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## Medical Imaging and the Type of Function in Organs and Tissues

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## **Image Article**

Medical imaging is the method and interaction of imaging the interior of a body for clinical examination and clinical mediation, as well as visual portrayal of the capacity of certain organs or tissues (physiology). Medical imaging looks to uncover inside structures concealed by the skin and bones, as well as to diagnose and treat infection. Medical imaging also establishes a database of typical life structures and physiology to make it conceivable to recognize abnormalities. In spite of the fact that imaging of removed organs and tissues can be performed for clinical reasons, such methods are generally viewed as a feature of pathology rather than Medical imaging.

As a discipline and in its amplest sense, it is important for biological imaging and incorporates radiology, which utilizes the imaging innovations of X-ray radiography, magnetic resonance imaging, ultrasound, endoscopy, elastography, tactile imaging, thermography, medical photography, and nuclear medicine functional imaging strategies as positron discharge tomography and single-photon emission computed tomography.



Figure 1: CT scan of the chest showing the heart and lungs.

Measurement and recording methods that are not primarily designed to produce images, such as Electroencephalography (EEG), Magnetoencephalography (MEG), Electrocardiography (ECG) and others address different innovations that produce information helpless to portrayal as a parameter graph versus time or maps that contain information about the measurement locations. In a restricted correlation, these innovations can be viewed as types of Medical imaging in another discipline (Figure 1).

As of 2010, 5 billion Medical imaging studies had been led around the world [1]. Radiation exposure from Medical imaging in 2008 made up around half of complete ionizing radiation exposure in the United States [2].

## References

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