

## Key Dates In The History of Radiology

1895	Rontgen discovers x-rays.
1896	Becquerel discovers radioactivity.
1901	Rontgen receives the Nobel Prize in Physics for the discovery of x-rays.
1905	The first English book on Chest Radiography is published.
1913	Coolidge introduces the hot cathode tube.
1914	Von Laue receives the Nobel Prize in Physics for x-ray diffraction from crystals.
1915	Bragg and Bragg receive the Nobel Prize in Physics for crystal structure derived from x-ray diffraction.
1917	Barkla receives the Nobel Prize in Physics for characteristic radiation of elements.
1918	Eastman introduces radiographic film.
1920	The Society of Radiographers is formed.
1924	Siegbahn receives the Nobel Prize in Physics for x-ray spectroscopy.
1927	Compton receives the Nobel Prize in Physics for scattering of x-rays by electrons.
1936	Debye receives the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for diffraction of x-rays and electrons in gases.
1934	Joliot and Curie discover artificial radionuclides.
1937	The first clinical use of artificial radioactivity is done at the University of California- Berkeley.
1946	Schoenander develops the film cassette changer which allowed a series of cassettes to be exposed at the rate of 1.5 cassettes per second.
1946	Nuclear medicine is discovered by accident.
1950's	Wide-spread clinical use of nuclear medicine starts.
1950's	Development of the image intensifier and X-ray television.
1956	The medical use of Ultrasound starts in Poland.
1962	Kuhl introduces emission reconstruction tomography. This method later becomes known as SPECT and PET.
1967	The first clinical use of MRI takes place in England.
1972	CT is invented by British engineer Godfrey Hounsfield of EMI Laboratories in England.
1977	The first human MRI images are produced.
1979	Comack and Hounsfield receive the Nobel Prize in Medicine for computed axial tomography.
1980's	The advancement of radiopharmaceuticals and the use of computers transform Nuclear Medicine into what it is today.
1980's	Fuji develops CR technology.
1981	Siegbahn receives the Nobel Prize in Physics for high resolution electron spectroscopy.
1984	MRI is cleared for commercial use by the Food and Drug Administration.

## ASRT calls an end to annual conference

The American Society of Radiologic Technologists (ASRT) has decided to discontinue its annual conference, bringing to an end an event that has been a tradition for radiologic technologists since the 1920s.

In 2008, the Albuquerque, NM-based society will replace the conference with its ASRT Annual Governance and House of Delegates meeting. The general education portion of the meeting will be eliminated in favour of a new emphasis on the ASRT's governance system, according to the society.