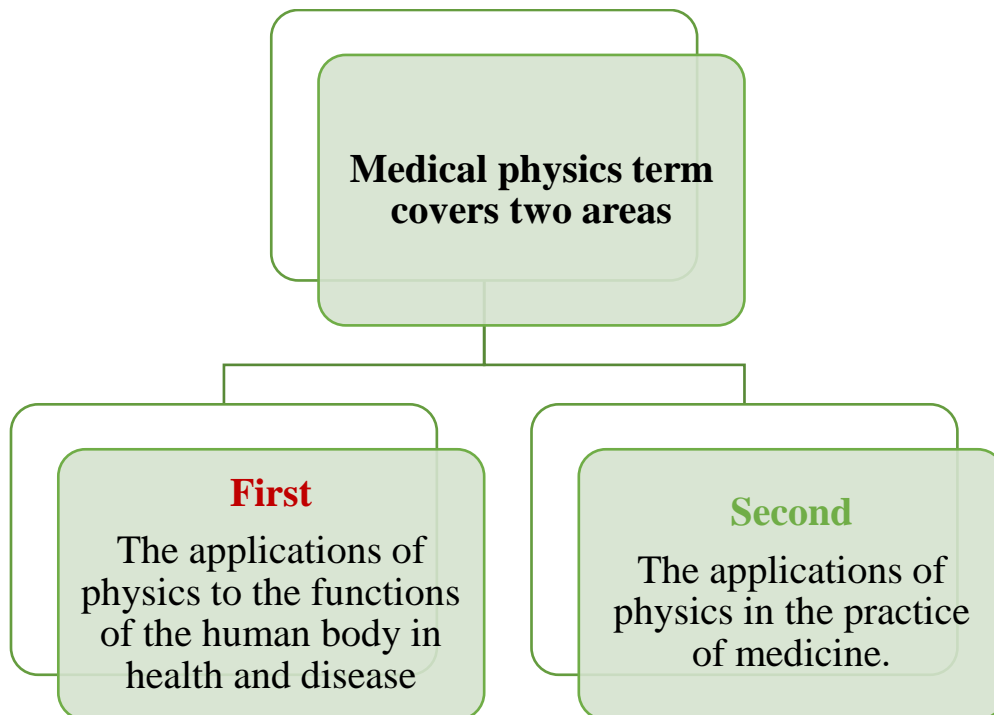


Chapter One

Terminology, Modeling, and Measurement

Terminology

Medical physics covers two important fields of medicine and physics. the term medical physics refers to two major areas as shown in diagram:



The **first** of these could be called the **physics of physiology**

The **second** includes such things as the physics of the **stethoscope**, the tapping of the chest (**percussion**), and the medical applications of **lasers**, **ultrasound**, **radiation** and so forth.

The branch of medicine referred to as **physical medicine deals with the diagnosis and treatment** of disease and injury by means of physical agents such as manipulation, massage, exercise, heat, and water.

Physical therapy is the treatment of disease or bodily weakness by physical means such as massage and heat rather than by drugs.

The field of medical physics has several subdivisions: -

1. **Radiological physics** : This involves the applications of physics to radiological problems . radiological physics includes the use of radiation in the diagnosis and treatment of disease as well as the use of radionuclides in medicine (nuclear medicine).
 2. **Radiation protection of patients, workers, and the general public**. This field is often called health physics. Health physics also includes radiation protection outside of the hospital such as around nuclear power plants and in industry.
 3. **Medical engineering** :Very often an applied field of physics (included design and instrumentation) is called engineering. Thus, medical physics could be called medical engineering.
 4. **Clinical physics**: The word medical is sometimes replaced with the word clinical if the job is closely connected with patient problems in hospitals, i.e., clinical engineering or clinical physics.
- * Very often an applied field of physics is called engineering. Thus, medical physics could be called medical engineering.

Modeling

Modeling : is a way to simplify complexity by using picture , equations , description by similar analogies for physical state

Even though physicists believe that the physical world obeys the laws of physics, they are also aware that the mathematical descriptions of some physical situations are too complex to permit solutions.

If you tore a small corner off this page and let it fall to the floor, it would go through various gyrations. Its path would be determined by the laws of physics, but it would be almost impossible to write the equation describing this path. Physicists would agree that the force of gravity would cause it to go in the general direction of the floor if some other force did not interfere. Air currents and static electricity would affect its path.

In trying to understand the physical aspects of the body, we often resort to analogies ; physicists often teach and think by analogy. Keep in mind that analogies are never perfect.

In many ways the eye is analogous to a camera; however, the analogy is poor when the film, which must be developed and replaced, is compared to the retina, the light detector of the eye.

Some models involve physical phenomena that appear to be completely unrelated to the subject being studied.

A model in which the flow of blood is represented by the flow of electricity is often used in the study of the body's circulatory system. Also, all analogies have their limitations.

Blood is made up of red blood cells and plasma, and the percentage of the blood occupied by the red blood cells (the hematocrit) changes as the blood flows toward the extremities. This phenomenon is difficult to simulate with the electrical model.

Other models are mathematical; equations are mathematical models that can be used to describe and predict the physical behavior of some systems. In the everyday world of physics we have many such equations. Some are of such general use that they are referred to as laws.

Measurement

One of the main characteristics of science is its ability to reproducibly measure quantities of interest. The growth of science is closely related to the growth of the ability to measure. In the practice of medicine, early efforts to measure quantities of clinical interest were often scorned as detracting from the skill of the physician.

Even though body temperature and pulse rate could be measured during the seventeenth century, these measurements were not routinely made until the nineteenth century. In this century there has been a steady growth of science in medicine as the number and accuracy of quantitative measurements used in clinical practice have increased.

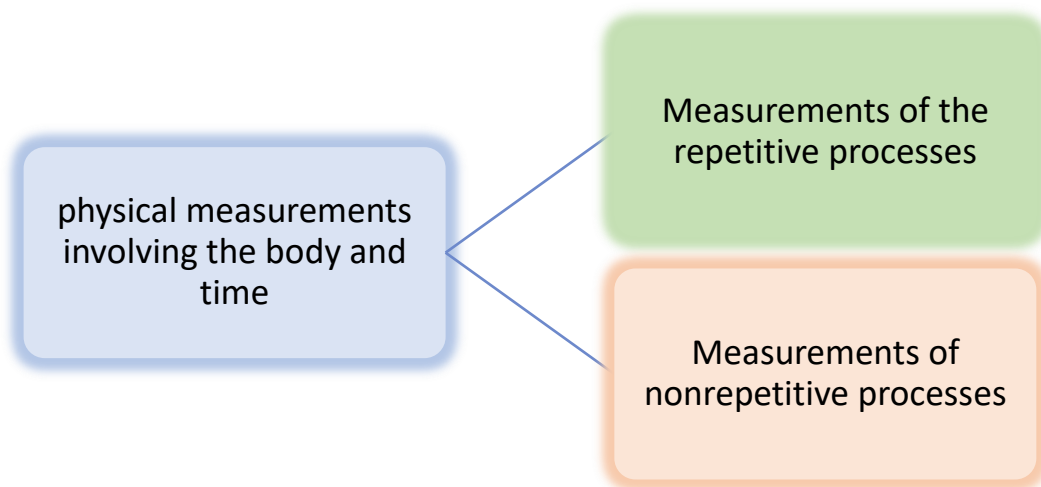
The following figure illustrates a few of the common measurements used in the practice of medicine. Some of these measurements are more reproducible than others.



For Example: -

An x-ray gives only qualitative information about the inside of the body; a repeat x-ray taken with a different machine may look quite different to the ordinary observer.

There are many other physical measurements involving the body and time. We can divide them into two groups: -



1. Measurements of the repetitive processes : is processes which involve the number of repetitions per second, minute, hour, and so forth, such as the pulse rate which is about 70/min and the breathing rate which is about 15/min.
2. Measurements of nonrepetitive processes, such as how long it takes the kidneys to remove a foreign substance from the blood. Nonrepetitive time processes in the body range from the action potential of a nerve cell (1msec) to the lifespan of an individual.

In science accuracy and precision have different meanings: -

Accuracy of measurement

The measurement in medicine should be very accurate and the percentage of error should be as low as possible, otherwise the diagnosis or treatment will lead to risky results. Therefore, we should have devices of the best reliable makes

Precision

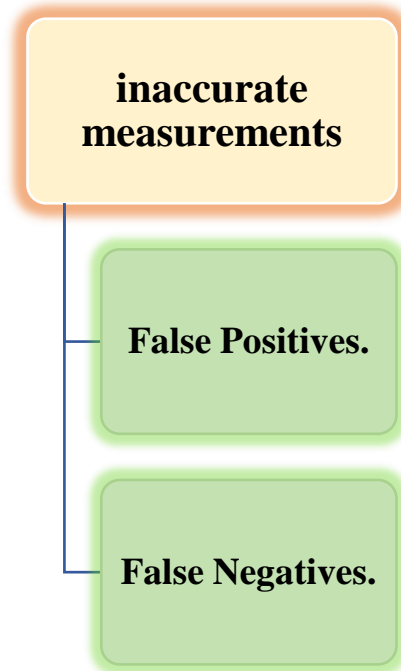
It refers to the reproducibility of a measurement and is not necessarily related to the accuracy of the measurement.

For Example: -

An ill person measured her temperature ten times in a row and got the following values in degrees Celsius: 36.1, 36.0, 36.1, 36.2, 36.4, 36.0, 36.3, 36.3, 36.4, and 36.2. The precision was fairly good, with a variation of 0.2°C from the average value of 36.2°C.

It is an accepted fact in science that the process of measurement may significantly alter the quantity being measured. This is especially true in medicine.

The inaccurate measurements can lead to wrong directions which are two types:



A false positive error occurs when a patient is diagnosed to have a particular disease when he or she does not have it.

A false negative error occurs when a patient is diagnosed to be free of a particular disease when he or she does have it.

Note: - In some situations a diagnostic error can have a great impact on a patient's life.

For Example: -

A young woman was thought to have a rheumatic heart condition and spent several years in complete bed rest before it was discovered that a false positive diagnosis had been made-she really had arthritis.

In the early stages of many types of cancer it is easy to make a false negative diagnostic error because the tumor is small. Since the probability of cure depends on early detection of the cancer, a false negative diagnosis can greatly reduce the patient's chance of survival.

When the physician decides if the patient is ill or not?

After he or she has reviewed a patient's: -

1. Medical history.
2. The findings of the physical examination.
3. The results of clinical laboratory measurements.

Diagnostic errors (false positives and false negatives) can be reduced by: -

1. Research into the causes of misleading laboratory test values.
2. Development of new clinical tests and better instrumentation.

Errors or uncertainties from measurements can be reduced by: -

1. Using care in taking the measurement.
2. Repeating measurements.
3. Using reliable instruments.
4. Properly calibrating the instruments.