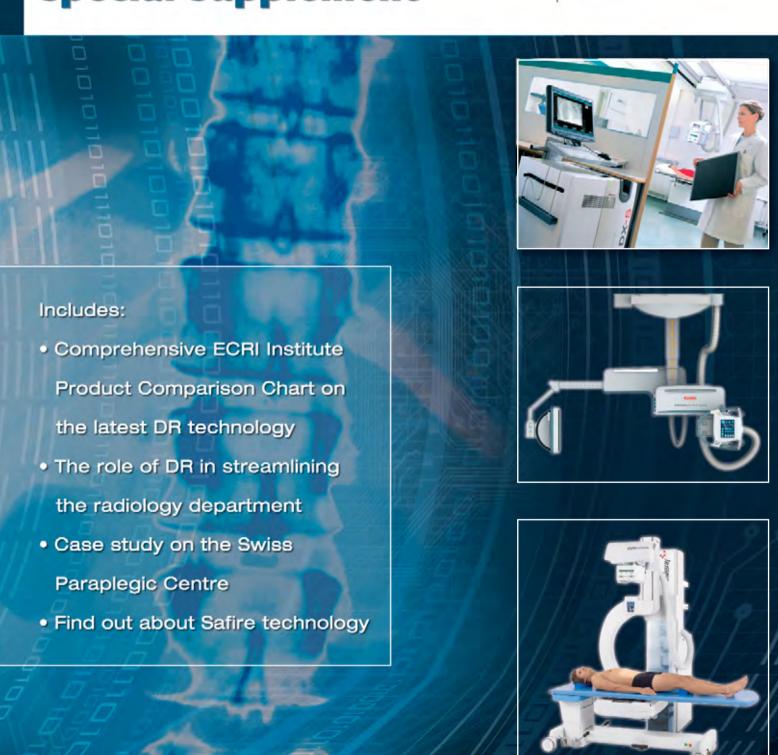
Digital Radiography Special Supplement



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SWISS PARAPLEGIC CENTER:

IN SEARCH OF THE MALLEABLE MACHINE

Robotics and auto-stitching software enable the Swiss Paraplegic Center in Nottwil to effectively serve a difficult patient population with digital radiography.

By Judith Gunn Bronson, MS



Paraplegic and quadriplegic patients come from all over Europe for care at The Swiss Paraplegic Center, Nottwil.

Nottwil, which opened in October 1990, is a National Center of Competence that provides comprehensive care to paraplegic and quadriplegic patients who come not only from Switzerland, but from all over Europe (and, indeed, the world). The more than 1,000 center employees use the latest in medicine, social services, vocational training, education, and technology to restore patients to the highest possible level of independent function and participation. Patients can be managed from the time of onset of spinal damage through vocational

The Swiss Paraplegic Center in training and finding a new place Nottwil, which opened in to live or a new job. In 2005, October 1990, is a National Center of Competence that provides comprehensive care to paraplegic and quadriplegic patients who come not only from Switzerland, but from all over training and finding a new place to live or a new job. In 2005, almost 300 patients began their treatment with a stay in the intensive care unit that averaged days and more than 15,000 days of artificial ventilation were delivered.

An institute within the center is devoted to research aimed at making care even better in the future. In contrast to years past, when accidents were the principal cause of spinal-cord injury, almost half of today's patients at the center have an illness such as vascular disease or cancer as the cause of their impairment. As a

result, the patients tend to be older (and thus to have more comorbidities) than patients seen in earlier years.

On average, almost 800 patients are receiving some type of treatment at the center on any given day. Much of this treatment is in the form of care for the decubitus ulcers, genitourinary infections and incontinence, respiratory complications, and neuropathic pain that are so prevalent after spinal-cord injuries. Patients, however, also can practice in onsite homelike environments to maximize their ability to cope when they leave the facility. Some learn to walk on up-to-date training equipment such as the Lokomat or participate in equine therapy, sports activities, or psychotherapy to help them adjust to their new circumstances. The individuals who will care for the patients once they leave the center also receive training.

Not all education at the center is for patients and their families. A program has been established to prepare new prostheticists to serve patients with spinal-cord injuries. Employees can also attend foreign-language classes, and health care professionals from all over the world attend conferences and seminars. Help is provided to patients in finding the necessary financial aid for their specialized care.

The condition of the patients and the support equipment they so often require create unique challenges for the radiology department, even with its technologically sophisticated equipment. Well over 5,000 MRI examinations are performed annually, and the center has the first Siemens Sensation 40 multidetector-array CT scanner to be installed in Europe. A new acquisition is the Swissray ddRCombi Trauma system, which the center helped the company develop. It replaced a computed radiography (CR) system and is used mostly for inpatients, although some outpatients and referrals also are imaged.

According to Markus F. Berger, MD, senior consultant in radiology, the complexity of the center's cases means that 15 to 20



patients are examined per day. This is not as many as would be seen in a typical radiography practice, so the features of the ddRCombi Trauma system are especially helpful. Most of the time required for a study is consumed by the difficulties of moving the paraplegic or quadriplegic patient from the wheelchair or bed to the table. Nevertheless, "The room time has decreased," Berger reports. "Once the procedure begins, we can have an image on the screen in 5 seconds."

The center has found the image quality to be better with the new system than with the CR system it replaced. "We confirmed the higher resolution with line-pair trials; the resolution can be as high as 3.5 line pairs per mm. Also, with windowing, leveling, zoom, and such, even bad images can often be fixed, which is helpful for these difficult patients and reduces our retake rate," Berger says.

Some other features of the ddRCombi Trauma system proved

helpful. "With film-screen radiography, it was difficult to get the exposures of whole-spine images to match because of the differences in the tissues in the different areas, such as the pelvis and the thorax," Berger notes. "The AutoStitching function makes superb whole-spine images easy to obtain. We also measured the radiation dose, which is a serious concern in this population because they require so many imaging studies, and we found it was half that of our previous CR system."



The center converted to an allelectronic information-management environment eight years ago, and Berger described the integration of the ddRCombi Trauma into the network as exceptionally smooth. The center also has found the system to be highly robust. Its Panel Protection program, combining the ability to halt system movement if an obstacle is detected with shock-absorbing features, helps protect it from damage during these difficult cases. Swissray guarantees 99% uptime.

"In the last few years, our system was upgraded regularly," Berger says. "We now have equipment that is extraordinarily robust, almost never fails, and delivers image quality second to none. Anyone in the market for direct digital radiography should have Swissray on their short list of possible vendors."

Judith Gunn Bronson, MS, is a contributing writer for Imaging Economics.



The Swissray ddRCombi Trauma system has enabled the center to reduce room time.

HEALTHCARE PRODUCT COMPARISON CHART



DIGITAL RADIOGRAPHIC SYSTEMS

PRODUCT COMPARISON CHART

ECRI Institute, a non-profit organisation, dedicates itself to bringing the discipline of applied scientific research in health-care to uncover the best approaches to improving patient care. As pioneers in this science for nearly 40 years, ECRI Institute marries experience and independence with the objectivity of evidence-based research.

ECRI's focus is medical device technology, healthcare risk and quality management, and health technology assessment. It provides information services and technical assistance to more than 5,000 hospitals, healthcare organisations, ministries of health, government and planning agencies, voluntary sector organisations and accrediting agencies worldwide. Its databases (over 30), publications, information services and technical assistance services set the standard for the healthcare community.

More than 5,000 healthcare organisations worldwide rely on ECRI Institute's expertise in patient safety improvement, risk and quality management, healthcare processes, devices, procedures and drug technology. ECRI Institute is one of only a handful of organisations designated as both a Collaborating Centre of the World Health Organisation and an evidence-based practice centre by the US Agency for healthcare research and quality.

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Footnotes to the Product Comparison Chart

- 1 These recommendations are the opinions of ECRI's technology experts. ECRI assumes no liability for decisions made based on this data.
- 2 Due to continuous product improvments all data are subject to change without further notice
- 3 Dx-Si is Configurable to Customer Requirements (e.g. Wallstand or Radiographic table only or both)

Publication of all submitted data is not possible: for further information please contact ECRI or editorial@imagingmanagement.org.

	ECRI ¹
MODEL	Nontilting
WHERE MARKETED	
FDA CLEARANCE	Yes
CE MARK (MDD) SYSTEM	Yes
3131211	
Film	Yes
Digital Type	Optional
Tomography BUCKY SYSTEM	Optional barless
Туре	Motorized
Size, cm (in)	43 × 43 (17 × 17)
AEC Grid ratios	3-field
Lines/mm (in)	10:1 or higher 2.5 (100)
Cassette sizes, cm (in)	All standard
Longitudinal travel, cm (in) DIGITAL SYSTEM	50 (20)
Spatial resolution Matrix, pixels	>3 lp/mm <150 microns
Gray levels	4,096
DICOM 3.0 compliant	Yes
RADIOGRAPHIC CAPABILITIES Bucky	Yes
Cross table	Yes
Horizontal Off table	Yes Yes
Upgradable for digital	Yes
X-RAY GENERATORS Preferred units	80 kW
X-RAY TUBES Preferred units	
TUBE SUSPENSION	
Model, suspension	
Model, collimator	
ACCESSORIES Compression bands	Yes
Handgrips	Optional
Footrest	Optional Optional
Others	·
POWER REQUIREMENTS	Standard
	Jean I da I d
PURCHASE INFORMATION List price, std configuration	
Warranty Year first sold	
OTHER SPECIFICATIONS	
Last Updated	



Carestream (g) AGFA 💠							
Kodak DirectView DR 3000 System (3 in I DR Solution) ²	Kodak DirectView DR 7500WM System (Multipurpose Wall Stand) ²	Kodak DirectView DR 7500DM System (Multipurpose Dual Detector) ²	System (Multipurpose Ceiling Mounted Single Detector) ²	HealthCare DX-Si ³			
Worldwide	Worldwide	Worldwide	Worldwide	Western Europe and Canada			
Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes			
No Yes Csl (TI) flat panel	No Yes Csl (TI) flat panel	No Yes Csl (TI) flat panel	No Yes Csl (Tl) flat panel	Integrated Digital CR system			
No Motorized, 3 axis of motion	No	No Motorized, 5 axis of motion, 6th axis	No	Available as Option Cassette Based			
43 × 43 (17 × 17) Yes, 3 chambers	optional (floor rail) 43 × 43 (17 × 17) Yes, 5 chambers 10:1, 12:1, choice out of 3 different grids 40 Lines/cm (102 Lines/inch) Cassetteless 478 (188)	optional (floor rail) 43 × 43 (17 × 17) Yes, 5 chambers	43 × 43 (17 × 17) Yes, 5 chambers	Yes, Three Field			
3.5 lp/mm Matrix 3000 x 3000, Pixel 143µm 16,384 capture; 4,096 gray levels output Yes	3.5 lp/mm Matrix 3000 x 3000, Pixel 143µm 16,384 capture; 4,096 gray levels output Yes	3.5 lp/mm Matrix 3000 × 3000, Pixel 143µm 16,384 capture; 4,096 gray levels output Yes	3.5 lp/mm Matrix 3000 x 3000, Pixel 143µm 16,384 capture; 4,096 gray levels output Yes	Scanning Resolution 50 micron (20pixel / mm) N/A 16 bits Linear / Pixel. Data Acquisition, 12 bits / Pixel. Output to Processor Yes			
Yes Yes Yes Yes Digital System	Yes Yes Yes Yes Digital System	Yes Yes Yes Yes Digital System	Yes Yes Yes Yes Digital System	Yes Yes Yes Yes TBD			
64 or 80 kW high frequency with digital feedback control circuitry	80 kW high frequency with digital feedback control circuitry	80 kW high frequency with digital feedback control circuitry	65 or 80 kW high frequency with digital feedback control circuitry	Siemens Gen IT 50 / 80kW			
300,000 or 400,000 HU	400,000 HU	400,000 HU	400,000 HU	Siemens SV 150 / 40 / 80C			
Motorized floor-mounted C-arm Automatic	Overhead mounted, fully motorized, manual or auto movements Automatic	Overhead mounted, fully motorized, manual or auto movements Automatic	Motorized or manual ceiling-mount- ed 3D-U-arm with auto movements Automatic	Siemens 3D Top Ceiling Suspension Siemens Multileaf Collimator AL 01/ML 02			
Depends on type of table Rodak DirectView EVP software, DICOM Worklist Management Software, IHE Scheduled Workflow Software, Capture Link Software, Dose Area Product Meter	for lateral Wall Stand motion	Optional Yes N/A N/A N/A Kodak DirectView EVP software, DICOM Worklist Management Software, IHE Scheduled Workflow Software, Capture Link Software, Dose Area Product Meter, Floor Rail for lateral Wall Stand motion		Yes Yes No No No 4m Bridge Extension, Ceiling Rail Extension, Telescope Extension, Grid 13 / 70 150cm			
380-480 VAC; 50/60 Hz	380-480 VAC; 50/60 Hz	380-480 VAC; 50/60 Hz	380-480 VAC; 50/60 Hz				
\$331,500 I year	\$420,000 I year	\$620,000 I year	\$595,000 I year	Approx. €225,000 I year			
tor system, the arm maintains constant alignment between the X-ray tube and the Bucky for rapid patient positioning. It is capable of handling upright, table, and angle projections. The arm offers two-speed motorized movement and two presets	comes fully motorized with bidirectional tube and/or detector tracking, bidirectional tube/detector centering, optional 16 user configurable auto-positioning linkable to RIS procedure codes for automated workflow. Wallstand base configuration with 5 axis of motion, motorized, 6th axis (floor rail) optional. Kodak DirectView EVP software, DICOM Worklist Management, Capture Link Software for CR/DR integration, IHE	with bidirectional tube and/or detector tracking, bidirectional tube/detector centering, optional 16 user configurable auto-positioning linkable to RIS procedure codes for automated workflow. Wallstand base configuration with 5 axis of motion, motorized, 6th axis (floor rail) optional. Kodak DirectView EVP software, DICOM Worklist Management, Capture Link Software for CR/DR integration, IHE Scheduled Workflow Software; HIS/RIS Connectivity, Dose Area Product Meter:	offers unprecedented flexibility. The DR 9500 easily moves around the patient, making it ideal for all horizontal, upright and angled projections. The Bucky and the tube are always aligned, enabling faster positioning, enhanced comfort, and added convenience for patients - particularly those with limited mobility. Is three operator interfaces are strategically located to minimize technologist relocation. Patient data from the hospital's HIS/RIS is transferred (via	2006			
April 2007	April 2007	April 2007	April 2007				

	ECRI ¹	Swissray 🛂	Swissray 🛂	Swissray •••
MODEL	Nontilting	ddRCompact Chest	ddRCompact	ddRCompact Plus
WHERE MARKETED		Worldwide	Worldwide	Worldwide
FDA CLEARANCE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CE MARK (MDD)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SYSTEM		C-Arm single detector	C-Arm single detector multi func- tional, mobile table	C-Arm single detector multi func- tional, off detector imaging capable, mobile table
Film	Yes	No	No	No
Digital	Optional	Yes	Yes	Yes
Type Tomography	Optional barless	Direct Digital Radiography No	Direct Digital Radiography No	Direct Digital Radiography No
BUCKY SYSTEM	· ·			
Туре	Motorized	HD Silicon Solid State	HD Silicon Solid State	HD Silicon Solid State
Size, cm (in)	43 × 43 (17 × 17)	44 × 44 (17.32 × 17.32)	44 × 44 (17.32 × 17.32)	44 × 44 (17.32 × 17.32)
AEC	3-field	3-field chamber	3-field chamber	3-field chamber
Grid ratios	10:1 or higher	15:1	15:1	15:1 80 L/cm
Lines/mm (in) Cassette sizes, cm (in)	2.5 (100) All standard	80 L/cm Cassette-free	80 L/cm Cassette-free	Cassette-free
Longitudinal travel, cm (in)	50 (20)	Fixed (multiaxis)	Fixed (multiaxis)	Fixed (multiaxis)
DIGITAL SYSTEM	, ,	2214	2214	22.17
Spatial resolution Matrix, pixels	>3 lp/mm <150 microns	3.3 lp/mm 4096 x 4096 pixels	3.3 lp/mm 4096 x 4096 pixels	3.3 lp/mm 4096 x 4096 pixels
Gray levels	4,096	16384 (14 bit)	16384 (14 bit)	16384 (14 bit)
		, , ,	, , ,	, ,
DICOM 3.0 compliant RADIOGRAPHIC CAPABILITIES	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bucky	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Cross table	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Horizontal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Off table Upgradable for digital	Yes Yes	Yes N/A (digital system)	Yes N/A (digital system)	Yes N/A (digital system)
X-RAY GENERATORS		(digital system)	The Cagazin Systemy	1 to 7 ((digital system)
Preferred units	80 kW	50 kW at 100 kHz	80 kW at 100 kHz	80 kW at 100 kHz
X-RAY TUBES Preferred units		Optilix 150/30/50 HC-100L	Optitop 150/40/80 HC-100L	Optitop 150/40/80 HC-100L
TUBE SUSPENSION Model, suspension		Integrated in C-Arm	Integrated in C-Arm	Integrated in C-Arm
Model, collimator		Automatic	Automatic	Automatic
ACCESSORIES	V	0		
Compression bands Handgrips	Yes Optional	Optional Optional	Optional Optional	Optional Optional
Head clamps	Optional	Optional	Optional	Optional
Footrest	Optional	N/A	N/A	N/A
Others		OrthoVision, Bone Mineral Density Package, ALLinONE Stand, Pediatric Imaging Package	OrthoVision, Bone Mineral Density Package, ALLinONE Stand, Pediatric Imaging Package	
POWER REQUIREMENTS	Standard	208 / 230 VAC 50 Hz - 60 Hz	208 / 230 VAC 50 Hz - 60 Hz	208 / 230 VAC 50 Hz - 60 Hz
PURCHASE INFORMATION List price, std configuration		€183,500	€196,000	€211,500
Warranty		l year	l year	l year
Year first sold		2007	2007	2007
OTHER SPECIFICATIONS		Complete APS - Automated Positioning System, Fully automated, remote controlled	Complete APS - Automated Positioning System, Fully automated, remote controlled	Complete APS - Automated Positioning System, Fully automated, remote controlled
Last Updated		April 2007	April 2007	April 2007

Swissray Swissray Swissray Swissray		SIEMENS		
ddRFormula	ddRFormula Plus	ddRCombi Plus FP	ddRCombi Trauma	AXIOM Aristos Family
Worldwide Yes	Worldwide Yes	Worldwide Yes	Worldwide Yes	Worldwide Yes
Yes C-Arm single detector multi func- tional, mobile table	Yes C-Arm single detector multi func- tional, off detector imaging capable, mobile table	Yes Over head tube suspension, single detector multi functional, off detector imaging capable, mobile table	Yes Over head tube suspension, single fixed or mobile elevating detector multi functional, off detector imaging capable, fixed elevating table with 4 way float top	Yes Wall stand/ table detector/ multi- functional, ceiling mounted detector
No Yes Direct Digital Radiography No	No Yes Direct Digital Radiography No	No Yes Direct Digital Radiography No	No Yes Direct Digital Radiography No	Yes Yes For radiography Yes, selected systems
Si TFT Flat Panel	SiTFT Flat Panel	Si TFT Flat Panel	Si TFT Flat Panel	Flat Detector
43 × 43 (17 × 17) 5-field chamber 15:1 80 L/cm Cassette-free Fixed (multiaxis)	43 × 43 (17 × 17) 5-field chamber 15:1 80 L/cm Cassette-free Fixed (multiaxis)	43 x 43 (17 x 17) 5-field chamber 15:1 80 L/cm Cassette-free Fixed (multiaxis)	43 × 43 (17 × 17) 5-field chamber 15:1 80 L/cm Cassette-free Fixed (multiaxis)	43 × 43 (17 × 17) 3-field Active Iontomat 15:01 8 (206) N/A 61 (24) to 346 cm (136) depending on system
3.5 lp/mm 3000 × 3000 pixels 16384 (14 bit)	3.5 lp/mm 3000 × 3000 pixels 16384 (14 bit)	3.5 lp/mm 3000 × 3000 pixels 16384 (14 bit)	3.5 lp/mm 3000 × 3000 pixels 16384 (14 bit)	3.5 lp/mm 3000 × 3000, 143 μm 14-bit
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes Yes Yes Yes N/A (digital system)	Yes Yes Yes Yes N/A (digital system)	Yes Yes Yes Yes N/A (digital system)	Yes Yes Yes Yes N/A (digital system)	Yes, wall position/table Yes and optional trolley required for wall stand system Yes Yes N/A
80 kW at 100 kHz	80 kW at 100 kHz	80 kW at 100 kHz	80 kW at 100 kHz	High frequency, 50 or 80 kW (polydoros LX)
Optitop 150/40/80 HC-100L	Optitop 50/40/80 HC-100L	Optitop 50/40/80 HC-100L	Optitop 150/40/80 HC-100L	Siemens Optilix; 0.6, 1 mm focal spot, 600 kHU; Siemens Optitop; 0.6, 1 mm focal spot, 783 HU
Integrated in C-Arm Automatic	Integrated in C-Arm Automatic	3D Ceiling Suspension Automatic	3D Ceiling Suspension Automatic	Ceiling-mounted and floor mounted available Automatic multileaf with filter selection
Optional Optional Optional N/A OrthoVision, Bone Mineral Density	Optional Optional Optional N/A OrthoVision, Bone Mineral Density Package, ALLinONE Stand, Pediatric Imaging Package	Optional Optional Optional N/A OrthoVision, Bone Mineral Density Package, ALLinONE Stand, Pediatric Imaging Package	Optional Optional Optional N/A OrthoVision, Bone Mineral Density Package, ALLinONE Stand, Pediatric Imaging Package	Yes Yes Optional (not for wall stand) N/A Barcode reader; footswitch for table
208 / 230 VAC 50 Hz - 60 Hz	208 / 230 VAC 50 Hz - 60 Hz	208 / 230 VAC 50 Hz - 60 Hz	208 / 230 VAC 50 Hz - 60 Hz	400-480 VAC ±10%; 50/60 Hz ±6%; 3-phase
tor is protected by a patent pending 3P – Panel Protection Program	€404,000 I year 2006 I. Complete APS - Automated Positioning System, Fully automated, remote controlled 2. The Si Flat Planel FP-5000 detector is protected by a patent pending 3P - Panel Protection Program including infrared sensors and shock absorbers to achieve industry lead- ing reliability.	3P – Panel Protection Program	3P – Panel Protection Program	\$475,000 to 765,000 depending on system and options I year 1999 and 2002 Scoliosis imaging; 2005 (Fx Plus) and 2006 (Vx Plus); decentered collimation; 17" x 17" detector; footswitch for locking tabletop movement; table shuttle; patient support for chest exams; additional patient display.
April 2007	April 2007	April 2007	April 2007	April 2007
· F 2007		. F 2007	. F 2007	. F 2007

	you can you can		you can		
	ECRI ¹	Canon	Canon	Canon	
MODEL	Nontilting	Canon DR System CXDI-31		Canon DR System CXDI-40EG	
WHERE MARKETED		Worldwide	Worldwide	Worldwide	
FDA CLEARANCE CE MARK (MDD)	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	
SYSTEM	ics	163		163	
Film Digital	Yes Optional	No Yes	No Yes	No Yes	
Type	Ориона	GOS and a-Si	Csl and a-Si	GOS and a-Si	
Tomography BUCKY SYSTEM	Optional barless	Not specified	Possible and limited to 3 seconds acquisition time	Possible and limited to 3 seconds acquisition time	
Туре	Motorized	Filmless	Filmless	Filmless	
Size, cm (in) AEC Grid ratios Lines/mm (in) Cassette sizes, cm (in) Longitudinal travel, cm (in)	43 x 43 (17 x 17) 3-field 10:1 or higher 2.5 (100) All standard 50 (20)	N/A N/A 4:1, 8:1, 10:1 60/cm Filmless N/A	N/A Optional 8:1, 10:1, 12:1 40/cm Filmless N/A	N/A Optional 8:1, 10:1, 12:1 40/cm Filmless N/A	
DIGITAL SYSTEM Spatial resolution Matrix, pixels Gray levels	>3 lp/mm <150 microns 4,096	5 lp/mm 2256 × 2878 4,096	3.1 lp/mm 2688 x 2688 4,096	3.1 lp/mm 2688 × 2688 4,096	
DICOM 3.0 compliant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
RADIOGRAPHIC CAPABILITIES Bucky Cross table Horizontal Off table Upgradable for digital	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Filmless Yes Not specified Yes N/A	Yes Optional Not specified Not specified N/A	Yes Optional Not specified Not specified N/A	
X-RAY GENERATORS Preferred units	80 kW	Any	Any	Any	
X-RAY TUBES Preferred units		Any	Any	Any	
TUBE SUSPENSION Model, suspension		Any	Any	Any	
Model, collimator ACCESSORIES		Any	Any	Any	
Compression bands Handgrips Head clamps Footrest Others	Yes Optional Optional Optional	None specified None specified None specified None specified None specified	None specified None specified None specified None specified None specified	None specified None specified None specified None specified None specified	
POWER REQUIREMENTS	Standard	100, 120, 230, 240 VAC; 50/60 Hz	100, 120, 230, 240 VAC; 50/60 Hz	100, 120, 230, 240 VAC; 50/60 Hz	
PURCHASE INFORMATION List price, std configuration		\$120,000	\$180,000	\$160,000	
Warranty Year first sold		l year 2002	l year 2003	l year 2002	
OTHER SPECIFICATIONS		None specified.	None specified.	None specified.	
Last Updated		April 2006	April 2006	April 2006	

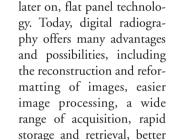
Canon	you can Canon	GE Healthcare	GE Healthcare	SHIMADZU
Canon DR System CXDI-50G	Canon DR System CXDI-50C	Definium 8000	Definium 6000	RadSpeed Safire
Worldwide Yes	Worldwide Yes	Worldwide Yes	Worldwide Yes	Worldwide Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No Yes GOS and a-Si	No Yes Csl and a-Si	Also possible Yes Csl	Also possible Yes Csl	Yes Optional Shimadzu Safire
	e Possible and limited to 3 seconds acquisition time Filmless			Optional barless Motorized
N/A N/A 4:1, 6:1, 8:1, 10:1 40/cm Filmless N/A	N/A N/A 4:1, 6:1, 8:1, 10:1 40/cm Filmless N/A	41 × 41 (16 × 16) Yes 12:1 Not specified Filmless ±63 (±25)	41 × 41 (16 × 16) Yes 13:1 Not specified Filmless N/A	35 × 43 (14 × 17) 3-field 10:1 or higher 2.5 (100) All standard 40 (15)
3.1 lp/mm 2208 × 2688 4,096	3.1 lp/mm 2208 × 2688 4,096	2.5 lp/mm, DQE 77% 2022 × 2022, 200 µm 14-bit	2.5 lp/mm, DQE 65% 2022 × 2022, 200 µm 14-bit	3.3 lp/mm <150 microns 16384 (14 bit on DICOM) 4096 (on LI) Yes
Filmless Yes Not specified Yes N/A	Filmless Yes Not specified Yes N/A	DIGITAL DETECTOR Yes (depending on configuration) Yes Yes with CR or film cassette N/A	DIGITAL DETECTOR Yes Yes with CR or film cassette N/A	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
Any	Any	Jedi (65, 80 kW)	65, 80 kW	80 kW,Type: UD I 50B-40
Any	Any	Maxiray 100	Maxiray 100	0,6/1,2mm Type: 0.6/1.2P324DK- 85SF
Any	Any	Overhead Tube Suspension	Overhead Tube Suspension	CH-200, ceiling suspension
Any	Any	Automatic multileaf with filter selection	Automatic multileaf with filter selection	R-30H, auto size-sensing collimator
None specified None specified None specified None specified None specified	None specified None specified None specified None specified None specified	Yes Yes Optional No None specified	Optional Optional No No Lateral cassette holder	Yes Optional Optional Optional
100, 120, 230, 240 VAC; 50/60 Hz	100, 120, 230, 240 VAC; 50/60 Hz	380-480 VAC \pm 10%; 50/60 Hz \pm 6%; 3-phase	380-480 VAC \pm 10%; 50/60 Hz \pm 6%; 3-phase	Standard
\$112,000	\$130,000	Lyear	Lyear	
1 year 2003	1 year 2006	1 year 2005	1 year 2006	
None specified.	None specified.	Autopositioning, autoimage paste, volume RAD, and dual energy options.	Autoprotocol, dual energy options.	

	ECRI ¹	PHILIPS	PHILIPS	PHILIPS
MODEL	Nontilting	Essenta DR	DigitalDiagnost	DigitalDiagnost VM
WHERE MARKETED		Worldwide	Worldwide	Worldwide
FDA CLEARANCE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CE MARK (MDD) SYSTEM	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Film	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Digital Type	Optional	Yes Csl scintillator with a-Si	Yes Csl scintillator with a-Si	Yes Csl scintillator with a-Si
Tomography	Optional barless	No	Optional, no mechanical coupling	No
BUCKY SYSTEM				
Туре	Motorized	Digital detector	Digital detector	Digital detector
Size, cm (in)	43 × 43 (17 × 17)	43 × 43 (17 × 17)	43 × 43 (17 × 17)	43 × 43 (17 × 17)
AEC Grid ratios	3-field 10:1 or higher	3-field chamber 12:1, 8:1	5-field chamber 12:1, 8:1	5-field chamber 12:1, 8:1
Lines/mm (in)	2.5 (100)	3.6 (90)	3.6 (90)	3.6 (90)
Cassette sizes, cm (in)	All standard	N/A	N/A	N/A
Longitudinal travel, cm (in) DIGITAL SYSTEM	50 (20)	N/A	46 (18.1)	Up to 374 (147.2)
Spatial resolution	>3 lp/mm	Up to 3.5 lp/mm	Up to 3.5 lp/mm	Up to 3.5 lp/mm
Matrix, pixels	<150 microns	3000 × 3000	3000 × 3000	3000 × 3000
Gray levels	4,096	16,368 (14-bit)	16,368 (14-bit)	16,368 (14-bit)
DICOM 3.0 compliant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RADIOGRAPHIC CAPABILITIES				
Bucky Cross table	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
Horizontal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Off table	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Upgradable for digital X-RAY GENERATORS	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
Preferred units	80 kW	Optimus, microprocessor-controlled high-frequency generator, 50 kW; optional 65, 80 kW	Optimus, microprocessor-controlled high-frequency generator, 50 kW; optional 65, 80 kW	Optimus, microprocessor-controlled high-frequency generator, 50 kW; optional 65, 80 kW
X-RAY TUBES Preferred units		RO 1750, 150 kV with nominal focal spots 0.6/1.2 mm; optional high-speed tube SRO 33/100, 150 kV with nominal focal spots 0.6/1.2 mm; tubes with focal spot 0.6/1.0 mm or 0.3/1.0 mm	RO 1750, 150 kV with nominal focal spots 0.6/1.2 mm; optional high-speed tube SRO 33/100, 150 kV with nominal focal spots 0.6/1.2 mm; tubes with focal spot 0.6/1.0 mm or 0.3/1.0 mm	tube SRO 33/100, 150 kV with nomi-
TUBE SUSPENSION Model, suspension		N/A	CS 2, CS 4 overhead	CS 2, CS 4 overhead
Model, collimator		Manual	Automatic	Automatic
ACCESSORIES	V			
Compression bands Handgrips	Yes Optional	Optional Yes	Optional Yes	No No
Head clamps	Optional	Optional	Optional	No
Footrest Others	Optional	No None specified	No Optional lateral cassette holder	No None specified
POWER REQUIREMENTS	Standard	380-400, 415-480, 190-360 VAC;	380-400, 415-480, 190-360 VAC;	380-400, 415-480, 190-360 VAC;
PURCHASE INFORMATION		50/60 Hz	50/60 Hz	50/60 Hz
List price, std configuration		\$190,000-220,000	\$440,000-500,000	\$350,000-380,000
Warranty Year first sold		1 year 2007	l year 1999	1 year 2004
OTHER SPECIFICATIONS		Eleva Workspot, Variofocus (each	Barcode reader, digital wall stand,	Barcode reader, fully integrated CR
		size between small and large focal spot is selectable via APR), UNIQUE image processing, Move-to-position functionality, patient safety concept, Philips xLNA lung nodule assessment (option), Quality Control Kit (option), DICOM 3.0, Direct access to previous exams (Option), Touch or non-touch screen LCD monitor, Reject analysis (Option), Extended security – mShield firewall (Option)	fully integrated CR reader, automatic	
Last Updated		May 2007	May 2007	May 2007
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MAKING DIGITAL RADIOGRAPHY MORE EFFICIENT

Results of a Study of Workflow and Dose Reduction

There is much research and study taking place across Europe to anticipate the advent of the digital hospital. Since imaging is at the heart of medical healthcare services, it makes sense that studies need to take place now, in anticipation of the needs of a fully-electronic imaging department, to ensure that the patient receives the best possible services. One of the ways we can do this is to make our facility as efficient as possible, examining the steps necessary in the workflow to improve throughput. In this article, I will present the results of a study that took place with the support of Kodak/Carestream Health, in cooperation with the Centre for Biomedical Engineering (CBME) and the Technical University of Frankfurt. This study examined not only the comparison of the latest CR and DR systems to check which is the best future contender, it also examined what happens to the quality of the image when the dose is reduced. Can we cope equally well with a lower dose?



1970's, which were rapidly

followed by CR in the eight-

ies, DR in the nineties and

distribution and more controlled viewing and analysis, amongst others. What this adds up to finally, is improved image management.



AUTHOR

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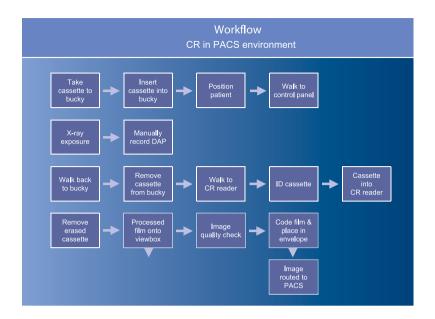
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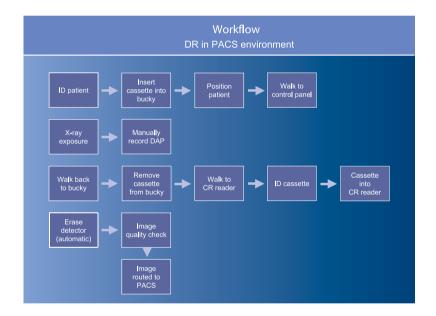
Progress in Digital Radiography

Digital detectors have come a long way since the initial Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA) systems in the

Dose reduction Results

	Phase I		Phase II		Phase III	
	S/F	DR	S/F	DR	S/F	DR
Dose reduction: 0%	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0
Dose reduction: 25%				1.9		1.8
Dose reduction: 50%				2.0		1.8
Dose reduction: 62.5%				2.8		2.5
Dose reduction: 75%				3.6		4.0
Dose reduction: 87.5%				4.6		4.3





CR Vs. DR - Summary

Computed Radiography (CR), uses photo-stimulable phosphor plates to obtain digital images, and can be implemented by updating the cassettes you use in your current x-ray system. Digital Radiography (DR) requires the use of newer x-ray systems with an integrated digital detector. Presently, the latter option is more expensive though it enhances workflow due to the added advantage that it is no longer necessary to handle the cassettes. Thus, while the most common solution is to use CR with mobile systems, there are already mobile x-ray units with an integrated flat panel digital detector on the market using a phosphor plate.

Although digital imaging systems have the potential for dose reduction, the most common outcome is that this dose reduction is not realised, since over-exposure goes undetected, unlike with film where the image turns dark or black. In digital imaging, by contrast, the image becomes clearer when it is over-exposed. Also, there is a tendency to take more images than necessary. Exams levels per patient seem to increase with the use of digital systems. Further, it is very easy to delete images, and technologists tend to repeat exposure if the image is not satisfactory. Thus digital imaging is likely to increase not only the number of exposures but also patient dose.

What's on the Market?

Digital radiography's current array of technologies, which are being examined by the different manufacturers, include CR, Photoconductor Drum, Direct DR, Indirect DR and Charged Coupled Device (CCD) DR. Manufacturers are competing to provide the most efficient system. As well as Fuji, AGFA and Kodak/Carestream Health, Hologic, Toshiba, Canon, GE, Philips, Siemens, Imix, Swissray, Imaging Dynamics, and Delft Diagnostic Imaging are involved in the development of a variety of different technologies using storage phosphor plates, flat-panel detectors and CCD in different combinations.

The main technology driving CCD-based digital radiography (DR) systems is the CCD cameras themselves. Currently, there are several CCD-based digital x-ray systems available with the primary technological difference between the CCD-based systems being the number of CCD cameras that each system uses. Among those companies opting for the multiple CCD configuration are Swissray, which uses four CCD cameras and Wuestec Medical Inc., which uses two CCD cameras in its current system. Companies that use a single CCD configuration include Nucletron B.V., Imix, Trex Medical and Imaging Dynamics.

Workflow Comparisons

As with any new technology, digital detectors have their disadvantages. Aside from the cost of digital detectors, one must also account for the cost of converting previous records to digital, the inconvenience of learning to use the concept and the fact that this system can produce more images than are actually required. Also, it is the consensus that for digital detectors, higher doses result in a better image quality.

However, we set out to clarify what exactly was the outcome when comparing workflow across three different systems: in conventional film screen systems in daylight processing, CR in a PACS environment and DR in a PACS environment, of which the latter involved the least number of steps in routine workflow.

Creating the Winning Formula: Dose Reduction and Digital Radiography

As noted above, there is a certain consensus that without a higher dose, digital radiography does not perform to its best. Part of our trials involved shattering this myth to clarify whether DR systems are the best future investment option for medical healthcare facilities. This study on the dose reduction rate up to the limit of diagnostic utilisation compared Philips Horizontal Diagnost H, a screen-film system using Kodak/Carestream Health's skeletal insight SC 200/SC 400 and Kodak/Carestream Health's DirectView DR 7100

The three-phase trial was designed to evaluate image quality advantages in digital equipment versus analogue equipment. In phase one, the objective was to do exactly this, using a contrast-detail phantom trial. In phase two we then aimed to evaluate the minimum required dose to obtain acceptable images for diagnostic purposes which was performed on extremities from cadavers and finally we repeated this on 85 patients.

Resolution and Evaluation

A total of eight radiologic technicians worked on the project, examining key areas such as resolution, contrast, articulation and soft tissue areas, to assess whether with DR one could reduce the dose and still achieve an acceptable image. Through the examples we used, we could still ensure a quality image with a relatively low dose per study and no loss of detail. In our research laboratory we then used post-processing steps to fine-tune the images and provide the best detail. With this key step involved, we were able to implement a 50% dose reduction without overall loss of quality.

Conclusion

As this study proved, it is paramount to analyse work-flow as otherwise, potential benefits to the workflow may be unrecognised. It is also important to include the patient's needs in the study protocol. It is highly possible to implement DR and using fine tuning to incorporate a significant dose reduction. We are gaining expertise all the time.

Introducing... Carestream Health

Our roots originate with Kodak, one of the world's imaging leaders. With more than 8,100 employees worldwide, we serve tens of thousands of customers in 150 countries and our products are found in more than 90% of hospitals around the world. We own more than 1,000 patents in digital imaging, film and imaging chemistry.

At Carestream Health we embrace a culture of innovation, customer focus and product and service leadership. With our world-class portfolio of solutions, we are committed to helping our customers achieve real results in the markets we serve:

- Medical
- Dental
- Molecular Imaging
- Non-destructive Testing

Step into the future with Carestream Health and let our solutions match your ambition.

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HEALTH

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Corporate Presentation

CHANGING THE WORLD OF X-RAY IMAGING

Outstanding advantages of the World's First Direct-conversion FPD, SHIMADZU *safire*, for Dual-application (Fluoroscopy&Radiography)

safire: Shimadzu Advanced Flat Imaging REceptor

Introduction

Doctor Roentgen, winner of the first Nobel Prize, discovered X-rays in 1895. In 1896, the following year, the son of Shimadzu Corporation's founder Genzo Shimadzu Jr. became the first person in Japan to succeed in capturing X-ray images. Based on X-ray technology accumulated over more than a century since the corporation was founded, Shimadzu continues to pursue the R&D for the most advanced technology in this field, providing high added value and reliability diagnostic imaging systems and solutions to advanced medical facilities. Our challenge to develop the world's first Direct-conversion flat panel detector(FPD) for both still images and moving images which nobody could provide still now is also the one that was made from such pioneer spirits and rich clinical and X-ray field experiences of ours.

If we look at the history of X-rays, we can see that the evolution of X-ray technology can be divided into two general areas: still images and fluoroscopic (moving) images. The development of still-image technology, of course, is tied to the history of film-screen systems. Even in this digital age, film imaging is used widely for radiography because of its high image quality. The history of fluoroscopy began with fluorescent screens. This was followed by the historical

development of the I.I. ("image intensifier"), and now this technology is used widely in fluoroscopic tables and cardiac/angio systems in combination with CCD cameras and digital image processing systems.

The way that the history of X-rays is intertwined with that of detectors underlines the significance of developments in detector technology. In Shimadzu, we are well aware that progress in X-ray detector technology can lead to advances in the whole field of X-ray technology. To achieve the higher image quality than film, we spent a long time for researches and repeated clinical evaluations. It was really a big challenge and investment. We finally succeeded in launching the world's first Direct-conversion FPD for Dual-application(Fluoroscopy & Radiography) to the world.

X-ray Conversion Method for Moving-image

Fig. 1 shows the X-ray conversion method for moving- image FPD. With indirect-conversion FPD which is the majority in the current FPDs, X-rays are firstly converted to light by a CsI phosphor, and then this light is converted to electric signals by photodiodes. During this 2-stage conversion process, light is scattered and images are made from those scattered

lights, making it impossible to achieve the image quality equal to or better than that obtained with film. This conversion process and phosphor material are almost same as that of I.I./CCD camera. So, the image quality is also expected to be the same as I.I./CCD. On the other hand, "Direct-conversion FPD" converts X-rays directly to electric signals. This method, while requiring an extremely high technical capability, is ideal for obtaining high-quality images.

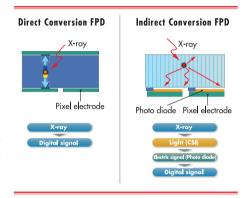


Fig. 1 X-ray Conversion Method for Moving-image FPD

Fig. 2 is a graph showing the modulation transfer function (MTF) for indirect-conversion FPD, direct-conversion FPD, film-screen, and the I.I. and CCD camera combination. The horizontal axis represents the spatial frequency and the vertical axis represents the transmission rate of image information. The closer the MTF is to 1.0, the more faithful the image is to the original. As Fig. 3 clearly shows, direct-conversion

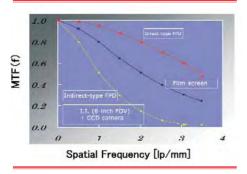


Fig. 2 Comparison of MTF Curve for Different X-ray Detectors



Fig. 3: Coronary Artery

FPD offer a spatial resolution that surpasses that of film-screen. On the other hand, indirect-conversion FPD offer only the same level of image quality as the I.I. and CCD camera combination.

Clinical images obtained by Shimadzu Direct-conversion FPD safire systems

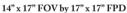
Fig. 3 shows a clinical image of the Right Coronary Artery obtained by our Cardiac/Angiographic system. A stent implant along with its structure is very clearly visualized, which were difficult to be observed with conventional I.I. or indirect FPD systems. softre will greatly help your safe and prompt interventional procedures, and it also means radiation exposure and injected contrast medium can be reduced consequently.

Fig. 4 shows a pulsed DSA image of the head. It is possible to clearly visualize the detailed structure of the head's vascular

system with the contrast medium flowing from the arterial system to the venous system with time. It can cover even the whole colon, which could not be covered even by I.I. This FPD for both fluoroscopy & radiography is integrated in our universal solution RF table,



17" x 17" FOV Fluoroscopy & Radiography Pixel size: 150 micron





Universal table system SONIALVISION where



Radiographic System RADSPEED sofire

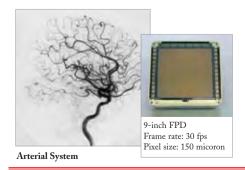
Fig. 3

Fig. 5 shows a clinical image obtained by our 17"x17" sofire which provides the world's largest Field Of View as of today.

SONIALVISION softer which has various advanced application capabilities such as Tomo-synthesis etc. Also the same FOV size FPD(for radiography) has been integrated in our General Radiographic System, RADSPEED softer.

Summary It is believed that direct-conversion FPD will revolutionize the world of medical

will revolutionize the world of medical imaging diagnosis, and it will be standardized in the next-generation. It will not only achieve the outstanding resolution clinical images, but offer the potential to reduce radiation and contrast injection, also increase safety, efficiency and clinical possibility in your examinations.



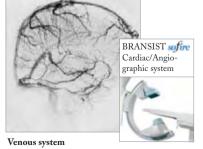


Fig. 4

We can't decide what's more innovative. The image quality, integration, ease of use, or that it all looks

so darn good together



It's hard to improve on the DX-S. A breakthrough in Digital Radiography, it combines low dose and precision imaging with the flexibility of a cassette-based workflow. But with DX-Si (Pending FDA 510(k) Market Clearance), Agfa HealthCare takes it one step further. A complete in-room digital radiography solution, DX-Si provides seamless integration between all components, including the DX-S, the X-ray system and the HIS, RIS and PACS. All through the intuitive, touch-screen interface of the NX workstation. Making this a complete Digital Radiography solution that performs even better together than it looks.

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