



Examination of Breast Doses from Digital Mammography and Digital Breast Tomosynthesis from Monitor

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ABSTRACT

Glandular tissue in the women's breast is a radiosensitive tissue. For this reason, both of the radiological based breast imaging techniques, two dimensional mammography or three dimensional tomosynthesis, are the sources of the risk of radiation-induced carcinogenesis. Since average glandular dose cannot be measurable directly, its evaluation was performed by multiplication of incident air kerma and factors which were obtained by Monte Carlo simulation. In this study, doses from both digital mammography and digital breast tomosynthesis are examined for different imaging procedures and patients, all data taken from one device from the hospital.

Keywords: Tomosynthesis, Mammography, Glandular Tissue, Dose

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