



Medical Physics II

2nd semester

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Lectures 8

Applications of Light in Medicine

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Applications of Light in Medicine

- Measurement of light and its units.
- Applications of visible light in medicine.
- Applications of ultraviolet and infrared light in medicine.
- Laser in medicine.
- Application of microscopes in medicine.

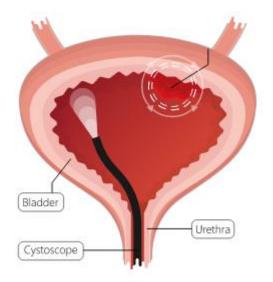
Visible light and Medicine

- Pediatricians use shining light into the bodies of infants and observe the amount of scattered light produced to detect water-head or collapsed lungs.
- 2. Treating jaundice in premature infants.
- 3. The **light source** in the **endoscope** uses to see inside the body.
- 4. **Physicians** use **normal light** to **examine** the skin.

Visible light and Medicine

Endoscope: a number of instruments are used for viewing internal body cavities.

the bladder.



Stomach Ulcer Endoscopy Endoscope Duodenum moucus membrane ulcer muscle membrane part of stomach wall with ulcer **CYTOSCOPES:** are used to examine

BRONCHOSCOPE: Is used for examining the air passages into the lungs. Some endoscopes are rigid tubes with a **light source** illuminating the **area of interest.**

Flexible endoscopes can obtain information from body regions that cannot be examined with rigid endoscopes, such as the **small intestine** and much of the **large intestine**.

APPLICATIONS OF UV AND IR LIGHT INMEDICINE

- UV photons have energies greater than visible and IR light. Because of their higher energies, UV photons are more useful than IR photons.
- > UV can kill germs and is used to sterilize medical instruments.
- UV produces more reactions in the skin. Some of these reactions are beneficial, and some are harmful.
- The beneficial effect of UV light from the sun is converting molecular products in the skin into vitamin D.
- The harmful effects of UV light can produce sunburn and tan skin.
- Solar UV light is also the cause of skin cancer in humans. The a high incidence of skin cancer among people exposed to the sun, such as fishermen and agricultural workers.
 - Maybe related to the fact that the UV wavelengths that produce sunburn are also very well absorbed by the DNA in the cells.

LASER IN MEDICINE

A laser is a **unique light** source that emits a narrow light beam. Of a single wavelength (**monochromatic**), it's **coherent light**.

When **all of the energy of the laser** is **concentrated** in a **small area**, the power density (power per unit area) becomes very large.

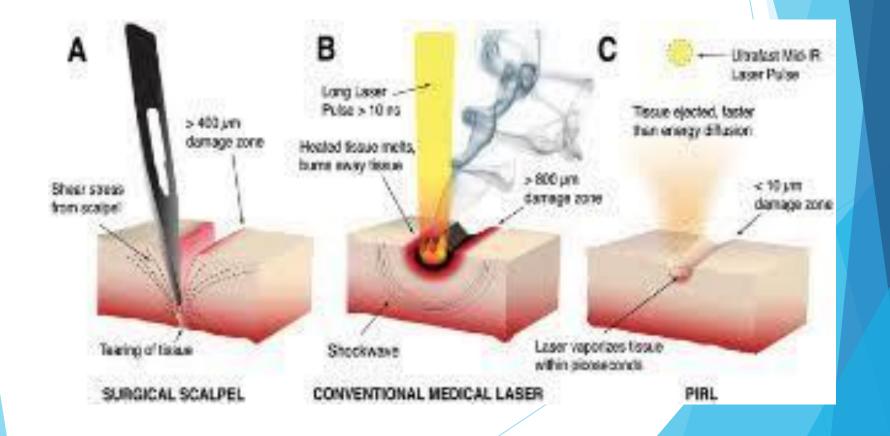
Experiments with **monkey** eyes indicate that a laser wavelength of **1064 nm damages the retina**.

In **ophthalmology**, the laser is used for photocoagulation of the retina, heating blood vessels to the point where the blood coagulates and blocks the vessel.



Bloodless Knife for Surgery Laser

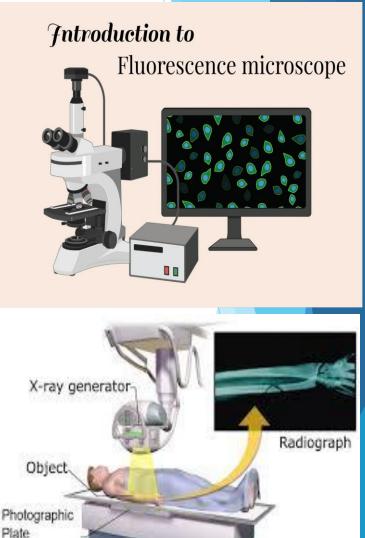
At 441.6 nm used as bloodless knife for surgery Laser in three dimensional imaging is called **holography**. It can be focused by a lens to almost a mathematical point.



Applications of Microscope in Medicine

- The magnification of objects up to 1000 allows the study of cells (cytology) and tissue (histology).
- Microscopes used different refractive index of different cell parts.
- Fluorescent microscope used UV light.
- ► Historadiography used low energy X-Ray.
- Electron microscopy use get the detailed structure of tissues, cells, organelles and macromolecular complexes.





Harming and beneficial UV ligh reactions in the skin

- UV light with wavelengths below 290 nm is germicidal and it is sometimes used to sterilize medical instruments.
- One of the major beneficial effects of UV light from the sun is the conversion of molecular products in the skin into vitamin D. Dermatologists have also found that UV light improves certain skin conditions.
- Vultraviolet light from the sun affects the **melanin** in the skin to **cause tanning**. However, it can **produce sunburn** (around λ = 300 nm) as well as **tan in the skin**. Ordinary window glass permits some near UV to be transmitted but absorbs the sunburn component.
- Solar UV is also the major cause of skin cancer in humans (usually appears on the tip of the nose, the tops of the ears, and the back of the neck); may be related to the fact that the UV wavelengths that produce sunburn are also very well absorbed by the DNA in the cells.
- On a summer day, one can get a sunburn even when sitting in the shade because about half of the UV light hitting the skin comes directly from the sun, and the other half is scattered from the air in other parts of the sky.

UV light cannot be seen by the eye because it is absorbed before it reaches the retina. The large percentage of near-UV light absorbed by the lens may cause some cataracts (opacities of the lens).