three fields
11. Study of Voltage-Current Characteristics of an Ion Chamber
12. Cross Calibration of Ion Chambers
13. Dose output measurement of photon (low and high energy X-ray) beams used in radiotherapy department.
14. QA of Fluroscopy (C-arm and cath lab) Interventional kVP, mAs
15. QA of Mammography
16. QA of CT scan.

17PMP33A	**COREXI: ADVANCED RADIOTHERAPY PHYSICS**	**SEMESTER-III**

PREAMBLE

To be familiar with clinical indications for conformal radiotherapy and have a general understanding of the treatment planning process.

COURSE OUTCOMES

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level
CO1	Make understandable the concepts behind dose algorithms and modeling in state-of- the-art treatment planning systems and review dosimetry methods of importance for commissioning and verification.	K4
CO2	Describe the inverse treatment planning process. Assessment of plan acceptability, transfer of plan to linac, R&V system. Independent plan check	K6
CO3	Observe and discuss delivery of SRT/Radiosurgery Discuss the technology and physical practice of SBRT and SRS	K6
CO4	To understand the requirements for volume - imaged based intracavitary brachytherapy Delineate the relative importance of different sources of uncertainty for specific brachytherapy applications	K5
CO5	Describe particulate beam therapy	K6

Mapping with Programme Outcomes

COS/POS	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	S	S	S	S	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	S	S

S- Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

17PMP33A	CORE –XI:ADVANCED ADIOTHERAPY PHYSICS	SEMESTER – III

Hours Per Week: 6
Credits: 5

CONTENTS

UNIT-I:
INTRODUCTION TO TREATMENT PLANNING SYSTEM AND DOSE CALCULATION ALGORITHM

Scope of computers in radiation treatment planning – review of algorithms used for treatment planning computations – pencil beam,

double pencil beam, Clarkson method, convolution superposition, lung interface algorithm, fast Fourier transform, Inverse planning algorithm, Monte Carlo based algorithms. Treatment planning calculations for photon beam, electron beam, and Brachytherapy – factors to be incorporated in computational algorithms-plan optimization – direct aperture optimization – beamlet optimization –simulated annealing – dose volume histograms – indices used for plan comparisons – hardware and software requirements – beam & source library generation-networking, DICOM and PACS.

UNIT-2: ADVANCEMENTS IN CONFORMAL RADIOTHERAPY

3D conformal radiotherapy techniques- IMRT Principles – MLC based IMRT – step and shoot and sliding window techniques – Compensator based IMRT – planning process – inverse treatment planning – immobilization for IMRT – dose verification phantoms, dosimeters, protocols and procedures – machine and patient specific QA- Intensity modulated arc therapy (IMAT e.g. Rapid Arc)

Image Guided Radiotherapy (IGRT)- concept - imaging modality - kV cone beam CT (kVCT)- MV cone beam CT (MVCT)- image registration-plan adaptation- QA protocol and procedures - special phantom- 4DCT.

Tomotherapy - principle - commissioning - imaging - planning and dosimetry - delivery - plan adaptation.

UNIT-3: STEREOTACTIC RADIOSURGERY /RADIOTHERAPY (SRS/SRT)

Cone and mMLC based X-knife – Gamma Knife – immobilization devices for SRS/SRT – dosimetry and planning procedures – evaluation of SRS/SRT treatment plans – QA protocols and procedures for X and

Gamma knife units – patient specific QA- physical, planning, clinical aspects and quality assurance of stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT) and Cyber knife based therapy.

UNIT-4: ADVANCEMENTS IN BRACHYTHERAPY

Integrated brachytherapy unit.- Brachytherapy treatment planning - CT/MR based brachytherapy planning - forward and inverse planning - DICOM image import / export from OT - Record & verification. Brachytherapy treatment for Prostate cancer.Ocular brachytherapy using photon and beta sources. Intravascular brachytherapy - classification - sources -Electronic brachytherapy (Axxent, Mammosite, etc)

UNIT-5: SPECIAL TECHNIQUES IN RADIATION THERAPY

Total body irradiation (TBI) – large field dosimetry – total skin electron therapy (TSET) – electron arc treatment and dosimetry – intraoperative radiotherapy.

Particulate beam therapy:Neutron captures therapy– carbon ion therapy –Proton Therapy – Hardon Therapy.

TEXT BOOKS

1. *Webb. S*, 2001. **Intensity Modulated radiation therapy,** 1st Edition, CRC Press
2. *FaizKhan. M, 2014.* **The Physics of Radiation Therapy**, 5th Edition, Wolterskluwer.
3. *Van Dyk. J*, 1999. **The Modern Technology of Radiation Oncology,** Volume -1 , Medical Physics Pub Corp.

REFERENCES BOOKS

1. *Webb. S,1993.* **The physics of three dimensional radiation therapy,** 1st Edition, CRC Press
2. *Levit. S. H, Purdy. J. A, Perez. C. A and Vijayakumar. S, 2006.* **Technical Basis of Radiation therapy Practical Applications**, 1st , Edition, Springer.
3. *Klevenhagen.S. C,1985.* **Physics and dosimetry of therapy electron beams,** 4th Edition, Medical Physics Pub Corp
4. *Thomas Bortfeld, Rupert Schmidt- Ullrich, Wilfried De Neve, David E Wazer*, 1993. **Image Guided Radiotherapy**, 3rd Edition, Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

17PMP33B	COREXII: PHYSICS OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE	SEMESTER-III

PREAMBLE

To be familiar with clinical indications for conformal radiotherapy and have a general understanding of the treatment planning process.

COURSE OUTCOMES

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level

CO1	Make understandable the Basic Science aspects of Radiation Physics and its application to diagnostic/ therapeutic Nuclear Medicine	K5
CO2	Understand the chemical, physical and biological properties of radiopharmaceuticals used in Nuclear Medicine investigations and production, Quality Control and Regulations of hospital based-Nuclear Pharmacy	K5
CO3	Discuss about Data acquisition and processing with various equipments, quality control of instruments and labeled agents	K5
CO4	To understand the treatment for therapy in thyroid disorders and for palliative treatment-radiation synovectomy and the isotopes used.	K5
CO5	Describe the Principles of Internal Dosimetry and calculation of the radiation dose from internally administered radionuclide	K6

Mapping with Programme Outcomes

COS/POS	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	S	S	S	S	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	S	S

S- Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

17PMP33B	**COREXII: PHYSICS OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE**	**SEMESTER-III**

Hours Per Week: 6
Credits: 5

CONTENTS

UNIT 1: RADIONUCLIDE AND ITS PRODUCTION

Introduction to nuclear medicine- unsealed Sources- production of radionuclide used in nuclear medicine- reactor based radionuclide, accelerators based radionuclide, photonuclear activation, equations for radionuclide production, radionuclide generators and their operation principles- various usages of radiopharmaceuticals.

UNIT 2: IN-VIVO AND IN-VITRO TECHNIQUES

Thyroid uptake measurements- reno gram- life span of RBC, blood volume studies, life Span of RBC etc-general concept of radionuclide-imaging and historical developments-In-vitro techniques- RIA/IRMA techniques and its principles.

UNIT 3: EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY TECHNIQUES

Radionuclide imaging: other techniques and instruments- the rectilinear scanner and its operational principles- basic principles and design of the anger Camera / scintillation camera- system components, detector system and electronics- different types of collimators- design and performance characteristic of the parallel hole, converging, diverging and pin hole collimator- image display and recording systems- digital image processing systems- scanning camera- limitation of the detector system and electronics.

Different imaging techniques: basic principles- two dimensional imaging techniques-Three dimensional imaging techniques – basic principles and problems- focal plane tomography- emission computed tomography-single photon emission computed tomography- positron emission tomography-various image reconstruction techniques during image formation such as back projection and Fourier based techniques- iterative reconstruction method and their drawbacks- attenuation correction, scatter correction, resolution correction, other requirements or sources of error- image quality parameters:

spatial resolution, factor affecting spatial resolution, methods of evaluation of spatial resolution, contrast, noise- NEMA protocols followed for quality assurance / quality control of imaging instruments.

UNIT 4: APPLIED PET IMAGING

Principles of PET, PET instrumentations- annihilation coincidence detection- PET detector scanner design- data acquisition for PET- data corrections and quantitative aspect of PET- working of medical cyclotron- radioisotopes produced and their characteristic- treatment of thyrotoxicosis- thyroid cancer with I-131, use of P-32 and Y-90 for palliative treatment- radiation synovectomy and the isotopes used.

UNIT 5: INTERNAL RADIATION DOSIMETRY

Different compartmental model- single compartmental model- two compartmental model with back transference- two compartmental model without back transference-classical methods of dose evaluation: beta particle dosimetry- equilibrium dose rate equation, beta dose calculation specific gamma ray constant- gamma ray dosimetry-geometrical factor calculation- dosimetry of low energy electromagnetic radiation- MIRD technique for dose calculations- basic producer and some practical problems- cumulative activity, equilibrium dose constant, absorbed fraction, specific absorbed fraction, dose reciprocity theorem, mean dose per unit cumulative activity and problems related to the dose calculations- limitation of MIRD technique.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. *J.Herbert and D.A.Rocha*, 1984. **Text Book of Nuclear Medicine**, Vol. 2 and 6, Lea and Febiger Co., Philadelphia.

2. *Blahd. W. H*, 1980. **Nuclear medicine**, 1st edition, McGraw Hill Co., New Delhi.
3. *Webb. S,* 1984. **The Physics of Medical Imaging**, 2nd Edition, Medical Science Series, Adam Hilgers Publications, Bristol.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. *Pant. G. S*, 2003. **Advances in diagnostic Medical Physics**,3rd Edition, Mumbai : Himalaya Pub. House
2. *Wagner. W. N*, 1995. **Principles of Nuclear Medicine**, 2nd Edition, W.B.Saunders Co., London.

17PMP33C	**CORE- XIII:RADIATION BIOLOGY**	**SEMESTER III**

PREAMBLE

This course will provide information about cells, including their composition, their function and cell-cycle checkpoints. The module on radiation biology will help to explore and gain insight into radiation-induced biological responses at molecular, cellular and tissue levels.

COURSE OUTCOMES

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

M.Sc-Medical Physics (Students admitted from 2017 – 2018 onwards)

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level
CO1	Explain the biological functions of cells, tissues, and organisms in terms of the structure and behavior of biological molecules	K5
CO2	Physical understanding of biomolecules structure, organization and function Describe direct and indirect interactions between radiation and cells	K5
CO3	Describe the molecular basis of cellular radiosensitivity. Explain the influence of cell cycle, repair, repopulation and reoxygenation on tissue radiosensitivity	K5
CO4	Describe the relationship between LET, RBE and OER. Differentiate between cell survival curves of varying LET radiations, hypoxic and aerated cells as well as cell cycle phases	K5
CO5	Explain the effects of radiation on the developing embryo and fetus at each stage. Explain the effects of time, dose and fractionation on long term side effects and treatment effectiveness	K6

Mapping with Programme Outcomes

COS/POS	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	S	S	S	S	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	S	S

S- Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

17PMP33C	**CORE- XIII:RADIATION BIOLOGY**	**SEMESTER III**

Hours Per Week: 6
Credits: 5

CONTENTS

UNIT 1: CELL BIOLOGY

Cell Physiology and biochemistry – structures of the cell _ types of cells and tissue, their structures and functions - organic constituents of cells – carbohydrates, fats, proteins and nucleic acids – enzymes and their

functions – functions of mitochondria, ribosomes, golgi bodies and lysosomes – cell metabolism – DNA as concepts of gene and gene action – mitotic and meiotic cell division – semi conservative DNA synthesis, genetic variation crossing over, mutation, chromosome segregation – heredity and its mechanisms.

UNIT 2: INTERACTION OF RADIATION WITH CELLS

Action of radiation on living cells – radiolytic products of water and their interaction with biomolecule – nucleic acids, proteins, enzymes, fats – influence of oxygen, temperature – cellular effects of radiation – mitotic delay, chromosome aberrations, mutations and recombinations – giant cell formation, cell death recovery from radiation damage – potentially lethal damage and sublethal damage recovery - pathways for repair of radiation damage- Law of Bergonie and Tribondeau.

Repair misrepair hypothesis – dual action hypothesis – modification of radiation damage – LET,RBE, dose rate, dose fractionation – oxygen and other chemical sensitizers – anoxic, hypoxic, base analogs, folic acid, and energy metabolism inhibitors – hyperthermic sensitization – radio-protective agents.

UNIT 3: BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF RADIOTHERAPY

Physical and biological factors affecting cell survival, tumor regrowth and normal tissue response – non-conventional fractionation scheme and their effect of reoxygenation, repair, redistribution in the cell cycle – High LET radiation therapy.

UNIT 4: RADIOBIOLOGICAL MODELS

Cell population kinetic models- survival curve parameters – model for radiation action – target theory – multihit, multitarget –time dose fractionation – basis for dose fractionation in beam therapy – concepts for nominal standard dose (NSD)- Roentgen equivalent therapy (RET) – time dose fractionation (TDF) factors and cumulative radiation effects (CRE) – gap correction, linear and linear Quadratic models- TCP and NTCP evaluation.

UNIT 5: BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF RADIATION

Somatic effects of radiation – physical factors influencing somatic effects – dependence on dose, dose rate, type and energy of radiation, temperature, anoxia - acute radiation sickness– LD 50 dose – effects of radiation on skin and blood forming organs- digestive track – sterility and cataract formation – effects of chronic exposure to radiation – induction of leukemia – radiation carcinogenesis – risk of carcinogenesis – animal and human data – shortening of life span – in-utero exposure – genetic effects of radiation – factors affecting frequency of radiation induced mutations – dose-effects relationship – first generation effects – effects due to mutation of recessive characteristics – genetic burden – prevalence of hereditary diseases and defects – spontaneous mutation rate – concept of doubling dose and genetic risk estimate.

TEXT BOOKS

1. *Hall. E. J*, 1987. **Radiobiology for Radiologists**, 2nd Edition, J.B.Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

2. *Gorden Steel, 2002.* **Principles of radiobiology,** 3rd Edition, CRC Press.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. *Perez &Bradys*, 2008. **Principlesand practice of radiation oncology**, 5th Edition, Lippincott Williams and Willins

2. *Tubiana. M, Dutreix. J*,1990. **Introduction of Radiobiology**, 1st Edition, Taylor & Francis.

17PMP33D	CORE -XIV : RADIATION HAZARDS EVALUATION AND CONTROL	SEMESTER - III

PREAMBLE

To understand the basis for radiation protection and radiation safety, including the health effects and risks associated with radiation exposure

COURSE OUTCOMES

On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

CO Number	CO Statement	Knowledge Level

CO1	Conceptual framework of International organization	K4
CO2	Assessment of occupational exposure due to intakes of radionuclides. Explain the Personal and area monitoring instrumentation	K5
CO3	Types of installations and Safety requirements on radiation sources and equipment	K5
CO4	Study about the safety concepts of materials and packages; activity limits and material restrictions; package limits and typical contents; material requirements, package requirements and design; material and package test procedures	K5
CO5	Legal framework for radiation protection and the safe use of radiation sources and Regulatory system	K5

Mapping with Programme Outcomes

COS/POS	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
CO1	S	S	S	S	S
CO2	S	S	S	S	S
CO3	S	S	S	S	S
CO4	S	S	S	S	S
CO5	S	S	S	S	S

S- Strong; M-Medium; L-Low

17PMP33D	**CORE -XIV : RADIATION HAZARDS EVALUATION AND CONTROL**	**SEMESTER - III**

Hours Per Week: 6
Credits: 5

CONTENTS

UNIT 1: RADIATION PROTECTION STANDARDS

Radiation dose to individuals from natural radioactivity in the environment and manmade sources-basic concepts of radiation protection standards – historical background – International Commission on Radiological protection and its recommendations – The system of

radiological protection – justification of practice, optimisation of protection and individual dose limits – potential exposures, dose and constraints – system of protection for intervention – categories of exposures – occupational, Public and medical exposures – permissible levels for neutron flux – factors governing internal exposure – radionuclide concentrations in air and water – ALI, DAC and contamination levels.

UNIT 2: PRINCIPLES OF MONITORING AND PROTECTION

Evaluation of external radiation hazards – effects of distance, time and shielding – shielding calculations – personnel and area monitoring – internal radiation hazards – radio toxicity of different radionuclide and classification of laboratories – control of contamination – bioassay and air monitoring – chemical protection – radiation accidents – disaster monitoring.

UNIT 3: SAFETY IN THE MEDICAL USES OF RADIATION

Planning and shielding calculations of medical radiation installation – general considerations – design of diagnostic, deep therapy, telegamma, accelerators and installations, brachytherapy facilities, SPECT, PET/CT and medical cyclotron in the nuclear medicine department and medical radioisotope laboratories-evaluation of radiation hazards in medical diagnostic therapeutic installations – radiation monitoring procedures – protective measures to reduce radiation exposure to staff and patients – radiation hazards in brachytherapy department and teletherapy departments and radioisotope laboratories – particle accelerators protective equipment – handling of patients – radiation safety during

sources transfer operations special safety features in accelerators, reactors.

UNIT 4: RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSABLE AND TRANSPORT OF RADIOISOTOPE

Radioactive waste – sources of radioactive waste – classification of waste – treatment techniques for solid, liquid and gaseous effluents – concept of delay tank and various Waste disposal Methods used in nuclear medicine. permissible limits for disposal of waste– sampling techniques for air, water and solids – geological, hydrological and meteorological parameters – ecological considerations- disposal of radioactive wastes – general methods of disposal- transportation of radioactive substances – historical background – general packing requirements – transports documents – labeling and marking of packages – regulations applicable for different modes of transport – transports by post –transport emergencies – special requirements for transport of large radioactive sources and fissile materials – exemptions from regulations – shipments approval – shipment exclusive use – transports under special arrangement – consignors and carriers responsibilities.

UNIT 5: RADIATION SAFETY LEGISLATION AND RADIATION EMERGENCIES AND THEIR MEDICAL MANAGEMENT (SEMINAR)

Atomic Energy Act-1962, RPR-2004 and applicable safety codes- radiation accidents and emergencies in the use of radiation sources and equipment industry and medicine - radiographic cameras and teletherapy units – loading and unloading of sources – loss of radiation sources and their

tracing – typical accidents cases, radiation injuries, their treatment and medical management – case his histories.

TEXT BOOKS

1. *Alan Martin*, 1998. Radiation **Protection** 3 rd Edition**,** published by Champman& Hall.

2. *Thayalan. K*, 2010. **Textbook of Radiological protection** 1st Edition, published by Jaypee Brothers.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. *Shapiro J.* 1994. **Radiation Protection** 3rd Edition, Harvard University Press

2. *Mckenzie, 1986.* **Radiation protection in Radiotherapy,** 3rd Edition**,** Institute of Physics and Engineering in Medicine

3. *Herman Cember, 2008.* **Introduction to Health Physics,** 4th Edition**,** McGraw-Hill Medical.

17PMP33P	**CORE PRACTICAL –III: MEDICAL PHYSICS**	**SEMESTER – III**

Hours Per Week: 6

Credit: 3

LIST OF PRACTICALS:

1. Dose output measurement of electron beams used in radiotherapy department
2. Determination of Percentage Depth Dose for Photon and electron Beams
3. Verification of Mechanical and radiation isocenter of a teletherapy machine
4. Integrity check and calibration of Brachytherapy source in Remote Afterloader unit
5. AKS/ RAKR measurement of HDR Brachytherapy sources using well

type and cylindrical ionization chamber.

6. Familiarization with treatment planning procedure using a computerized radiotherapy treatment planning system.
7. Dose planning in cancer of uterine cervix, Head and Neck, Esophagus.
8. Determination of radiation field, flatness, symmetry and penumbra of external photon beam.
9. Dose verification in IMRT
10. In Vivo dosimetry using TLD
11. Radiation protection survey of Medical Accelerator installation
12. Radiation protection survey of Brachytherapy Installation
13. Leakage level Measurement of Teletherapy equipment
14. Leakage level Measurement of a diagnostic X-ray machine
15. In phantom Dosimetry of a Brachytherapy source.

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