

قال تعالى :

﴿اللَّهُ نُورُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ مِثْلُ نُورِهِ كَمِشْكَاةٍ فِيهَا مِصْبَاحٌ الْمِصْبَاحُ فِي زُجَاجَةٍ الزُّجَاجَةُ كَأَنَّهَا كَوْكَبٌ دُرِّيٌّ يُوقَدُ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ مُبَارَكَةٍ زَيْتُونَةٍ لَا شَرْقِيَّةٍ وَلَا غَرْبِيَّةٍ يَكَادُ زَيْتُهَا يُضِيءُ وَلَوْ لَمْ تَمْسَسْهُ نَارٌ نُورٌ عَلَى نُورٍ يَهْدِي اللَّهُ لِنُورِهِ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيَضْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَالَ لِلنَّاسِ وَاللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ﴾

سورة النور الآية ﴿٣٥﴾

﴿وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الرُّوحِ قُلِ الرُّوحُ مِنْ أَمْرِ رَبِّي وَمَا أُوتِيتُمْ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا﴾

سورة الإسراء الآية ﴿٨٥﴾

## **Dedication**

Every challenging work needs self-efforts as well as guidance of  
elders especially those who were very close to our heart.

To those of the fingers to give us a life of happiness.

My humble effort I dedicate to my sweet and lovely mother.

To reap the thorns out of my way for me to pave the way science

To heart the great my father

Whose affection, love, encouragement, and prays of day and night  
make me able to get such success and honor,

Along with all hard working and respected teachers

To my brothers, sisters, friends, and to all my family.

## **Acknowledgements**

I would like to express my deepest and endless gratitude to **Dr. Yousif Mohamed Yousif**, for his fruitful guidance, professionalism, enthusiasm, valuable guidance, patience, kindness, consistent encouragement, support and guidance that I received throughout the research work. My great thanks extend to the staff of radiology department in Alshab Teaching Hospital thanks also extend to radiology department in Omdurman Teaching Hospital for their great efforts helps in data collection. Finally Deep thanks to my family for their consistent mental support.

## **Abstract:**

This study aims to evaluate of patient radiation dose in chest x-ray using Entrance surface dose calculations, the study was done in two hospitals Alshab Teaching Hospital (ATH) and Omdurman Teaching Hospital (OTH) in Khartoum state, Entrance surface dose (ESD) was determined from exposure settings and patient information using mathematical equation . 100 patients were examined in this study, The entrance surface doses (ESDs) to patient undergoing chest X-ray radiography Exposure settings and patients data were recorded. Result concerning the kilovoltage (KVp) and tube current (mAs) and focus to film distance (FFD) settings. The variation in the patient doses and techniques used for the examinations studied were found among the different hospitals denoting the importance of establishing a national quality assurance programme and examination protocols to ensure patient doses are kept as Low as possible. Mean ESDs obtained for chest radiography in (ATH) recorded in this study was (  $.16 \pm 0.04$ ) mGy and Mean ESDs obtained for chest radiography in (OTH) recorded in this study was (  $.1 \pm 0.01$ ) mGy.

## الملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقييم الجرعة الإشعاعية للمرضى في كشف الأشعة السينية للصدر باستخدام حسابات مونت كارلو ، وقد أجريت هذه الدراسة في مستشفى الشعب التعليمي ومستشفى أدرمان التعليمي في ولاية الخرطوم . تم تحديد الجرعة عند السطح من إعدادات التعرض ومعلومات المريض باستخدام معادلة رياضية ز

تم فحص ١٠٠ مريض في هذه الدراسة وتم تسجيل إعدادات التعرض ومعلومات المريض والجرعة عند السطح للمرضى تحت فحص الأشعة السينية للصدر ، النتائج تتضمن معلومات المريض الطول والوزن والجنس والعمر وإعدادات التعرض جهد الأنبوب وتيار الأنبوب والزمن .

تم ملاحظة الاختلاف في الجرعات للمرضى التقنيات المستخدمة للفحوصات المدروسة التي وجدت بين مختلف المستشفيات تشير إلى أهمية تأسيس برنامج تأكيد جودة قومي وبروتوكولات الفحص الإشعاعي للتأكيد أن جرعة المريض محفوظة أقل ما يمكن . وجدت الجرعة عند السطح المتحصلة عليها من هذه الدراسة في مستشفى الشعب التعليمي

( $0.16 \pm 0.04$ ) وفي مستشفى أدرمان التعليمي ( $0.1 \pm 0.01$ ) ملي قري

# Contents

الإيه	I
Dedication	II
Acknowledgements	III
Abstract (English)	IV
Abstract (العربية)	V
Contents	VI
List of tables	IX
List of figures	X
List of abbreviation	XII
<b>Chapter one : Introduction</b>	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Radiation and it related risk	2
1.3. Organ dose evaluation	3
1.4. Problem of Study	3
1.5. Objectives of the study	4
1.6 Overview of the Study	4
<b>Chapter two :literature review</b>	
2.1 Ionizing Radiation	5
2.2 Production of x-rays	5
2.2.1 Bremsstrahlung X-rays	6
2.2.2 Characteristics X-rays	7
2.2.3 spectrum of X-rays	7
2.3 Interactions of Ionizing Radiation	9
2.3.1 Interaction of photon with matter	9
2.3.1.1 compton scatters	9
2.3.1.2 Photoelectric effect	11
2.3.1.3 pair production	12
2.4. biological effect of ionizing radiation	13
2.4.1. Stochastic Effects	14
2.4.2. Deterministic effects	14
2.5. X-Ray Detectors	15
2.5.1 The modern film-screen detector	15
2.5.2. Computed Radiography (CR)	16

2.5.3. Flat panel detectors	16
2.6. Medical Imaging	17
2.6.1. X-ray Imaging	17
2.6.2. Projection radiography	18
2.6.3. Chest x-ray radiology	19
2.7. Radiation dosimetry	20
2.7.1 Radiation quantities	20
2.7.1.1 Exposure	20
2.7.1.2. Air kerma	21
2.7.1.3. Absorbed Dose	21
2.7.1.4. Entrance Surface dose	21
2.7.1.5. Entrance Surface air Kerma (ESAK)	22
2.7.1.6. Equivalent dose $H_T$	22
2.7.1.7. Effective dose	23
2.8. Radiation Units	24
2.8.1. Roentgen	24
2.8.2. Radiation absorbed dose (Rad)	24
2.8.3. Rem (roentgen equivalent man)	25
2.8.4. Gray (Gy)	25
2.8.5. Sievert (Sv)	25
2.8.6. Calculation of ESD from Exposure Factors	26
2.9. Radiation measurements	26
2.9.1 Introduction	26
2.9.2 Dose measurement	27
2.9.2.1. Ionization chamber	27
2.9.2.2 Dose -area product meters	28
2.9.2.3. Thermo Luminescent Dosimetry	28
2.9.3. Direct measurement of entrance surface dose	29
2.10. Previous studies	29
<b>Chapter three : Materials and Methods</b>	
3.1 Materials	32
3.1.1 Equipments	32
3.1.2 Patient	32

3.2 Methods	32
3.2.1 Study duration	32
3.2.2 Study place	32
3.2.3 Method of data collection	33
3.2.4 Dose measurement	33
3.2.5 Method of data analysis	34
3.2.6 Method of data storage	34
3.2.7 Ethical issue	34

## **Chapter four : Results**

4.1 Results	35
4.1.1 Alshab Teaching Hospital Results	35
4.1.2 Omdurman Teaching Hospital Results	39

## **Chapter five : Discussion and Conclusion and Recommendation**

5.1 Discussion	43
5.2 Conclusion	45
5.3 Recommendations	46
5.4 References	47



## List of tables

2.1	Radiation weighing factor	22
2.2	Tissue weighting factor	23
4.1	Age distribution for both gender among the study sample for ATH.	35
4.2	The mean and standard deviation of body mass index distribution for both gender among the study sample for ATH.	36
4.3	The mean and standard deviation of exposure factor used for chest examination in the study sample for ATH.	38
4.4	Exposure factors, number of film, and dose values for chest exam for ATH.	38
4.5	Age distribution for both gender among the study sample for OTH.	39
4.6	The mean and standard deviation of body mass index distribution for both gender among the study sample for OTH	40
4.7	The mean and standard deviation of exposure factor used for chest examination in the study sample for OTH.	41
4.8	Exposure factors, number of film, and dose values for chest exam for OTH.	42

## List of figures

2.1	Types of ionizing radiation	5
2.2	the diagram of X-ray tube component	6
2.3	the Spectral distributions of X-rays	8
2.4	Compton scatters	10
2.5	Pair Production	13
2.6	the process of cell damage from the time of irradiation	15
2.7	the projective Radiology:x-rays passing through the patients strike the Detector	19
2.8	Typical examination beam geometry and related radiation dose quantities	20
4.1	Correlation between entrance skin dose ESD (mGy) and body mass index BMI (Kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) of patients undergoing Chest X-ray for ATH.	36
4.2	Correlation between entrance skin dose ESD (mGy) and weight (mass) of the body (Kg) of patients undergoing chest X-ray for ATH.	37
4.3	correlation between entrance skin dose ESD (mGy) and tube potential kVp to patients undergoing chest X-ray for ATH.	38
4.4	correlation between entrance skin dose ESD (mGy) and the product of the tube current (mAs) to patients undergoing Chest X-ray for ATH.	39
4.5	Correlation between entrance skin dose ESD (mGy) and body mass index BMI (Kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) of patients undergoing Chest X-ray for OTH.	40
4.6	Correlation between entrance skin dose ESD (mGy) and weight (mass) of the body (Kg) of patients undergoing chest X-ray for OTH.	41
4.7	correlation between entrance skin dose ESD (mGy) and tube potential kVp to patients undergoing chest X-ray for OTH.	42

4.8 correlation between entrance skin dose ESD (mGy) and the product of the 42  
tube current (mAs) to patients undergoing Chest X-ray for OTH.

## **List of abbreviation**

CR	Computed Radiography
DR	Digital Radiography
ATH	Alshab Teaching Hospital
OTH	Omdurman Teaching Hospital
ICRU	International commission radiological unit
FS	Film Screen
AP	Anterior posterior
PA	Poster anterior
LAT	Lateral
HVL	Half Value Layer
PSP	Photo stimulated phosphor
TLD	Thermoluminescence Detector
PMT	Photomultiplier tube
ESAK	Entrance Surface Air Kerma
ESD	Entrance Surface Dose
FSD	Film Skin Dose
ALARA	As Low As Reasonable Achievable
ICRP	International Commission on Radiological Protection
NRPB	National Radiation Protection Board