**Q1 ;WHAT is digital subtraction angiography .**

Digital subtraction angiography (DSA) is a [fluoroscopy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluoroscopy) technique used in interventional radiology to clearly visualize blood vessels in a bony or dense soft tissue environment. Images are produced using contrast medium by subtracting a "pre-contrast image" or *mask* from subsequent images, once the contrast medium has been introduced into a structure. Hence the term "digital *subtraction* angiography".

Q2;

* Motion artifact. ...
* image compositing (or twin/double exposure) ...
* Grid cut-off.
* Radiopaque objects on/external to the patient (e.g. jewelry (e.g. necklaces, piercings), clothing (e.g. buttons), hair (e.g. pony tail, hair braids etc.).
* Debris in the housing.

**Q3**

**[1] COST**

**MEDIOLEGAL**

The ability to manipulate the image for fraudulent purpose

**Cross –infection control**

.cannot bed sterilized the interval

**Sensor dimension**

The sensor is bulky in sze

**Q4**

Phosphor plates are used **in digital radiography**. **Computed radiography** has a wider linear dynamic range **in** the dose response curve compared with **screen film radiography**. ... Spatial resolution is better **in digital radiography** by an order **of** magnitude compared with **screen film radiography**.

Q5

Ans Less radiation needed to produce the same quality image as film (digital X-rays gives 70% less exposure to radiation than conventional X-rays). Digital archiving the ability to store images on a computer. Grey-scale of digital X-rays offers 256 shades of grey versus 16-25 shades in conventional radiography.

**Digital Radiography Advantages: Reducing Cost and Space**

* Reduced radiation.
* Reduced cost due to the elimination of chemical processors, processor maintenance, and filing and mailing jackets.
* Reduced space requirement — no dark room is required, and the need to dedicate space for cabinets of analog images is eliminated