Terry and McLaren

Planning A Diagnostic Radiology Department



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Basic Considerations

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Planning A Diagnostic Radiology Department To all who have attempted over the years past to raise the standards of design and operation of X-ray departments throughout the world and whose efforts have contributed to the present stage of our knowledge. Their experience has been our foundation and we trust that this modest contribution will receive their approval.

Preface

The object in writing a book on the subject of the planning of an X-ray department was not, in this case, to provide a fully detailed list of the multitude of items which comprise the structure and its contents, but rather an attempt to indicate a broadly painted picture of the thinking which is necessary before a single sketch is produced.

Certain basic parameters have to be established, discussed, modified if necessary by local circumstances, evaluated by the various types of workers who are involved and, only then, used as foundations for a philosophy of operation. These often are different in other countries.

The various activities which combine to form a modern department of radiology, are by themselves no more or less important than each other, each being entitled to the same care and consideration when the allocation of space is being determined. One of the dangers in the design of such a department is to ensure that it does not become a personality department, based on one person's likes and dislikes, resulting in an organisation which could easily become an embarrassment to succeeding occupants.

There are some contributions to this book by authors who are specialists in their own fields; rather than edit their work in order to subscribe to the style of this book, it was considered only fair to them that their work should appear in full and unabridged. The authors must express their most sincere thanks to the individual contributors, whose ready cooperation has made the task much simpler than it would have been otherwise.

A lifetime spent in radiology has proved to the authors how much we are all dependent upon the work of others; much is so often taken for granted and it is to all who have given so much to this subject, medical and lay experts alike, that this book is dedicated.

To our critics we hope that they will bear with us, remembering that people require different things from a book depending upon their own field of activity, and we hope that they will let us know what they think should be included or amplified so that subsequent editions can rectify any short-comings felt to be inherent in this first attempt to rationalise what has been up till now, a very neglected area of study.



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