Radiography

- Extended Phenotype of Bilateral Coronal Craniosynostosis Due to Novel TCF12 Mutation
- Thrombectomy Versus Medical Management for Pediatric Arterial Ischemic Stroke With Large Baseline Infarct
- Design and Development of a Device (Sifilotto®) for Tumour Tracking in Cervical Cancer Patients Undergoing Robotic Arm LINAC Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy Boost: Background to the STARBACS Study
- Role of Amide Proton Transfer Weighted MRI in Predicting MGMTp Methylation Status, p53-Status, Ki-67 Index, IDH-Status, and ATRX Expression in WHO Grade 4 High Grade Glioma
- Applications of Advanced Imaging for Radiotherapy Planning and Response Assessment in the Central Nervous System
- Regional free-water diffusion is more strongly related to neuroinflammation than neurodegeneration
- Fluid dynamics model of the cerebral ventricular system
- Multimodal Model for Non-Invasive Detection of DRD2, SSTR2 and ESR1 Receptor Profiling in Pituitary Neuroendocrine Tumors: A Retrospective Study

Radiography is an imaging technique that uses electromagnetic radiation other than visible light, especially X-rays, to view the internal structure of a non-uniformly composed and opaque object (i.e. a non-transparent object of varying density and composition) such as the human body. To create the image, a heterogeneous beam of X-rays is produced by an X-ray generator and is projected toward the object. A certain amount of X-ray is absorbed by the object, which is dependent on the particular density and composition of that object. The X-rays that pass through the object are captured behind the object by a detector (either photographic film or a digital detector). The detector can then provide a superimposed 2D representation of all the object's internal structures.

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see Skull radiography.

see Cervical spine radiography.

see Thoracic spine radiography.

see Lumbosacral spine radiography.