



STANDING ON THE SHOULDERS OF GIANTS



1980

John Mallard and his team obtained the first clinically useful image of a patient's internal tissues using the full-body MRI scanner they built. The first MRI images were produced in 1973 by Paul Lauterbur while MRI techniques were refined by Peter Mansfield. Lauterbur and Mansfield received the 2003 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.



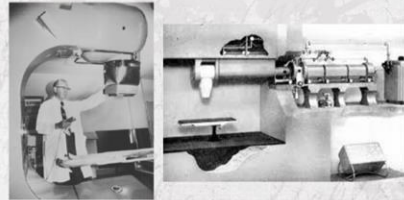
1972

Godfrey Hounsfield first commercially available CT scanner. He co-invented the technology with Allan McLeod Cormack. Named after Hounsfield, the HU is a measure of radiodensity used in CT. Hounsfield and Cormack received the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.



1952

Franklin's work on X-ray diffraction helped to reveal the structure of DNA, which paved the way for the development of medical imaging technologies such as CT scans and MRI.



1950s

Progress in Radiotherapy. Harold Johns invented the ⁶⁰Co teletherapy unit in 1951. In 1953 the first clinical linear accelerator for cancer treatment was installed. This pioneering work helped establish medical physics as a unique field in healthcare.

FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES DE PARIS



1903

Marie Curie and Henry Becquerel's pioneering research on radioactivity laid the foundation for the field of medical physics and helped to establish radiation therapy as a treatment for cancer.



1895

Röntgen discovered X-rays in 1895 that revolutionized medical diagnostics. In recognition of his work, Röntgen was awarded the first Nobel Prize in Physics in 1901.

در شصتمین سالگرد تاسیس

«سازمان جهانی فیزیک پزشکی» (IOMP)

با تاکید بر نقش سازنده پیشگامان و پیشکسوتان
در موفقیت ها و پیشرفت ها،

روز جهانی فیزیک پزشکی

(۱۶ آبان ماه ۱۴۰۲)

را خدمت همه اساتید، همکاران و دانشجویان
گرامی این علم و حرفه ارزشمند تبریک عرض
می نمایم.اعضای هیئت مدیره
و دبیرخانه انجمن
فیزیک پزشکی ایران