AIM OF THE STUDY: To compare the dose difference and state the significance of Automatic Tube Current Modulation (ATCM) in abdominal MDCT examination while maintaining optimum image quality for diagnosis.

Results: The varying in MAS values according to ACS for different body counter of the patients was observed. In group A resulted in estimations of dose saving in range of 10-27 %. In group B 8.1-36.6 %, in group C 8.3-33.4 %, group D 5.7-19 % with application of ATCM technique. The overall radiation output results shown for forty patients as follows the least is 5.7% and highest is 36.6%. According my study statistics shows there is no correlation between BMI and the estimated dose savings.

- Radiation Dose reduction Up to 36.6% was achieved with acceptable diagnostic image quality.
- Reduces over all irradiation time.
- Helps in reduce stochastic and genetic effects.
- Helps in Not only reduce the patient dose as well as occupational dose.
- Scan duration is less compare to standard protocol so we can save the time at clinical side.
- Effective in breath hold scans (Coronary Angio, Pulmonary Angio, Thorax and Abdomen).
- Required dose is applied according to patient body counter.
- Helps in decrease scan time in uncooperative and trauma patients.
- I conclude that according to the observed results.

Aim of the study: To compare the dose difference and state the significance of Automatic Tube Current Modulation (ATCM) in abdominal MDCT examination while maintaining optimum image quality for diagnosis.

Conclusion: The use of Automatic Tube Current Modulation (angular dose modulation and z-axis dose modulation) helps in

Biography
Purna Chander Reddy is a Consultant -Principle at Apollo Health Street / Sutherland Healthcare Solutions which is based at India. He has total of 14 years of Radiology field experience. His main area of research interest is radiography and imaging.

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