

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS
ANNA UNIVERSITY :: CHENNAI 600 025
REGULATIONS 2013

M.PHIL (MEDICAL PHYSICS)
SEMESTER I

SL.No	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
THEORY						
1.	MY8101	Laser Medicine	4	0	0	4
2.	MY8102	Numerical Methods and Statistics	3	1	0	4
3.		Elective I	4	0	0	4
4.		Elective II	4	0	0	4
TOTAL			15	1	0	16

SEMESTER II

SL.No	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
THEORY						
1.	MY8211	Project	0	0	32	16
2.	MY8212	Seminar	0	0	2	1
TOTAL			0	0	34	17

TOTAL NO. OF CREDITS: 33

ELECTIVES FOR M.Phil (MEDICAL PHYSICS)

SI.No	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
THEORY						
1.	MY8001	Advanced Solid State Physics	4	0	0	4
2.	MY8002	Biomedical Optical Spectroscopy	4	0	0	4
3.	MY8003	Laser theory	4	0	0	4
4.	MY8004	Medical Ultrasonics	4	0	0	4
5.	MY8005	Molecular Imaging Techniques	4	0	0	4
6.	MY8006	Nanotechnology and its applications	4	0	0	4
7.	MY8007	Physics of Advanced Radiation Therapy	4	0	0	4
8.	MY8008	Radiation Physics and Dosimetry	4	0	0	4
9.	MY8009	Stereotactic Radiosurgery and Stereotactic Radiotherapy	4	0	0	4
10.	MY8010	Three Dimensional Conformal Radiotherapy	4	0	0	4

OBJECTIVE:

- To provide the basics of laser tissue interaction applied to various treatments
- To give a detailed description of the interaction mechanisms of laser with biological tissues and providing an updated review of clinical applications of laser.

UNIT I LASER CHARACTERISTICS AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY 12

Laser tissue interaction – photophysical process - photobiological process - absorption by biological systems - different types of interactions - thermal - photochemical (one photon and multiphoton) - electro mechanical - photo ablative process.

UNIT II LASER - TISSUE INTERACTIONS 12

Optical properties of tissues (normal and tumor) - experimental methods to determine the reflectance, transmittance, absorption and emission properties of tissues. Laser systems in medicine and biology - Ruby, Nd-YAG, Ar ion, CO₂, Excimer, Gold vapour laser - beam delivery system and control.

UNIT III SURGICAL AND THERAPEUTIC APPLICATIONS OF LASERS 12

Evaporation and excitation techniques - sterilization - hemostasis - laryngeal surgery - cancer surgery - liver surgery - stomach surgery - gynecological surgery - urological surgery - cardiac surgery- Photo Dynamic Therapy - Dermatology – dentistry.

UNIT IV LASERS IN PHOTO DIAGNOSIS 12

Laser induced fluorescence studies - cancer diagnosis – OCT – IR Imaging – FRET - FLIM - lasers in genetic engineering - trace elements detection.

UNIT V LASER SAFETY 12

Protection standards for lasers - safety regulations - specific precautions - medical surveillance.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS**OUTCOME:**

- Can safely employ lasers appropriately with the knowledge of their wavelength and power for various biological applications.

REFERENCES:

1. Thyagarajan. K & Ajoy Ghatak, "Laser fundamentals and applications", Springer, 2010.
2. Hector J Rabal, Roberto A Braga Jr., "Dynamic Laser Speckle and applications", CRC Press, 2009.
3. Markolf Neimz, "Laser Tissue interactions", Springer science & Business media, 2004.
4. Fotakis. C, Papazoglou. T & Kalpouzos. C, "Optics and Lasers in Biomedicine and Culture", Springer, 2000.
5. Guy A Catone, Charles C Alling, "Laser Applications in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery", W.B. Saunders, 1997.
6. Carruth. J. A. S. and McKenzie. A. L., "Medical Lasers", Adam Hilger Ltd., 1992.
7. Myron L Wolbarsht, "Laser applications in Medicine and Biology – Vol-5", Plenum press, 1991.
8. Martellucci. S. S. and Chester. A. N., "Laser Photobiology and Photomedicine", Plenum Press, 1985.
9. Pratesi. R. and Sacchi. C. A., "Lasers in Photomedicine and Photobiology", Springer, 1980.

OBJECTIVE:

- To expose the student with various mathematical methods for numerical analysis and Statistical significance.
- To impart knowledge on systems of equation, probability statistics and error analysis.

UNIT I NUMERICAL INTERPOLATION, DIFFERENTIATION AND INTEGRATION 12

Newton's forward and backward interpolation formulae - Lagrange's interpolation formula for unequal intervals - Error in polynomial interpolation and Newton's interpolation formula - Numerical differentiation - Maximum and minimum of a tabulated function - Numerical integration - Trapezoidal rule - Romberg's method- Simpson's rule - Practical applications of Simpson's rule.

UNIT II NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF ORDINARY AND PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS 12

Solution by Taylor's series - Euler's method - Runge-Kutta method - Predictor - Corrector method - Milne's method - Adam Baschforth method - Numerical solution of partial differential equations - Finite equations - Elliptic equations - Laplace equation - Poisson's equation - Parabolic equations - Hyperbolic equations.

UNIT III EMPIRICAL LAWS AND CURVE FITTING 12

Linear law and laws reducible to linear law – method of moments - method of group averages - principle of least squares - Fitting of straight line and parabola.

UNIT IV STATISTICS 12

Measures of central tendency, mean, median, mode, dispersion, standard deviation, root mean square deviation, moments, skewness and kurtosis - Application to radiation detection. Binomial distribution, Poisson's distribution, Gaussian distribution, exponential distribution, bi-variant distribution, correlation and regression -Chi-Square distribution, t - distribution- F – distribution – error propagation.

UNIT V RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 12

Introduction - Defining research problem - research design - Important concepts - different research design - basic principles of experimental design - sampling design - steps and types of sampling design. Purpose and problem statements - Literature review - Frameworks - Research questions and hypotheses - Multimethod research.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS**OUTCOME**

- Can fit the data points to an appropriate curve with better correlation.
- Analyse the given set of data points for better discriminate using the knowledge of statistics.
- Estimate the errors involved in the experimental measurements.

REFERENCES

1. Guest. P G, "Numerical Methods of Curve Fitting", Cambridge University Press, 2013.
2. John F Monahan, "Numerical Methods of Statistics", Cambridge University Press, Second Edition, 2011.
3. Kothari. C.R, "Research Methodology", New Age International publishers, New Delhi, 2008.
4. Shastry. S.S, "Introductory Methods of Numerical Analysis", Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1984.

OBJECTIVE:

- To expose the students with the theoretical concepts of Solid State Physics.
- To impart knowledge on crystal structure and binding, electronic properties, lattice dynamics, dielectric & optical properties and magnetic and superconducting properties of materials.

UNIT I CRYSTAL STRUCTURE AND BINDING**12**

Symmetry - crystal lattice - unit cell (conventional and Wigner-seitz unit cell) - crystal structures - crystallographic point groups and space groups - reciprocal lattice - Brillouin zone - force between atoms - cohesive energy - bonding in solids - ionic, covalent, metallic and hydrogen bonded crystals.

UNIT II ELECTRONIC PROPERTIES**12**

Free electron theory (classical and quantum) - electronic specific heat - electrical and thermal transport - failures of free electron model - periodic crystalline potential - Bloch theorem - formation of energy bands - classification of solids - effective mass and concept of hole - intrinsic and extrinsic semiconductors - direct and indirect bandgap of semiconductors - Fermi surface of metals.

UNIT III LATTICE DYNAMICS**12**

Vibrational modes of mono and diatomic lattices - quantization of lattice vibration - lattice specific heat theories (Einstein and Debye models) - phonon momentum - scattering of neutrons by phonons - neutron diffraction - lattice thermal conductivity - normal and Umklapp process – anharmonicity and thermal expansion

UNIT IV DIELECTRIC AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES**12**

Polarization - theory of polarizability - Clausius-Mossotti relation - piezo - pyro and ferroelectric properties of crystals - antiferroelectricity and ferrielectricity - absorption process in semiconductors - photoconductivity - photoluminescence - Defects in crystals- color centers

UNIT V MAGNETIC PROPERTIES AND SUPERCONDUCTIVITY**12**

Classification of magnetic materials - Hund's rule - ferromagnetic order - Curie point - exchange integral - saturation magnetization - origin of domains - magnons - electron-phonon interaction - cooper pairs - BCS theory - energy gap and its temperature dependence - London equation - Josephson effect - high temperature superconductivity.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS**OUTCOME:**

- Can differentiate the materials based on their structure, electric, magnetic properties and optical properties

REFERENCES

1. Philip Phillips, "Advanced Solid State Physics", Cambridge University Press, 2012.
2. William D. Callister, David G. Rethwisch "Fundamentals of Material science and Engineering an Introduction", sixth edition, Wiley India, 2009.
3. Philip W Phillips, "Advanced Solid State Physics", West view press, 2003.
4. Kittel. C, "Introduction to Solid State Physics", Wiley Eastern, 1996
5. Hummel. R.E, "Electronic properties of materials", Narosa, 1993.
6. Chandra. A.K, "Quantum Chemistry", Prentice Hall 1990
7. Ashcroft. N.W and Mermin. N. D, "Solid state Physics" Saunders 1976
8. Raimes. S, "The wave mechanics of electrons in metals", North Holland, 1967.
9. Dekker. A.J, "Solid State Physics", Prentice Hall, 1957.

OBJECTIVE:

- To provide the knowledge for use of various spectroscopic methods in bioanalysis and Imaging.
- To enrich them with knowledge about various Optical components and their importance.

UNIT I TISSUE OPTICS**12**

Structure of cells and tissues – light-matter interactions - physical models and mechanism. Specific features of living tissues from the point of optics. Relations of scattering and absorption in tissues - interaction of lasers with tissues – Thickness and optical properties of appropriate skin layers - Skin pigments (melanin, bilirubin, carotene, hemoglobin) and their spectra - Blood composites and their spectral properties - difference between oxygenated and deoxygenated hemoglobin absorption spectra.

UNIT II LIGHT PROPOGATION IN TURBID MEDIA**12**

Models of light propagation in tissues - absorption and scattering coefficients, anisotropy, penetration depth, transport parameters - Diffuse reflectance (remission) - Time-resolved remittance models. Modeling of isotropic, anisotropic and layered tissue structures. Experimental studies of light propagation in tissues – tissue phantoms.

UNIT III OPTO ELECTRONIC DEVICES**12**

UV- Visible - IR sources - Laser diode - LED – Super luminescence diode – Optical detectors – characteristics – diode detectors – PMT – CCD – Streak camera - fibers – coupler – intensity and phase modulated fiber sensors.

UNIT IV PHOTONIC IMAGING TECHNIQUES**12**

Lifetime based Imaging – Confocal Microscopy-Two Photon excitation Fluorescence Microscopy-Near field imaging- Biological and biomedical applications-OCT, elastography - Laser Doppler perfusion monitoring & imaging – Thermal imaging for medical diagnosis.

UNIT V BIOMEDICAL DIAGNOSTICS**12**

Biosensors for Biomedical applications-Glucose diagnostics - *in vitro* clinical diagnostics-Atomic Spectroscopy in biological and Clinical analysis – Flow Cytometry – Capillary Electrophoresis techniques in biomedical analysis- Fluorescence and Raman Spectroscopy – NIR Fluorescence Imaging.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS**OUTCOME:**

- Can design block diagram for their specific applications
- Can employ their knowledge in determining the optical properties.
- Apply the knowledge about biomedical optics to improve the diagnostic efficiency of diseases.

REFERENCES:

1. Paras N. Prasad, "Introduction to biophotonics", John Wiley & Sons, 2004.
2. Tuan Vo-Dinh, "Biomedical photonics handbook", CRC press, 2003.
3. Markolf H Niemz, "Laser Tissue interactions fundamentals and applications", Springer, 2004.
4. Ashley j Welch, Martin J C Van Gemect, "Optical Thermal response of Laser irradiated tissue", Springer, 2011.
5. Gupta. S C, "Optoelectronic Devices and Systems", Prentice Hall of India Pvt Ltd., 2005.

OBJECTIVE:

- To expose the students with theoretical aspects of laser theory and its applications.
- To provide knowledge on laser theory, resonators and switching theory, gas & liquid lasers, solid state & semiconductor lasers and their applications.

UNIT I LASER THEORY**12**

Absorption - Spontaneous and stimulated emission - Einstein's coefficients - threshold conditions for laser action - Line broadening, Mechanism - Lorentzian and Doppler line shapes - Small signal gain - Gain coefficient - gain saturation - Rate equations for 3 and 4 level systems.

UNIT II RESONATORS AND SWITCHING THEORY**12**

Resonant cavity - Fox and Li - Boyd and Gorden's theory on resonators - modes - Spot size - Types of resonators - Mode selection - Q switching theory and technique - Mode locking theory and technique.

UNIT III GAS AND LIQUID LASERS**12**

He-Ne, Argon Ion, Carbon dioxide, Nitrogen - Metal vapour - Gas dynamics - Excimer - Free electron lasers - Dye lasers-organic dyes - Pulsed and CW dye lasers - Threshold conditions - Pumping configurations.

UNIT IV SOLID STATE AND SEMICONDUCTOR LASERS**12**

Ruby, Nd : YAG, Nd : Glass, Ti-sapphire, Alexandrite, lasers - Semiconductor lasers - Homo junction - Hetro junction - Quantum well laser.

UNIT V APPLICATIONS**12**

Speckle, speckle interferometry - Holography - Holographic interferometry - Material processing - Surface treatment – welding - drilling - Laser ranging - Laser Doppler Velocimetry - Pollution monitoring - Medical applications.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS**OUTCOME**

- Employ lasers with the basic knowledge about lasers for material characterization, interferometry, velocimetry and medical applications at their fundamental frequency and higher harmonic

REFERENCES

1. Dr. Avadhanulu. M N, Dr. Hemne. P S, "An Introduction to Laser theory and applications", S Chand and Company Ltd., 2012.
2. Paul R Berman Vladimir S Malinovsky, " Principles of Laser Spectroscopy and Quantum optics ", Princeton University Press, 2011.
3. Nambiar. K R, "Laser: Principles types and applications ", New Age International Publishers, 2005.
4. William T. Silfvast, " Laser Fundamentals ", Cambridge University Press, 1999.
5. Yariv. A, "Quantum Electronics", Third Edn., Addison-Wesley 1990.
6. Oshea, Callen and Rhcdes, "An Introduction to Lasers and their Applications", Addison Wesley, 1985.
7. Hariharan, "Optical Holography", Academic Press, New York, 1983.
8. Erf.R.K, "Speckle Metrology", Academic Press, New York, 1978.

OBJECTIVE:

- To impart the basic knowledge about the concepts of Ultrasonics, their action mechanism
- To educate about medical application of Ultrasonics and their safety
- To provide the knowledge on propagation of ultrasonic waves in medium & determination of its velocity, ultrasonic transducers, absorption of ultrasonic radiation and applications of ultrasonics.

UNIT I	ULTRASONIC PROPAGATION IN SOLIDS AND LIQUIDS	12
Propagation of Ultrasonics waves in solids – Plane wave propagation - Relation of the velocity of sound to the elastic properties – Adiabatic and Isothermal elastic constants – Ultrasonic propagation in liquids – Internal pressure and free volume calculations.		
UNIT II	DETERMINATION OF VELOCITY OF PROPAGATION OF ULTRASONICS	12
Pulse Echo methods – Phase comparison methods – Pulse superposition – Measurements at high Pressure and high temperature–Transducer Coupling materials.		
UNIT III	ULTRASONIC TRANSDUCERS	12
Piezoelectric and magnetostrictive transducers – Equivalent circuits – Efficiency – Transducer mounting – Linear and sector transducers – Variable frequency systems.		
UNIT IV	ABSORPTION OF ULTRASONIC RADIATION	12
Classical absorption due to viscosity – Absorption due to thermal conductivity – Relaxation processes – Evaluation of dispersion and absorption curves – Structural relaxation – Relation between collision frequency and relaxation time – Ultrasonic attenuation in solids.		
UNIT V	MEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF ULTRASONICS	12
Applications of Ultrasonics – Medical Applications – Biological effects of Ultrasound – Different modes of scanning – double doppler shift - Doppler Ultrasound techniques -Ultrasonic transaxial tomogram (U.T.T.) – Acoustic microscope-Acoustic hologram – Safety levels of Ultrasonic.		

TOTAL : 60 PERIODS**OUTCOME:**

- Can employ the gained knowledge in extracting elastic constants of a material and thus can deduce transverse and longitudinal velocity of sound.
- Employ ultrasound in medical diagnostics by mimicking the biological condition or invivo condition

REFERENCES

1. Michel Postema, " Fundamentals of Medical Ultrasonic", Spon press, 2011.
2. Hill. C R, Bamber. J C, Ter Haar. G R, " Physical principles of Medical Ultrasonic", John Wiley & Sons, publishing, 2004.
3. David J Cheeke N, "Fundamental and Applications of Ultrasonic waves ", CRC Press, 2002.
4. Lerski R.A. (Ed), "Practical Ultrasound", IRL Press, Oxford, 1988
5. Woodcock J.P., "Ultrasonics", Adam Hilger Ltd., U.K., 1979
6. Schreiber Edward, "Elastic Constants and their measurement", Anderson and Soga, McGraw Hill Book Co., 1973
7. Robert T.Beyer and Stephen V. Letcher, "Physical Ultrasonics", Academic Press London, 1969.

OBJECTIVES:

- To enrich the knowledge about microscopes
- To educate the types of microscopes, their resolution, image contrast and depth of investigation

UNIT I OPTICAL MICROSCOPY**12**

Optical microscopy- Use of polarized light microscopy – Phase contrast microscopy – Interference Microscopy – hot stage microscopy - surface morphology – confocal microscopy – fluorescence microscopy.

UNIT II SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY**12**

Basic design of the scanning electron microscopy – types of electron source - Modes of operation– Backscattered electrons – secondary electrons- typical forms of contrast– Resolution and contrast – enhancement – Specimen Preparation - applications of SEM.

UNIT III TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPY**12**

Basic principles - Modes of operation – Specimen preparation – Diffraction in imperfect crystals – Dislocations – precipitates – Structure of Grain boundaries and interfaces- HRTEM use in nanostructures – SAED – FFT patterns.

UNIT IV ATOMIC FORCE MICROSCOPY**12**

Basic concepts-Interaction force - AFM tip on nanometer scale structures- force curves, measurements and manipulations-feed back control-different modes of operation –contact, non contact and tapping mode-Imaging and manipulation of samples in air or liquid environments-Imaging soft samples. Scanning Force Microscopy-Shear force Microscopy-Lateral Force Microscopy-Magnetic Force microscopy.

UNIT V SCANNING TUNNELING MICROSCOPY**12**

Principle- Instrumentation- importance of STM for nanostructures – surface and molecular manipulation using STM -3D map of electronic structure.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS**OUTCOME:**

- Can use various microscopes to characterize the materials to study the surface properties

REFERENCES

1. Goldstein. J, Newbury. D. E, Joy. D.C, and Lym. C.E., "Scanning Electron Microscopy and X-ray Microanalysis", 2003.
2. Flegler. S.L, Heckman. J.W and Klomparens. K.L, "Scanning and Transmission Electron Microscopy: A Introduction", WH Freeman & Co, 1993.
3. Goodhew. P.J, Humphreys. J, Beanland. R, "Electron Microscopy and Analysis", 2001.
4. Haynes. R, Woodruff. D.P and Talchar. T.A, "Optical Microscopy of Materials", Cambridge University press, 1986.
5. Brain Herman and John J Lemasters – "Optical Microscopy". Emerging methods and Applications -1993, Academic Press.
6. Grey Haustad, "Atomic force Microscopy understanding Basic Modes & Advanced Applications", Wiley, 2012.

OBJECTIVE:

- To introduce knowledge on basics of Nanomaterials their synthesis and characterization
- To make the students understand the importance of Nanotechnology
- To make the students understand the fundamental aspects of Nanotechnology and its importance in emerging biomedical applications.

UNIT I NANO SYSTEMS**12**

Size effect and properties of nanoparticles - melting point, surface tension, wettability - specific surface area—change in optical properties, electrical properties, and mechanical properties. Quantum confinement in 3D, 2D, 1D and zero dimensional nano structures .

UNIT II SYNTHESIS OF NANOMATERIALS**12**

Top down and Bottom up approach - Gas phase condensation – Vacuum deposition -Physical vapor deposition (PVD) - chemical vapor deposition (CVD) – laser ablation- Sol-Gel- Ball milling – Electro deposition- wet chemical methods - spray pyrolysis – plasma based synthesis process (PSP) - hydrothermal synthesis – biosynthesis.

UNIT III NANOMATERIALS FOR MEDICAL APPLICATIONS**12**

Nobel nano metals - quantum dots – magnetic nano particles – carbon nano tubes and one dimensional nano structures – dendrimers – cytosine nano particles.

UNIT IV CHARACTERIZATION**12**

X-ray diffraction – crystallite size- Surface area - florescence microscopy – surface charges and particles size by zeta potential analyzer - UV – visible spectroscopy for absorption, transmission and band gap determination – electrochemical characterization for nano materials.

UNIT V MEDICAL APPLICATIONS**12**

Applications of nanoparticles, quantum dots, Nanotubes and nanowires - tissue engineering – nano medicines – drug delivery – quantum dot protein sensors – Molecular machines - OCT – nano robots – PDT – PTT.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS**OUTCOME:**

- Can synthesis medically important nanoparticles and characterize them and apply them for various diagnostic therapeutic applicatons

REFERENCES

1. Timp. G., “Nanotechnology”, Editor, AIP press, Springer, 1999.
2. Hari Singh Nalwa, “Nanostructured materials and Nanotechnology”, Academic Press, USA, 2002.
3. Hari Singh Nalwa, “Hand book of Nanostructured Materials and Technology”, Vol.1-5, Academic Press, USA, 2000.
4. “Hand book of Nanoscience, Engineering and Technology (The Electrical Engineering handbook series)”, Kluwer Publishers, 2002.
5. Mark Ratner, Daniel Ratner, " Nanotechnology", Pearson Publication, 2003.
6. John Dinardo. N, Weinheim Cambridge, " Nanoscale characterization of surfaces & interfaces ", Wiley, 2000.
7. Charles P Poole Jr, " Introducation to Nanotechnology ", Frank J Owens,Wiley Publication, 2003.

OBJECTIVE:

- To provide knowledge based and practical skills training to support the implementation of advanced Radiotherapy techniques in India.

UNIT I CONFORMAL RADIOTHERAPY WITH MULTI LEAF COLLIMATOR 12

MLC - different categories –commercial MLC systems — MLC acceptance testing, commissioning and safety assessment - Quality Assurance of MLCs - Leaf position detection – recent developments in MLC.

UNIT II INTENSITY MODULATION RADIATION THERAPY 12

IMRT –Different methods – physical optimization — Target and critical structure definitions for IMRT – Static MLC IMRT, Dynamic MLC IMRT–potential problems with IMRT– Commissioning and QA for IMRT treatment planning – patient specific quality assurance– IMRT delivery system quality assurance.

UNIT III IMAGE GUIDED RADIATION THERAPY 12

Imaging techniques for guidance in Radiation therapy – clinical procedures in employing imaging technologies – Methods to manage respiratory gating - Effect of motion on the total dose distribution – 4D computed tomography imaging and treatment planning - Gated Radiation Delivery- IGRT QA protocol.

UNIT IV VOLUMETRIC MODULATED ARC THERAPY 12

Introduction to VMAT - Machine Commissioning and Quality Assurance-Dosimetric Aspects-Treatment Planning- Comparison of VMAT treatment plans with conventional IMRT Planning - Patient Specific Quality Assurance -Electronic Portal Imaging Device –its clinical applications including QA tool in machine and patient specific quality assurance and gamma index analysis.

UNIT V PARTICLE BEAM THERAPY 12

Proton beam therapy- Physics of proton beams- Equipment for proton beam therapy- configurations of proton delivery systems- treatment planning in particle therapy- Heavy ion therapy-Carbon ion therapy-Neutron therapy-Boron Neutron Capture Therapy.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS**OUTCOME:**

- To practice, all aspects of clinical medical physics with safe, accurate and effective delivery of Radiotherapy treatment

REFERENCES

- Steve Webb, “The Physics of Three–Dimensional Radiotherapy”, Institute of Physics Publishing, 2002.
- Faiz M Khan and Roger A Potish, “Treatment Planning in Radiation Oncology”, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 2011.
- Faiz M Khan, “The Physics of Radiation Therapy”, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2010.
- Jatinder R Palta and T. Rockwell Mackie, “Intensity Modulation Radiation Therapy”, Medical Physics publishing, 2003.
- Arthur Boyer, Ph.D., Peter Biggs, Ph.D., James Galvin, D.Sc., Eric Klein, M.Sc., Thomas LoSasso, Ph.D., Daniel Low, Ph.D., Katherine Mah, M.Sc., Cedric Yu, D.Sc., “ AAPM Report No. 72 , Basic Applications of Multileaf collimators”, AAPM, USA,2001.

6. Paul J. Keall Virginia ,Gig S. Mageras , James M. Balter, Richard S. Emery , Kenneth M. Forster , Steve B. Jiang, Jeffrey M. Kapatoes , Hideo D. Kubo , Daniel A. Low , Martin J. Murphy ,Brad R. Murray , Chester R. Ramsey , Marcel B. van Herk, S. Sastry Vedam , John W. Wong , Ellen Yorke, "AAPM Report No:91, Management of Respiratory motion in radiation oncology", AAPM, USA, 2006.
7. Thomas F. DeLaney, Hanne M. Kooy, "Proton and charged particle radiotherapy", Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2008.
8. Soren M. Bentzen, Minesh P. Mehta, Paul M. Harari, Wolfgang Tomé, "Radition Oncology Advances", Springer, 2008.

MY8008

RADIATION PHYSICS AND DOSIMETRY

**L T P C
4 0 0 4**

OBJECTIVE:

- Design to teach basic theory and practice of Radiation and health physics
- Interaction of radiation with materials and principles of radiation detection and related quantities

UNIT I ATOMIC STRUCTURE 12

Structure of matter - atom - nucleus -atomic mass and energy units -distribution of orbital electrons - atomic energy levels -nuclear forces -nuclear energy levels- particle radiation -Electro magnetic radiation- Binding energy - General properties of alpha, beta and gamma rays.

UNIT II NUCLEAR TRANSFORMATIONS 12

Laws of equilibrium - Theory of alpha, beta decay and gamma emission - electron capture - internal conversion - nuclear isomerism -nuclear reactions - natural and artificial radioactivity - reactor and cyclotron produced isotopes - fission products.

UNIT III INTERACTION OF RADIATION WITH MATTER 12

Ionization - Thomson Scattering- Photoelectric and Compton process and energy absorption - Pair production - Attenuation coefficient and mass energy absorption coefficient - relative importance of various types of interactions - interaction of charged particles with matter - interaction of neutron with matter - scattering - capture - neutron induced nuclear reaction – HVL – TVL.

UNIT IV DOSIMETRIC CONCEPTS AND QUANTITIES 12

Introduction -exposure-Roentgen - photon fluence and energy fluence –KERMA and absorbed dose - CEMA -Absorbed dose -stopping power - relationship between the dosimetric quantities - cavity theory. Bremsstrahlung radiation - Bragg’s curve.

UNIT V RADIATION DOSIMETERS 12

Introduction - Properties of dosimeters - Theory of gas filled ionization chamber - GM counter - working and different uses - recovery time and dead time - quenching - scintillation detectors - ionization chamber dosimetry systems - film dosimetry - luminescence dosimetry - semiconductor dosimetry - diamond dosimetry - Gel dosimetry - primary standards.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOME:

- Can quantify different radiation units with the updated knowledge of Dosimetry protocols and to employ them in the management of malignancy.

REFERENCES:

1. Podgorsak. EB, "Radiation oncology physics: A Handbook for teachers and students", IAEA publications, 2005.
2. Khan. F.M., "The Physics of Radiation Therapy", Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 2003.
3. Jones. H. E., J. R. Cunningham, "The Physics of Radiology", Charles C. Thomas, 2002.
4. Meredith. W. J. and Massey. J. B., "Fundamental Physics of Radiology", John Wright and Sons, 2000.
5. Handee. W. R., "Medical Radiation Physics", Year Book Medical Publishers Inc., 2003.
6. Podgorsak. E B, "Radiation Physics for Medical Physicist", Springer – Verlag Berlin Heidelber, 2006.

MY8009 STEREOTACTIC RADIOSURGERY AND STEREOTACTIC RADIOTHERAPY **L T P C** **4 0 0 4**

OBJECTIVE:

- To provide the knowledge on principle of gamma knife and linac based Radiosurgery and Radiotherapy

UNIT I STEREOTACTIC RADIOSURGERY AND STEREOTACTIC RADIOTHERAPY **12**

Radiosurgery and Stereotactic Radiotherapy-Gamma Knife and Linac based Radiosurgery-Methods of immobilization, localization devices and potential for frameless stereotaxy - Treatment Planning Imaging and Evaluation - Treatment Delivery.

UNIT II CLINICAL INDICATIONS **12**

Structure and Functioning of the brain. Clinical implications and malformations - AV AOVVM, glioma, meningioma, acoustic schwannoma, pituitary adenoma and others.

UNIT III LINAC BASED RADIOSURGERY **12**

Physical principles involved in the design of current linear Accelerators-Design and Characteristics - Modifications to the normal accelerators for Radiosurgery- MLC - Dosimetry of various collimators-3D calculation algorithms for non-coplanar fields-Quality assurance checks for radiosurgery-Image fusion in treatment planning and treatment evaluation.

UNIT IV QUALITY ASSURANCE **12**

Scope of Computers in Radiation Treatment planning-Factors to be incorporated in computational algorithms- Cost effectiveness of Treatment Planning System -Hardware and Software requirements Periodic software and hardware Q.A checks - Installation and Quality Acceptance of TPS and Linac accessories for Radiosurgery.

UNIT V RADIOBIOLOGY OF SRS AND SRT

Physical and Biological factors affecting cell survival-tumor re-growth and normal tissue response-Non conventional fractionation scheme and their effect of re-oxygenation, repair redistribution in the cell cycle - High LET radiation therapy - TDF- LQ Model-Radiobiology of Radiosurgery - Radiobiology of fractionated Stereotactic Radiotherapy.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOME:

- Can perform quality assurance in Linac and Gamma-knife and treat patient with respect of Radiobiological effect

REFERENCES

1. Stanley.H.Benedict, David.V.Schlesinger, Brain.D.Kavanagh, "Stereotactic Body Radiosurgery and Stereotactic Body Radiationtherapy" CRC Press – Taylor & Frames group, 2014.
2. Joe Y. Chang, Peter Balter and Ritsuko Komaki, "Image Guided Radiotherapy of lung cancer", Informa Healthcare, 2007.
3. Lawrance S.Chin, Ph.D, William F.Regine MD, "Principles and Practice of Stereotactic Radiosurgery", Springer-2005.
4. Brain.D.Kavanagh, Robert D.Timmerman, "Stereotactic Body radiation therapy", Lippincott Williams & Wilkim, 2005.
5. Steve Webb, "Physics of 3D Radiation Therapy", Institute of Physics Publishing, 2002.
6. Mauch & Loffier, "Radiation Oncology Technology and Biology", W.B.Saunders Company, 1994.
7. Gordon Steel, "Basic Clinical Radiobiology", Edward Arnold Publishers, 1993.
8. Ahiuwalia, "Tomographic methods in nuclear medicine: physical principles, instruments and clinical applications", Boca Raton, 1989.

MY8010

THREE DIMENSIONAL CONFORMAL RADIOTHERAPY

**L T P C
4 0 0 4**

OBJECTIVE:

- To expose the students with basic concepts of conformal radiotherapy.
- To impart knowledge on three dimensional radiation therapy treatment planning, treatment optimization, conformal therapy with multileaf collimators, treatment machine features for conformal therapy, imaging for conformal radiotherapy planning.

UNIT I 3D RADIATION THERAPY TREATMENT PLANNING

12

Conformal radiotherapy treatment planning-Registration of two image datasets for 3D treatment planning –Summary and the NCI study of 3D therapy planning – Stages of Treatment Planning Dosimetry-Beam data Acquisition, Dosimetry with special detectors, data analysis and Input into 3D planning system – Dose verification with Phantom measurements

UNIT II TREATMENT OPTIMIZATION

12

General Considerations –The case of circularly- symmetric dose distribution –Primitive blocked rotation therapy. Methods for 2D and 3D optimization – Evaluation of Plans-Dose Volume Histograms.

UNIT III CONFORMAL THERAPY WITH MULTI LEAF COLLIMATORS

12

Brahme's theory of orientation – Optimization of Beam Profiles, Dynamic Wedge of Linac Wedges with MLC's. Linac's with Independent Collimators – Instrumentation – Radiation Detectors-ion chamber, Diode, Film, TLD - Electronic Portal Imaging Devices.

UNIT IV MACHINE FEATURES FOR CONFORMAL THERAPY

12

Machine for conformal therapy with different radioactive isotopes –Tracking Units- tracking LINAC with MLC and CT combination –Universal Wedge-Dynamic Wedge- Wedges with MLC's-Linear Accelerators with asymmetric collimators –Two Dimensional tissue Compensators.

UNIT V IMAGING FOR CONFORMAL RADIOTHERAPY PLANNING

12

Principles of imaging by computed tomography – Signal/Noise ratio considerations - Physical factors affecting Image Quality – Parallel Beam and Fan beam systems – Magnetic Resonance Imaging-NMR theory – Relaxation times. Image reconstruction techniques – Ultrasound Imaging – Single photon emission Computed tomography (SPECT) – PET CT – CT Simulator.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOME:

- Prepare 3D and IMRT treatment plans
- Analyze and discuss treatment plans for special cases

REFERENCES

1. Ashton Acton. Q, Ph.D, "Advances in conformal radiotherapy research and application", Scholarly edition, 2013.
2. Pdogorsak. E B, "Radiation Physics for Medical Physicist", Springer – Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2006.
3. Steve Webb, "Physics of 3D Radiation Therapy", Institute of Physics Publishing, 2002.
4. Peckharn, Pinedo & Veronesi, "Oxford textbook of Oncology- Vol.I" ,Oxford Medical Publications, 1995.
5. Griffiths, Short, "Radiotherapy-Principles and Practice", Churchill Livingstone Publications, 1994.
6. Gunnila G. Bentel, "Radiation Therapy Planning", Macmillan Publishing Company, 1992.
7. Steve Webb, "The Physics of Conformal Radiotherapy", Institute of Physics publishers, 1977.