

ED - PRACTICAL EXAM TOPIC LIST - 2021/2022 SEMIFINAL

1. Refractometry

- 1/1. Definition of refractive index. Law of light refraction. Critical angle. Total internal reflection. Dispersion.
- 1/2. Formation of Snell's window. Abbe refractometer. Concentration determination by refractometry.

2. Microscopy

- 2/1. Image formation in microscope, magnification. Size determination of red blood cells by light microscope.
- 2/2. Resolution of microscope, Abbe's principle and formula. Image formation by special microscopes.

3. Optics of the eye

- 3/1. Focal accommodation of the eye. Refractive media and image formation of the eye. Refractive disorders of the eye and their corrections.
- 3/2. The reduced eye. Limiting angle of vision. Visual acuity and its measurement. Factors influencing visual acuity. Estimation of receptor density.

4. Light emission

- 4/1. Thermal emission and luminescence. Characterization of light emission spectra. Light sources.
- 4/2. Parts of a spectrometer, monochromator types. Flame photometer and its diagnostic applications.

5. Light absorption

- 5/1. Definition of absorbance and transmission. Beer-Lambert law. Concentration determination by light absorption.
- 5/2. Absorption spectra, types, characteristics. Parts and function of absorption spectrometer.

6. Resonance

- 6/1. Harmonic oscillation, damped and undamped free oscillation, critical damping. Driven oscillation, resonance.
- 6/2. Elastic deformation, Hooke's law. The concept of resonance and the interpretation of the resonance curve.

7. Polarimetry

- 7/1. Definition of polarized light. Relations between linearly and circularly polarized light. Optical activity. Parts of a polarimeter.
- 7/2. Biot's law. Definition of specific rotation. Factors influencing specific rotation. Parts of a polarimeter.

8. Nuclear medicine

- 8/1. Parts and function of scintillation counter. Processes in the scintillation crystal.
- 8/2. Parts and function of scintillation counter. Processes in the PM tube. Signal selection. Sources of noise. Signal-to-noise ratio.

9. Gamma absorption

- 9/1. Attenuation of gamma radiation. Attenuation coefficient and half-value thickness. Mass attenuation coefficient, surface density, half-value mass.
- 9/2. Atomic-level interactions determining the mass attenuation coefficient, their dependence on photon energy. Scintillation counter.

10. Dosimetry

- 10/1. Ionizing radiations, direct and indirect chemical effects, stochastic and deterministic effects. Scintillation counter, thermoluminescence dosimeter.
- 10/2. Definition of dose concepts (absorbed dose, exposure, equivalent and effective dose) and dose rate. Parts and function of ionization chambers.

11. Amplifier

11/1. Electric gain, linear transfer function, distortion. Power gain, voltage gain, gain level, transfer band.

11/2. Frequency response curve of the amplifier. Negative feedback. Advantage and disadvantage of negative feedback.

12. Statistics

12/1. Probability distributions. Normal distribution and its parameters. Principle of linear regression.

12/2. Estimation of the parameters of normal distribution from sample. Reference interval, confidence interval.

ED - THEORETICAL EXAM TOPIC LIST - 2021/2022 SEMIFINAL

1. Radiation: definition, types, descriptive physical parameters of radiation, examples of radiation
2. Law of attenuation of radiation: differential and integral forms, applications of the law in medical and laboratory practice
3. Basic principles of optics I: geometric optics, Fermat's principle, refraction of light, Snell's law, applications: prism, optical fiber
4. Basic principles of optics II : reflection, spectral reflectance, scattering: Rayleigh, Mie, Raman scattering
5. Optics of the human eye: image formation, accommodation, reduced eye model, visual acuity, resolution of the eye
6. Image formation by optical devices and their medical application: optical lenses, microscope, resolution, Abbe's principle
7. Light as electromagnetic wave: parameters of waves, electromagnetic spectrum
8. Wave nature of light: Huygens' principle, diffraction, superposition principle, interference, optical grating, dispersion of white light
9. Particle nature of light: photoelectric effect, the photon concept, application of photoelectric phenomenon
10. Mechanism of light absorption, absorption spectra, Beer-Lambert law and its applications, light sources, monochromators, detectors
11. Thermal radiation: its origin, absorption coefficient and radiant emittance, Kirchhoff's law, spectrum of blackbody radiation, Wien's displacement law
12. Principles of thermography: Stefan-Boltzmann law, Wien's displacement law, thermal radiation of human body, applications

13. Luminescence: Mechanisms of luminescence, Kasha's rule, emission spectra, Stokes shift, lifetimes and quantum yield
14. Application fields of luminescence: Light sources based on luminescence, medical applications
15. Concept of light amplification: Optical pumping and population inversion, induced emission, optical resonator
16. Applications of LASER light: properties of LASER light, LASER types, medical applications of LASER light
17. Light absorption in human body, biological effects of light, photodynamic therapy
18. Generation of X-ray: X-ray tube, Duane-Hunt law, spectrum of Bremsstrahlung and characteristic radiation, efficiency of X-ray tube
19. Absorption of X-ray: Linear and mass attenuation coefficients, absorption mechanisms, effective atomic number
20. Medical application of X-ray: principles of X-ray diagnostics, image quality, application of contrast materials, DSA
21. X-ray diagnostics: Summation image, concept of CT, CT generations, Hounsfield units, windowing, X-ray image amplifier
22. Nuclear radiation: Composition and stability of nucleus, nuclear force, mass defect, radioactive decay, activity
23. α , β , and γ radiations: mechanisms of decay, energy spectra, penetration depth
24. Methods in isotope diagnostics I.: Selection of radioisotopes, radiopharmaceuticals, metabolic labeling, isotope accumulation curve, effective and biological half-life, static and dynamic investigations
25. Methods in isotope diagnostics II.: gamma camera, SPECT, PET
26. Modern microscopy techniques: fluorescent microscopy, confocal laser scanning microscopy; two-photon excitation
27. Concept of electron microscopy, resolution, TEM, SEM
28. Structure of matter: Development of atomic models, Bohr's model of hydrogen atom, energy levels of atoms, molecules, and solid-state materials