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11. FURTHER INFORMATION

The following sections provide a range of techniques. Projection radiography is the most common imaging mode and the factors that are attenuated in the body depending on the energy of the beam and the tissues through which they have to pass. The beam passes through the patient and is recorded on screens emitting light after interacting with the patient. The image is then captured by the film. Dual energy imaging is used to obtain anatomical structures such as bone and soft tissue.

Fluoroscopy is a technique that uses a continuous X-ray beam to produce a sequence of images of a moving subject.

Digital radiography is a technique that uses a digital sensor to capture the X-ray image.

Mammography is a technique that uses a low-energy X-ray beam to produce a high-resolution image of the breast.

Computer tomography (CT) is a technique that uses a series of X-ray slices to produce a three-dimensional image of the body.

Dental radiography is a technique that uses a low-energy X-ray beam to produce a high-resolution image of the teeth and surrounding structures.

Ultrasound is a technique that uses high-frequency sound waves to produce a high-resolution image of internal organs and structures.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a technique that uses a magnetic field and radio waves to produce a high-resolution image of internal organs and structures.