

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY (AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)

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Department of Biomedical Engineering

Course Name: 19BME301 – Medical Physics

III Year : V Semester

CBS1: Radioisotopes in Medicine



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Radioisotopes in Medicine

- Nuclear radiation can be high-energy particles or high-energy rays.
- Some radioisotopes of elements are useful in medical imaging, as they concentrate in particular tissues.
- The radiation can create an image on a photographic plate or be detected by scanning sections of the body.



- It is important to expose patients to the smallest possible dose of radiation for the shortest time period.
- Radioisotopes with short half-lives are selected for use in nuclear medicine.
- Iodine is used only by the thyroid gland:





- The two main uses of medical radioisotopes
 - Diagnosing diseased states
 - Therapeutically treating diseased tissues
- When diagnosing a diseased state, a minimum amount of radioisotope is administered.
- The isotope is for detection only and should have minimal effects on body tissue.
 - Radioisotope used this way is a tracer.

- Gamma emitters are useful for diagnosis because gamma radiation can easily exit the body.
- If tissue is functioning normally, the radioisotope will be evenly distributed throughout the organ.
- If there is a nonfunctioning area in the tissue, a "cold" spot is seen.
- Unusual activity, like <u>rapidly dividing cancer cells</u>, shows up as a "hot" spot.

Radioisotopes and Cancer Treatment

- In external beam radiation therapy, gamma radiation generated from cobalt-60 is aimed at a tumor, destroying the tissue.
- In brachytherapy, small Ti "seeds" containing radioisotopes are implanted in a tumor.



In brachytherapy, small titanium seeds containing a radioisotope like Pd-103 or I-125 are implanted at the tumor site.

• Positron Emission Tomography



Positron Emission Tomography

- PET scans are used to identify functional abnormalities in organs and tissues.
- Fluorine-18 has a half-life of 110 min.
- The fluorine isotope emits a positron as it decays to form oxygen-18.
- The positron comes into contact with an electron, and gamma radiation is produced and detected by the scanner.
- This type of scan is commonly used for the brain.

Summary

Radioactivity and Radioisotopes

- Some atomic isotopes emit radiation (a form of energy) spontaneously from their nucleus in a process called radioactive decay.
- Isotopes that undergo radioactive decay are called radioisotopes, and the high-energy particles given off in this process are referred to as ionizing radiation, or radioactivity.
- Three common forms of radioactivity are alpha (α) and beta (β) particles and gamma (γ) rays.
- An X-ray is also a form of ionizing radiation, although it is not caused by a radioactive decay event.
- Different forms of ionizing radiation penetrate the body differently, producing different biological effects.

Summary (continued)

- Certain elements concentrate in particular organs of the body.
- If a radioisotope of this element can be made, this area of the body can be imaged using that radioisotope.
- A patient can be injected with a trace amount of a radioisotope to diagnose a diseased state.
- Radioisotopes can also be used to treat diseases.
- Radioisotopes can be applied externally (external beam radiation therapy) or internally (brachytherapy) by applying radiation directly at the tumor site in high doses, eliminating cancerous cells.
- Positron emission tomography (PET) uses a radioisotope to image tissues that are not functioning normally.





Thank You

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