

MARA University of Technology

**Teaching Tools: Digital Image Manipulation in
Radiology (By Manipulating the kV Value with
Constant mA)**

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Thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirement for **Bachelor of
Science (Hons.) Information Technology**
Faculty of Information Technology and Quantitative Science

OCTOBER 2007

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*With the name of Allah the most Gracious, the most Merciful creator,
I seek His Blessing on His Prophet Muhammad s.a.w*

All praise and glory be to Allah S.W.T whose infinite generosity has given me the strength to complete this final project in time.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Pn. Noor Elaiza Abd Khalid of the Faculty Information Technology and Quantitative Science, Universiti Teknologi Mara. Her guidance and superb analytical skill have been instrumental in the success of this project. I am also grateful to fellow research colleagues in the Faculty Information Technology and Quantitative Science, Universiti Teknologi Mara for their assistance and companionships throughout the research. Special acknowledgment is also given to Universiti Teknologi Mara for awarding me this opportunity to pursue my study. I am also indebted to Pn. Rozianawaty Binti Osman as my thesis coordinator for that continuous support and motivation

I also like to thank all my friends and course mates who have been very supportive of my research. Last but not least, I am greatly indebted to my family for their understanding, patience and support during the entire period of my study. I love you all.

And finally, I like to thank all who given us the ideas or suggestions or even thoughts directly or indirectly to complete for this project. Thank you was never enough. All praises go to the Almighty Allah s.w.t for giving the will to complete of this project.

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ABSTRACT

There are no teaching tools to help the lecturers who teach radiology in Fakulti Sains Kesihatan to differentiate between the good and not accepted x-ray images. By integrating multimedia element in learning process, it will help to motivate the student and encourage them to participate in the learning process and improving their understanding in the subject. The system development and design is based on multimedia methodology and multimedia design principles. The findings clarify the basic criteria for multimedia interface design.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Problems

X-rays are a form of electromagnetic radiation, just like visible light. In a health care setting, x-rays are emitted by a machine as individual “particles” (photons) that pass through the body and then get detected by a sensitive film. Structures that are dense (such as bone) will block most of the photons, and will appear white on developed film. Structures containing air will be black on film, and muscle, fat, and fluid will appear as shades of gray.

Noise is random variation in image brightness. In many cases, it reduces the image quality and is significant when the objects being imaged are small and have low contrast. Although noise gives an image a generally undesirable appearance, the most significant factor is that noise can cover and reduce the visibility of certain features within the image.

Nowadays, if the x-ray taken is not clear or contains much noise, the x-ray has to be taken once more to achieve better picture. Factors that contribute to a good x-ray are kV, mA and exposure time.