Medical physics Job Interview Questions And Answers

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Medical physics Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

What is Digitally Reconstructed Radiograph (DRR)?

Ans:

Based on acquired CT information, these are images that render a beam's eye view display of the treatment field anatomy and areas of treatment interest. These images resemble conventional radiographs and can be used in conjunction with patient Port Films to check patient treatment setup prior to irradiation.

View All Answers

Question - 2:

What is cheese Phantom?

Ans:

A cylindrical phantom, 30 cm in diameter and 18 cm long, made of Solid Water. For patient QA, it separates into two hemispheres to place film and can have an ion chamber within 5 mm or film.

View All Answers

Question - 3:

What is intraoperative Radiation Therapy (IORT)?

Ans:

A boost technique in which a single dose of 10-20 Gy is delivered directly to the tumor bed with electrons or photons. The tumor bed has been surgically exposed, allowing critical normal structures to be shielded or displaced out of the radiation beam.

View All Answers

Question - 4:

What is conformal Radiation Therapy?

Ans:

Therapy that, with the use of 3D treatment planning, allows the delivery of higher tumor doses to selected target volume without increasing treatment morbidity. Requires a CT Simulator, 3D Treatment Planning System (TPS) and usually Multi-Leaf Collimators (MLCs) on the linear accelerator.

View All Answers

Question - 5:

What is Electronic Portal Imaging Devices (EPID)?

Ans:

A system producing near real-time portal images on a computer screen for evaluation. This is attached to the linear accelerator and is composed of amorphous Silicon (aSi) crystals. They receive MV x-rays that images the patients setup and is used to compare to the DRR's from the Treatment Planning System (TPS). These are done almost universally on all patients now.

View All Answers

Question - 6:

What is characteristic Radiation?

Ans:

Photon radiation that is emitted in discrete energies when an outer shell electron fills an inner shell position after the original inner shell electron is ionized. The binding energy difference between residing in the outer shell compared to the inner shell is the energy of the photon emitted.

View All Answers

Question - 7:

What is Digital Imaging and Communications In Medicine (DICOM)?

Ans:

A standard for handling, storing, printing, and transmitting information in medical imaging. This protocol was formed to provide communication standards for sharing image information regardless of manufacturer and has included radiation therapy treatment information. This facilitates the use of picture archival and communications systems (PACS) and allows diagnostic images to be widely distributed.

View All Answers

Question - 8:

Do you know how Is Radiation Emitted From The Body?

Ans:

The body radiates energy through thermal conduction through the skin to the air, clothes, etc, around the body. A small amount of energy would also be radiated as electromagnetic radiation with a peak wavelength directly related to the Kelvin temperature of the skin.
Also very small amounts of other radiation are emitted due to naturally occurring radioactive isotopes in the body (i.e. Carbon-14).

View All Answers

Question - 9:

What is Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy (IMRT)?

Ans:

Therapy that delivers non-uniform exposure across the beam's eye view (BEV) rather than an open field. This type of treatment can be delivered with a machined compensator (rare outside of community clinics), linear accelerator Multi-Leaf Collimator (MLC) leaves or Tomotherapy binary leaves. The IMRT plan is usually (but not alwaysi.e. breast tangents with control points) developed with an inverse treatment planning system. While it can deliver a more conformal plan to the patient, extra care and quality checks must be done to ensure proper delivery due to its increased complexity..

View All Answers

Question - 10:

What is clinical Target Volume (CTV)?

Ans:

The visible (imaged) or palpable tumor plus any margin of subclinical disease that needs to be eliminated through the treatment planning and delivery process.

View All Answers

Question - 11:

What is bending Magnet?

Ans:

Used in the gantry head of high-energy linear accelerators to bend the electrons that will either be used directly for electron radiation treatments or will hit a target and produce photons for photon radiation treatment. Bending magnets are used along with an energy slit that physically limits the energy of the electron beam to within a desired range. Two models are in primary use 270degree (Varian), slolom method (Seimens) 3 magnets used to do slights bends.

View All Answers

Question - 12:

What is alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency (A1AD)?

Ans:

A genetic disorder caused by low levels of alpha-1 antitrypsin, a protein that protects the lungs. Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency (A1AD) puts a person at risk of developing emphysema or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

View All Answers

Question - 13:

What is electron Binding Energy?

Ans:

The amount of energy required to remove an electron from its orbit in an atom. This amount is subtracted from the initial energy acquired by the photon or electron once it leaves the proximity of the atom.

View All Answers

Question - 14:

What is blocked Field Size?

Ans:

The equivalent rectangular field dimensions of the open treated area. The blocked field size is the actual area treated. Therefore the blocked field size is normally smaller than the collimator field size. Blocked field size dimensions are used when determining TMRs and PDDs. Collimator field size dimensions are used to determine Output Factors.

View All Answers

Question - 15:

What is alpha Particle?

Ans:

Particulate radiation, positively charged, which consists of two protons and two neutrons (effectively a He nucleus). It has a high Radiobiological Effectiveness (RBE) compared to photons, and thus will cause significant damage to tissue, but it has a short track length (a piece of paper will shield most of it).

View All Answers

Question - 16:

What is compensator?

Ans:

An early version of IMRT that is still used today in centers without Multi-Leaf Collimators (MLCs). It is a beam modifier that allows known non-uniformities within the irradiated field to better conform to the target volume. It is made of tungsten and is machined

View All Answers

Question - 17:

What is dose Equivalent?

Ans:

Product of the absorbed dose and a quality factor (QF), which takes into account the biologic effects of different types of radiation on humans; units are the rem (1 rem = 1 rad x QF = 1 cGy x QF = 1 cSv). Photons and electrons have a QF of 1 for instance where as protons have a QF of 3 and neutron 5-20.

View All Answers

Question - 18:

What are gamma Rays?

Ans:

Electromagnetic radiation emitted from decaying isotopes and used for external beam and brachytherapy treatments. Since it is electromagnetic radiation it is a photon and has no mass and no charge. Gamma Rays typically have similar energies to X-rays but are distinguished from these radiations by the origin of emanation. Gamma Rays are from the nucleus of the atom whereas X-Rays come from the electron shells outside of the nucleus.

View All Answers

Question - 19:

Explain me what Is Neutral Buoyancy?

Ans:

Buoyancy is the net upward force experienced by an object submersed in a fluid. Pascal's principle dictates that fluid pressure on an object increases with depth, so there is greater pressure on the bottom of the object than the top, resulting in a net upward force. When an object's buoyancy is greater than its weight, the object will float.
An object with neutral buoyancy has a density such that when it is fully submerged the upward force due to buoyancy is exactly equal to the downward force due to the weight of the object.
In pure water this is a density of 1000 kg/m3 (1kg/litre)
In seawater, this is a density of about 1025 kg/m3 (1.025kg/litre)

View All Answers

Question - 20:

What is cesium-137?

Ans:

A radioactive isotope with a half life of 30.2 years and an average energy of 662 keV. It is a pure beta emitter and is used for Low Dose Rate (LDR) Brachytherapy especially for use in tandem and ovoid treatments for gynecological cancers.

View All Answers

Question - 21:

What is cT Simulation?

Ans:

A type of simulation that operates along with a 3D geometric planning computer. The extension of a CT system allows the single acquisition of many thin slices over a required treatment area. After scanning, radiation beams, isocenter, and blocks can be visualized and placed on the three dimension CT images set. CT simulation also allows for the construction of a Digitally Reconstructed Radiograph (DRR) that is helpful for verifying patient setup when compared to port films with a film cassette or Electronic Portal Image Device (EPID).

View All Answers

Question - 22:

What is focal spot?

Ans:

The section of the target at which radiation is produced. The smaller the focal spot, the sharper the field produced (very defined penumbra), however the smaller the focal spot also means the hotter the target material gets and can cause damage. Therefore, a compromise must be struck between sharper fields and adequate and reasonable heat loading of the target.

View All Answers

Question - 23:

What is inverse Square Law?

Ans:

A mathematical relationship that describes the change in beam intensity as the distance from the source changes. The change in intensity is primarily caused by the

divergence of the beam. The mathematical formula states that the intensity decreases inversely proportional to the square of the distance. (Intensity = 1/r2). Example: Triple the Distance (r), the Intensity drops by a factor of 9.

View All Answers

Question - 24:

What is sedation, non-pharmacological?

Ans:

Approaches that guide a patient to a state of relaxation by focusing attention on pleasant thoughts. Guidance is provided by specially trained radiology or other medical personnel. This condition may be achieved via distraction techniques or self-hypnotic relaxation.

View All Answers

Question - 25:

What is accelerated Hyperfractionation?

Ans:

The technique in which there are more treatment days than accelerated fractionation. The total dose (cGy) of primary radiation is more than conventional fractionation, hyperfractionation, or accelerated fractionation.

View All Answers

Question - 26:

What is build-up Region?

Ans:

The region between the skin surface and the depth of Dmax. A buildup region is a characteristic of MV irradiation. In this region the dose increases with depth until it reaches a maximum at the depth of Dmax.

View All Answers

Question - 27:

What is CORVUS?

Ans:

An inverse treatment planning system for creating intensity modulate fields (IMRT). It was the first system used for IMRT in this department and has since been largely replaced by other TPS.

View All Answers

Question - 28:

What is effective Dose Equivalent?

Ans:

The dose equivalent weighted by the proportionate risk for various tissues. For example, the gonads are more sensitive to radiation than the fingers so there weighting of effective dose is higher. Thus for equal equivalent dose to the gonads and the fingers, the gonads would be more adversely affected.

View All Answers

Question - 29:

What is craniospinal Irradiation (CSI)?

Ans:

Complex irradiation of all central nervous system and cerebrospinal fluid regions from behind the eye down to the midsacrum for treatment of medulloblastoma and other cerebrospinal fluid seeding tumors.

View All Answers

Question - 30:

What is cesium-131?

Ans:

A recent addition to the stable of radionucleotides used for Prostate brachytherapy, it has a half life of 10 days and an average energy of 30.4 keV.

View All Answers

Question - 31:

What is active Length?

Ans:

In Brachytherapy, the length of the area in which the radioactivity lies in the source. This is usually a little shorter than the physical length of the source.

View All Answers

Question - 32:

What is subarachnoid hemorrhage?

Ans:

Blood collection between middle (arachnoid) and inner (pia mater) linings of the brain. It can be a result of trauma, or a bursting (ruptured) aneurysm. An aneurysm is

a small area of weakness of the wall of an artery, which may be congenital, or less commonly, due to other causes, such as an infection.

View All Answers

Question - 33:

What is tomoTherapy?

Ans:

The rotational delivery of modulated beams. This machine is similar in physical appearance to a CT Scanner, however instead of delivering keV X-rays to garner diagnostic information, it delivers MV (therapeutic) beam and is outfitted with a collimator with two sets of binary leaves that either open and close and deliver modulated dose patterns to the patient.

View All Answers

Question - 34:

What is equivalent Square?

Ans:

The square field that has the same percentage depth dose and output of a rectangular field. An equation is (4A/P) = 4 times the Area of the field divided by the perimeter of the field.

View All Answers

Question - 35:

What is divergence?

Ans:

ivergence is the spreading out of the beam of radiation. The farther from the source, the more the beam has spread. We need to be aware of beam divergence when setting up adjacent fields or where field edges are near critical structures. The divergence of the beam is taken into account when performing field size calculation and many dose calculations.

View All Answers

Question - 36:

What is conformal Arc?

Ans:

Teletherapy delivered through a beam with independently variable gantry angle and aperture opening, in which MLC leaves do not occlude the target.

View All Answers

Question - 37:

What is cold Spot?

Ans:

A decrease of dose to an area significantly under the prescribed dose. While there is no hard fast rule as to what quantifies a cold spot, numbers greater than 5-10% below prescription should be scrutinized.

View All Answers

Question - 38:

What is bolus?

Ans:

Tissue equivalent material that is usually placed on the patient to increase the skin dose and/or even out irregular contours in the patients. When bolus is placed on the skin surface for megavoltage irradiation, skin sparing is lost.

View All Answers

Question - 39:

What is ALARA?

Ans:

Radiation Safety term that stands for As Low As Reasonably Achievable. It states that radiation exposure should be kept to a minimum within reasonable effort.

View All Answers

Question - 40:

What is androgen?

Ans:

A group of hormones produced by both men and women. They are present in much higher levels in men and govern the growth and development of the male reproductive system. In women, they are converted to hormones called estrogens.

View All Answers

Question - 41:

What is image Fusion?

Ans:

The process of combining images from different modalities with a CT image. Properly fused images combine the enhanced contrast imaging capabilities of MRI and/or the enhanced functional/physiological capabilities of PET with the spatial accuracy of CT. Usually the anatomy or Tumor Volume is defined on either the MRI or PET and then placed onto the CT which is then used to plan the treatment.

View All Answers

Question - 42:

What is DoseLab?

Ans:

Pro Software used to compare doses measured with film to doses computed by a treatment planning system. These comparisons are typically performed for every IMRT plan, as required by billing.

View All Answers

Question - 43:

What is conventional Fractionation?

Ans:

Fractionation in which the total dose of radiation is typically divided into 180 or 200 cGy increments and delivered once a day, 5 days a week.

View All Answers

Question - 44:

What is cobalt-60?

Ans:

A radioactive isotope with a half life of 5.26 years that was heavily used for external radiation therapy before the popularization of linear accelerators. It is a beta emitter that decays to Ni-60 and gives off two gamma rays of average energy 1.25 MeV in the process. This is the therapeutic part of the beam. One major disadvantage of Cobalt compared to Linear Accelerators is a wider penumbra at the field edge. It is seldom used for external beam treatments but is still employed in the Gamma Knife stereotactic system.

View All Answers

Question - 45:

What is brachytherapy?

Ans:

A special treatment procedure that utilizes the irradiation of a target with sealed radioactive sources placed at short distances from the target and inside the patient's body. Typically, the sources are implanted in the target tissue directly (interstitial brachytherapy) or are placed at distances of the order of a few mm from the target tissue, in body cavities such as the uterus, mouth, etc. (intracavitary brachytherapy)

View All Answers

Question - 46:

What is accelerated Fractionation?

Ans:

The technique in which the overall treatment time is shortened through the use of doses per fraction less than conventional doses two to three times a day

View All Answers

Question - 47:

What is spinal anesthesia?

Ans:

Administration of a local anesthetic into the subarachnoid space surrounding the spinal cord. Generally used to prevent pain and movement in areas below the chest and extending to the feet.

View All Answers

Question - 48:

What is klystron?

Ans:

Equipment that converts kinetic energy to microwave energy in the linear accelerator. Klystrons are high-vacuum devices that use a well-focused pencil electron beam that directs the stream through a number of microwave cavities, which are tuned at or near operating frequency of the tube. Conversion takes place as a result of the amplified RF input signal, causing the electron beam to form "bunches". These "bunches" give up their energy to the high-level induced RF fields at the output cavity. The simplified signal is extracted from the output cavity through a vacuum window.

View All Answers

Question - 49:

What is monitor Chamber?

Ans:

Monitor chambers are located following the flattening filter. Used in several of the LINACs feedback systems to monitor and correct for dose rate, symmetry, and total dose delivered. The physicist is responsible for setting the dose calibration of the monitor chamber (ex. 1 monitor unit = 1cGy/MU at dmax on CAX 100SSD setup.

View All Answers

Question - 50:

Explain me how Much Does Automotive Oil Weigh?

Ans:

As a rough guide engine oil usually weighs about 0.87 kg/liter or about 7.2 pounds per US gallon.
Unfortunately a rough answer is the best that can be done as there are hundreds of different types of engine oil with slightly different densities. To get an exact density we would have to know the details of the oil you're using. For a really accurate answer we would also have to state the temperature as the density of oil as with most fluids varies with temperature.
Most oil manufacturers' provide data sheets for their products that should include density. If you search the manufacturer's web site you should be able to get an accurate figure for a particular grade.

View All Answers

Question - 51:

What is single-photon emission-computed tomography (SPECT)?

Ans:

An imaging test that uses a gamma camera and a computer to create three-dimensional (3-D) images of the distribution of a radiotracer in the body. SPECT is used to study blood flow through the heart muscle, and to study the brain, bones and to detect infection and certain types of tumors.

View All Answers

Question - 52:

What is multileaf Collimator (MLC)?

Ans:

A series of 0.3-1.0 cm wide metal leaves each robotically controlled to shape the radiation beam precisely. <2% leakage. The leaves are either singly focused, doubble focused, or rounded. Doubly focused MLC's are curved to match beam divergence.

View All Answers

Question - 53:

What is free Radical?

Ans:

An atom or atom group in a highly reactive transient state that is carrying an unpaired electron with no charge. These are often created by radiation and are one of the main mechanisms in which radiation damages chromosomal DNA, thus giving radiation its therapeutic value, making it carcinogenic and teratogenic.

View All Answers

Question - 54:

What is Dose Volume Histogram (DVH)?

Ans:

A plot of target or normal structure volume as a function of dose. It is, in essence, a frequency distribution of the number of target or normal-structure voxels receiving a certain dose. In its most common form (the "cumulative" or "integral" DVH), it is a plot of volume versus the minimum dose absorbed within that volume.

View All Answers

Question - 55:

What is BrainSCAN?

Ans:

(BrainLAB) A treatment planning system for all patients on the Novalis Linear Accelerator. It can perform conventional, dynamic conformal arc, stereotactic cones, and IMRT plans.

View All Answers

Question - 56:

What is beam Spoilers?

Ans:

A beam spoiler is a piece of material, such as a 1-cm-thick lucite or polystyrene plate, placed into the path of the photon beam. As the primary photon beam passes through the plate, secondary electrons are generated. The beam which exits the spoiler is a combination of the spoiler-attenuated photons and the spoiler-generated electrons. The electron component of a spoiled photon beam alters the depth dose in the buildup region in a way that depends on the photon beam energy, the field size, and the distance of the spoiler from the treatment surface.

View All Answers

Question - 57:

What is absorbed Dose?

Ans:

A measure of the energy deposited in a medium by ionizing radiation. It is equal to the energy deposited per unit mass of medium, and so has the unit J/kg, which is given the special name gray (Gy). You will also hear the term rad used. 1 Gy = 100 cGy = 100 rad

View All Answers

Question - 58:

What is synchrotron?

Ans:

A cyclic particle accelerator in which the magnetic field (to turn the particles so they circulate) and the electric field (to accelerate the particles) are synchronized with the traveling particle beam. While the cyclotron uses a constant magnetic field and a constant frequency electric field, both are varied in the synchrotron. This allows for construction of large rings that can accelerate particles to much higher energies than a cyclotron which has a limited magnet size. The synchrotron uses multiple separate bending magnets and narrow bore tubes to connect them. It can be used to produce high energy protons and other particles such as carbon ions that are used to treat cancer. In addition the energy of the particles can be varied as needed which is very difficult in a cyclotron.

View All Answers

Question - 59:

What is alpha-1 antitrypsin (A1AT)?

Ans:

A protein that protects the lung. A1AT deficiency puts a person at risk of developing emphysema or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

View All Answers

Question - 60:

What is radiation oncologist?

Ans:

Doctors who oversee the care of each cancer patient undergoing radiation treatment. They develop and prescribe each cancer patient's treatment plan, they make sure that every treatment is accurately given, and they monitor the patient's progress and adjust treatment to make sure patients get quality care throughout treatment. Radiation oncologists also help identify and treat any side effects of radiation therapy and work closely with all members of the radiation oncology team. Radiation oncologists have completed four years of college, four years of medical school, one year of general medical internship, then four years of residency (specialty training in radiation oncology). They have extensive training in the safe use of radiation to treat disease. If they pass a special examination, they are certified by the American Board of Radiology. Patients should ask if their doctor is board certified.

View All Answers

Question - 61:

Please explain what Are Wave Fronts?

Ans:

A wave front is an imaginary surface joining all points in space that are reached at the same instant by a wave propagating through a medium.
Let's try some examples. When a rock is tossed into a calm lake, a surface disturbance radiates from the point where the rock broke the water. The leading edge of that entire wave forms a circle, and that circle is the wave front for that event. It is moving outward at a constant speed in all directions. Note that it's two-dimensional (2D). Want 3D? You got it.
In a burst of chemical energy, a star shell explodes at a fireworks display. The light moves away from the origin in all directions at the same speed - the speed of light. And the 3D surface of this wave front is a sphere, and it is expands around the origin at the speed of light. Pick an arbitrary distance, say, 1 kilometer. Anyone at a distance of 1 km from the event in any direction will find that the wave front reaches him at the same instant of time as anyone else in any direction who is that 1 km from the event. Even someone in an airplane that is 1 km away will be on the wave front for an instant - that same instant as any other observers 1 km away. Note that the sound will arrive later - but it, too, radiates forming a spherical wave front. Our observers at 1 km distance from the event all experience the arrival of the sound wave at the same time.

View All Answers

Question - 62:

What is optically Stimulated Luminescence Dosimeter (OSLD)?

Ans:

Dose is recorded by a material that is read by a LASER. The LASER stimulates the emission of photons relating to the total dose recorded. The benifit is that only part of the chip is read at a time, one can re-read the same chip many times.

View All Answers

Question - 63:

What is High Dose Rate (HDR)?

Ans:

Brachytherapy The delivery of brachytherapy on an outpatient basis using HDR brachytherapy equipment. The actual treatment delivery last approximately 5-10 minutes in contrast to a hospital stay that might take several days for low-dose rate (LDR) brachytherapy. HDR is almost always done with remote afterloader devices due to the high exposures hospital personnel would receive if they stayed in the room with the patient during administration.

View All Answers

Question - 64:

Suppose film Badge?

Ans:

A device for measuring dose. It makes use of the following phenomenon: when film is exposed to radiation and subsequently developed, the amount of blackening (AKA Optical Density) is proportional to the dose delivered to the film. By measuring this darkening, it is possible to determine the amount of dose the badge received. These are worn by all radiation workers to document the dose received during their time at work.

View All Answers

Question - 65:

What is dose Calculation Matrix?

Ans:

The area in the 3D treatment planning system that dose is calculated. It is split into units called voxels (indicating a volume, hence 3D). The higher the resolution (smaller the voxel size) the more accurate the dose calculation, however, the trade off is a longer period of time to make the calculation as there are now more voxels to calculate.

View All Answers

Question - 66:

Explain me what is coplanar?

Ans:

A geometrical principle describing two radiation fields configured in such a way that the beam edges lie in the same plane. An example of a non coplanar field would be delivering one beam at one couch angle, and then kicking (rotating) the couch and delivering a second beam.

View All Answers

Question - 67:

What is collimator?

Ans:

An arrangement of shielding material in the linear accelerator designed to define the dimension of the beam of radiation. The collimators are located in the treatment head and are usually made of tungsten alloy.

View All Answers

Question - 68:

What is bragg Peak?

Ans:

A sharp increase in the dose distribution curve of a charged particle at a particular depth. It is this physical phenomenon that is exploited in proton radiation treatments.

View All Answers

Question - 69:

What is afterloader?

Ans:

A system in Brachytherapy that allows the applicators to be placed at the treatment site, then loaded remotely without personnel in the room. This reduces dose to the staff and since done via computers, should ensure a more accurate placement provided the applicators are correctly placed. Usually associated with High Dose Rate Brachytherapy (HDR)

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