ABDOMEN PHANTOM

Age Category

Adult

Body Region

Abdomen

Target Modality

CT

This abdomen phantom can be used in CT for image quality evaluation and for training.

The phantom simulates a contrast medium enhanced abdomen in late arterial phase.

The phantom provides a detailed and realistic simulation of soft and bone tissue, including small details such as lymph nodes. Air voids are filled with a cellulose-polymer composite of approx. -80 HU.

The phantom can be used for common methods of image quality evaluation such as visual grading analysis or contrast-to-noise measurement.







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Specifications

Size Approx. 267 x 178 x 167 mm

Weight Approx. 5700 g

Base material Cellulose-polymer composite

Optimal 120 kVp (cf page 3)

tube voltage - adaptable upon request -

Similar products

- Abdomen phantoms with liver lesions
- Abdomen phantoms with pancreatic lesions

For more information visit www.phantomx.de

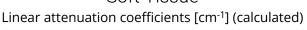
ABDOMEN PHANTOM

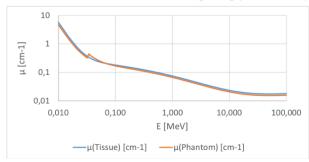
General indications

- The phantom is made of a cellulose-polymer composite material with properties similar to hardwood. If handled carefully, it will last a long time.
- The phantom is coated with a protective layer. If the protective layer is undamaged, the phantom can be cleaned using a damp cloth (water or mild detergent).
- Protect from direct sunlight.
- Maintain a storage temperature of 10 °C to 30 °C. If the phantom is exposed to temperatures below -10 °C or above 45 °C, it can be severely damaged.
- The phantom is not equipped for dose measurements with dosimeters and it is not suited for material characterization with dual energy CT.
- The phantom is not certified as medical device.
- Air voids are filled with cellulose-polymer composite of approx. -80 HU.

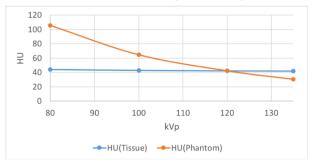
Soft Tissue

Attenuation properties

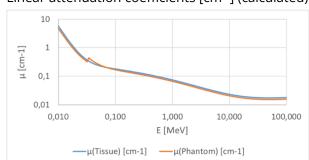




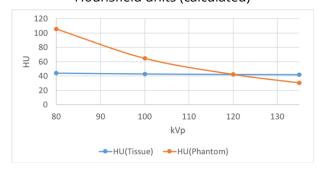
Hounsfield units (calculated)



Bone Tissue Linear attenuation coefficients [cm⁻¹] (calculated)



Hounsfield units (calculated)



Tissue Reference: Woodard HQ, White DR. The composition of body tissues. Br J Radiol. 1986.