

As described by Steve Webb during his talk, with reference to [1] and [2], the first Positron imaging device was built in 1950 [6]; the first clinical Positron Imaging device was built in 1952; the Positron Imaging device with multiple detectors was built in 1962; results were published in 1968 [7], the first Tomographic Imaging Device and the first Computed Tomographic Imaging Device (PET) was built in 1968-1971

[8] and its commercial version in 1971-1976. The major step in PET development, that of enabling PET to become a device that can be used on asymptomatic people requiring low radiation and providing more accurate measurements of incident photon energy and spatial resolution, is now possible with my innovative technology as described in [3], [4], [5].

The local committee of an open review [10] of my innovative technology, which was extended via web to a worldwide participation on July 1st, 2003 summarized: "Crosetto's novel technique provides better images in a shorter time with less radiation to the patient. A primary means of accomplishing this is the use of more detectors to cover a larger solid angle. However, this requires a new electronic technique capable of handling the increased data rate and allowing a more efficient use of economical crystals in the detector. A novel electronic technique combined with an improved and simplified detector assembly are the principal features of Crosetto's invention."

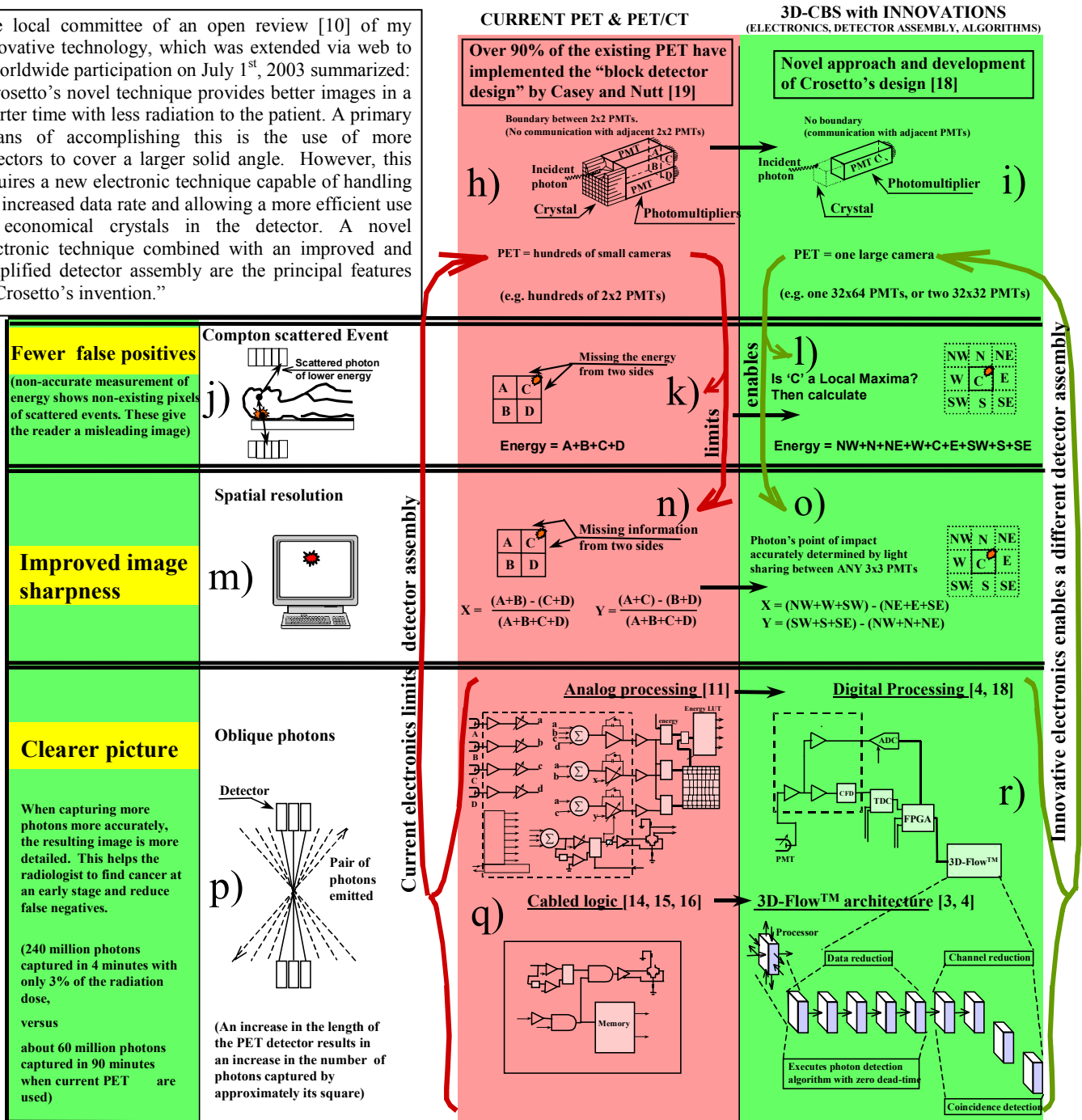


Figure 1. The three statements on yellow banners on green on the left summarize the advantages important to the doctor/radiologist compared to current medical imaging devices. Each statement is illustrated in the next column, limitations of current technology is shown next in the red column, and the improvement achievable with 3D-CBS is illustrated in the green (right) column. See Sections j, k, and l for energy resolution; m, n, and o for spatial resolution; and p, q, and r for sensitivity. The key innovations start from the feature in Section "r," which enables the innovation in Section "i," which in turn enables the innovations in Sections "l" and "o." Additional innovations are achieved as a result of the combination of these.