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Medical Physics. 2016;45(2):137-145.. by O Konstantinov Impact History First publications When the carbon anode X-ray tube was developed in the early 20th century, it was initially used for photography and medical imaging. Because of the low energy and relatively low image quality, X-ray photography did not evolve as a medical diagnostic tool until the mid-20th century. X-rays, however, were not a complete solution, because scattered X-rays could cause both attenuation and backscatter of the primary X-ray beam (fig. 4, inset). The effect of backscatter has been relatively well understood since then, but the effect of attenuation was not well known. Subsequent development After the rapid development of X-ray imaging techniques, from the 1930s through the 1960s, it became clear that most medical applications of X-rays were not the best use of the technology. The imaging applications that continue to drive X-ray technology today are in electron beam CT and digital radiography, particularly mammography. X-ray technology is evolving to utilize the advantages of low scatter and high X-ray penetration with imaging techniques such as CT and mammography. In many X-ray systems, it is now the scattered radiation that is used to make CT scans. X-rays that are collimated can be used to make more focused images. Applications Medical Medical X-ray fluoroscopy (and mammography) is used to help identify and diagnose disease (including abnormalities of the skeletal system 2d92ce491b