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Technological Advances in Diagnostic Imaging: Artificial Intelligence, Teleradiology, and Radiological Safety in Medicine

Technological Advances in Medical Imaging: Artificial Intelligence, Teleradiology, and Radiation Safety in Contemporary Medicine

Technological Advances in Image Diagnosis: Artificial Intelligence, Teleradiology and Radiological Safety in Contemporary Medicine

Eduardo Assunção Barbosa

Summary

Diagnostic imaging plays a fundamental role in contemporary medicine, contributing to early diagnosis, treatment planning, and clinical monitoring of various pathologies. This study aimed to analyze the main technological advances applied to diagnostic imaging, with emphasis on the evolution of radiological methods, artificial intelligence, teleradiology, and aspects related to radiological safety. This is a qualitative, descriptive study developed through a narrative literature review. Scientific studies published in national and international journals addressing digital technologies in radiology, radiation protection, and innovation in health were analyzed. The results showed that the digitization of examinations, the incorporation of artificial intelligence, and the expansion of teleradiology have promoted significant improvements in image quality, speed of diagnosis, clinical accuracy, and patient safety. Conversely, it was found that the use of ionizing radiation continues to require rigorous radiological protection protocols, both for pregnant women and for exposed professionals. It is concluded that the integration of technological innovation, artificial intelligence, and radiation protection practices constitutes a consolidated trend in contemporary radiology, contributing to the strengthening of healthcare and the improvement of diagnostic processes.

Keywords: Diagnostic imaging; Artificial intelligence; Teleradiology; Radiology; Radiological safety.

Abstract

Medical imaging plays a fundamental role in contemporary medicine, contributing to early disease detection, therapeutic planning, and the clinical follow-up of a wide range of conditions.

This study aimed to analyze the main technological advances in medical imaging, with an emphasis on the evolution of radiological methods, artificial intelligence, teleradiology, and radiation safety. This is a qualitative, descriptive study based on a narrative literature review.

Scientific publications from national and international journals addressing digital technologies in radiology, radiation protection, and healthcare innovation were analyzed. The findings demonstrated that the digitalization of imaging systems, the incorporation of artificial intelligence, and the expansion of teleradiology have significantly improved image quality, diagnostic speed, clinical accuracy, and patient safety. However, the use of ionizing radiation still requires strict radiation protection protocols, particularly for pregnant women and occupationally exposed professionals. The integration of technological innovation, artificial intelligence, and radiation protection practices has become a defining trend in modern radiology, contributing to improved healthcare delivery and enhanced diagnostic processes.

Keywords: Medical imaging; Artificial intelligence; Teleradiology; Radiology; Radiation safety.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Diagnostic imaging is one of the cornerstones of modern medicine, playing a...
plays an essential role in the early identification of diseases, in therapeutic monitoring and in
Clinical decision-making in different specialties. The technological development of
The last few decades have brought about transformations in radiology, replacing the methods
conventional systems are being replaced by digital systems capable of producing higher quality images, with
Greater speed and greater diagnostic accuracy. These innovations have increased the efficiency of...
health services and contributed to improving patient care.

Alongside the digitization of exams, new technologies have become integrated into the routine of...
radiology services, with emphasis on artificial intelligence, teleradiology and systems.
Computerized image management systems. These tools enable greater speed.
in the interpretation of exams, optimization of workflows, remote sharing of
Information and support for evidence-based clinical decision-making. Furthermore, the
The use of computational algorithms has shown potential to increase accuracy.
diagnostic, reduce interpretation errors and promote early diagnosis of various
pathologies.

Despite the numerous benefits provided by technological advances, the realization of
Examinations that employ ionizing radiation continue to require attention to radiological safety.
Exposure to radiation can trigger distinct biological effects, depending on the dose.
The effectiveness of irradiation depends on the absorption rate, the characteristics of the irradiated tissue, and the patient's clinical condition.
In this way, the application of radiation protection principles remains necessary to ensure that...
Diagnostic benefits outweigh potential risks in more sensitive groups, such as pregnant women.
and exposed professionals.

In this context, understanding the technological transformations that have been reshaping the
Diagnostic imaging becomes fundamental for professionals and researchers in the field of
health. Thus, this study aims to analyze, through a narrative review of
literature, the main technological advances applied to diagnostic imaging, addressing
the evolution of radiological methods, the incorporation of artificial intelligence, the expansion of
Teleradiology and aspects related to radiological safety and patient protection.

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2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Image-Based Assessment

Imaging tests are the most accurate method for evaluating discrepancies.
length between the lower limbs, allowing for objective measurements that support the
diagnosis and therapeutic planning. Among the techniques used, digitography stands out.
described by Merrill in 1942 and improved by Juan Farill in 1953, who developed a
A practical method for measuring the length of the lower limbs.
During digitography, the patient must remain still throughout the entire procedure.
to avoid distortions in radiographic images. The examination consists of dividing the radiographic film.
in three segments, using lead plates, which allows for the sequential production of
Images of the hips, knees, and ankles are essential during positioning.
that the entire posterior aspect of the lower limbs remains in contact with the examination table,
since flexed positions can alter bone projection and compromise the accuracy of the
measurements in patients using external fixators (Souto et al., 2024).
The measurement is taken by the distance between the highest point of the femoral head and the
projection of the center of the intercondylar notch, using a tangential line as a reference.
to the femoral condyles. This methodology provides important parameters for identification.
to identify discrepancies between members and to monitor the progression of patients.
With technological advancements, diagnostic imaging methods have evolved. According to
Vieira (2025), serial comparison of tests over time expands the ability to
detect anatomical and structural changes. In conventional tomography, however, it occurs
blurring of structures located outside the focal plane, due to synchronized movement.
between the X-ray source and the detector. In contrast, computed tomography eliminates
The overlap between adjacent structures provides high-resolution sectional images.
resolution and greater diagnostic accuracy.
Furthermore, digital radiography offers significant advantages over conventional radiography.
According to Marques et al. (2023), this technology reduces the patient's exposure to radiation.
Ionizing radiation reduces image acquisition time and enables digital manipulation for...
Adjustments for contrast, brightness, and magnification are features not available in conventional radiography.
Computed tomography, in turn, uses a fan-shaped beam of X-rays.

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Acquiring images from multiple angles allows for three-dimensional reconstruction.
of anatomical structures. This feature facilitates a detailed visualization of the architecture.
bone and pathological changes, making the examination an important tool for assessment.
of length discrepancies and other orthopedic abnormalities.

2.2 Technological Advances, Artificial Intelligence and Radiological Safety in Diagnostic Imaging

Diagnostic imaging exams play a fundamental role in medicine.
contemporary, contributing to early diagnosis, therapeutic monitoring and the
Clinical planning in various specialties. During pregnancy, these exams
They can also be used in the investigation of pre-existing maternal conditions, since
that strict safety criteria be observed. Souto et al. (2024) highlight that,
During pregnancy, methods that do not use ionizing radiation, such as ultrasound, are
They are indicated because they present minimal risk to fetal development.
Technological evolution has transformed radiology in recent decades. According to Rebelo (2023),
Contemporary radiology represents the integration between human anatomy and pathology.
Cellular radiography and medical physics are characterized by the replacement of analog radiography with...
Volumetric digital acquisitions. This transition provided greater diagnostic sensitivity.
better image quality and greater accuracy in identifying anatomical changes and
pathological.
Among the most relevant advances is the incorporation of artificial intelligence (AI) into
diagnostic imaging systems. According to Lubi and Lubi (2026), algorithms
Intelligent technologies have been used to assist in the interpretation of exams, thus facilitating...
Early detection of diseases, reducing diagnostic errors and increasing the efficiency of
radiological services. The increasing digitization of examinations has driven the expansion of
Teleradiology, a modality that allows for the remote acquisition, transmission, and interpretation of
medical images. According to Conceição et al. (2022), this technology uses systems
specialized in archiving and communicating images (Picture Archiving and
Radiologic Communication System (PACS) and radiologic information management (Radiology
Information System (RIS), enabling tests to be sent to specialists.
located in different regions. For the preparation of complete reports, it is essential
to associate the images with the patient's clinical and laboratory data.

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The growing volume of information generated by health services represents another challenge.
For professionals in the field. A single patient can generate a series of exams and images.
diagnostic, clinical records, and therapeutic data that need to be analyzed in a way
integrated. Vieira (2025) emphasizes that this reality makes the use of tools indispensable.
computational systems capable of organizing, correlating, and monitoring clinical information in real time.
actual in intensive care units, emergency services and high-risk hospital sectors
complexity.

Although technological advances have expanded diagnostic capabilities, the use of tests...
The use of ionizing radiation requires careful assessment of biological risks.
Radiation consists of high-energy electromagnetic waves capable of ionizing atoms.
and molecules, promoting physicochemical changes in irradiated cells. The absorbed dose
corresponds to the amount of energy deposited per unit of tissue mass, expressed in
Gray (Gy), equivalent to 100 rad. However, the biological effects of radiation do not depend
The effect depends not on the dose received, but on the characteristics of the radiation and the radiosensitivity of the tissues.
exposed.

Cellular radiosensitivity is related to the degree of differentiation and the capacity
proliferative activity of cells, being greater in tissues with high mitotic activity. Exposure
Ionizing radiation can cause clonogenic death, genetic alterations, and various other effects.
biological effects, classified into deterministic and stochastic effects. According to Diniz (2022), the
Deterministic effects manifest after exposure to high doses and exhibit a threshold.
of occurrence, while stochastic effects do not have a known dose threshold, being
its probability is proportional to the amount of radiation absorbed. Among these effects
Carcinogenesis and genetic mutations stand out.

Souza et al. (2026) observe that the proof of the causal relationship between ionizing radiation and
The study of stochastic effects is complex, and much of the evidence comes from studies.
Epidemiological studies conducted on populations exposed to nuclear accidents. It should be noted,
However, all individuals remain exposed to natural background radiation.
(background radiation), originating from radioisotopes present in the environment.

During pregnancy, fetal exposure to ionizing radiation requires special attention due to...
high radiosensitivity of developing tissues. Lacerda et al. (2025) describe
that the main potential effects include intrauterine death, congenital malformations,
growth disorders, genetic mutations, and an increased risk of carcinogenesis, which vary.

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depending on the absorbed dose and the gestational period. In low-intensity exposures,
Cellular repair mechanisms can minimize or prevent permanent damage.
Thus, modern radiological practice is based on a balance between quality.
Diagnostic and radiological protection. The indication for examinations involving ionizing radiation,
when there is a possibility of exposure of the reproductive organs or the conceptus, it should be based on
based on clinical and technical criteria, ensuring that the diagnostic benefits outweigh the risks.
Biological factors associated with radiological exposure.

3 METHODOLOGY

This research is characterized as a qualitative study, with the objective
descriptive, developed through a narrative literature review, which seeks to gather and
to discuss scientific evidence regarding technological advances applied to diagnosis by
imaging, with an emphasis on artificial intelligence, teleradiology, radiological safety and
Protection of patients during radiological examinations.
Regarding the technical procedures, the research was based on a survey.
bibliographical overview of scientific articles published in national and international journals.
They were selected based on their relevance, timeliness, and adherence to the research topic. Priority was given to...
publications available in scientific databases and specialized journals in the field of
health, including studies on diagnostic radiology, radiation protection, and artificial intelligence.
applied to diagnostic imaging, teleradiology, and digital health technologies. Among the
The works analyzed highlight studies published in RCMOS – Scientific Journal.
Multidisciplinary Knowledge, in the Brazilian Scientific Journal of Health and Medicine (RBMED), in
Ibero-American Journal of Humanities, Sciences and Education, in RevSALUS and others
scientific journals relevant to the topic.
The selection of material considered publications that addressed aspects related to evolution.
From diagnostic imaging methods to the impacts of artificial intelligence in practice.
radiological, to teleradiology systems, to maternal-fetal safety, to radiosensitivity
of biological tissues and the effects of exposure to ionizing radiation. After selecting the
Based on references, an exploratory reading was conducted, followed by an analytical reading and
interpretative, which allowed for the identification of convergences, divergences, and contributions of
Studies for understanding the topic.

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The data obtained were organized into thematic categories, enabling the construction of...
Theoretical framework and the elaboration of the discussion of the results. The analysis was descriptive and interpretative, establishing relationships between different authors and highlighting the main points.
Technological advances, clinical benefits, challenges, and perspectives of diagnostic imaging.
in contemporary medicine.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research has shown that diagnostic imaging is undergoing...
transformations resulting from the incorporation of digital technologies and artificial intelligence
(AI) and teleradiology, expanding diagnostic capacity, operational efficiency and
Healthcare safety. It was observed that the use of ionizing radiation continues to require rigorous...
radiation protection protocols, especially for more vulnerable populations, such as pregnant women.
and exposed professionals.
The studies analyzed converge to demonstrate that the digitization of radiological services
It has changed the clinical routine. The replacement of conventional methods with digital systems.
It allowed for higher image quality, reduced processing time, and improved storage.
Electronic examinations and remote sharing of information, facilitating decision-making.
faster clinical decision-making (Conceição et al., 2022; Rebelo, 2023).
In the context of technological innovation, Lubi and Lubi (2026) highlight that artificial intelligence
has been assuming a strategic role in the interpretation of imaging exams, assisting in
Early detection of pathological changes and increased diagnostic accuracy. In a way
In addition, Vieira (2025) demonstrates that AI-based tools enable the
Continuous monitoring of clinical data in real time, strengthening patient safety.
through the early identification of adverse events.
Another aspect highlighted refers to the expansion of teleradiology. According to Conceição et al.
(2022), this modality represents an important advance in the democratization of access to
specialized diagnosis, allowing exams to be transmitted through platforms
digital systems and PACS *(Picture Archiving and Communication System)* and RIS *(Radiology (Information System).* The authors emphasize that the association between images, clinical history and
Laboratory tests allow for the preparation of more complete and accurate reports, reducing the...
The interval between the performance of the tests and the definition of the therapeutic approach.

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From a radiological safety perspective, studies show that, although the benefits
Once diagnoses are recognized, exposure to ionizing radiation must be controlled. Diniz
(2022) emphasizes that radiosensitivity varies according to the degree of cell differentiation and the
proliferative activity of tissues, making certain biological structures more
susceptible to the effects of radiation. Souza et al. (2026) identified evidence of alterations
cytogenetic factors associated with prolonged occupational exposure in radiology professionals,
reinforcing the need for the permanent adoption of individual protection measures and
dosimetric monitoring.

With regard to maternal-fetal care, Lacerda et al. (2025) observed that the choice of
The imaging method should consider the risk-benefit ratio, prioritizing radiation-free examinations.
Ionizing radiation, such as ultrasound, whenever possible. When performing examinations
Given the importance of radiological care, protocols capable of minimizing risk must be employed.
dose absorbed by the conceptus.

The literature also highlights important advances in the accuracy of diagnostic methods.
Marques et al. (2023) demonstrated high accuracy of electronic methods in determining
of the working length in dental procedures, highlighting that the resources
Current technologies can reduce the need for multiple radiographic exposures.
contributing to greater clinical accuracy and reduced patient exposure to radiation.

In turn, Souto, Paula and Kontze (2024) highlight that new technologies come
transforming the routine of radiology services, providing greater automation of
Processes, workflow optimization, and improvement of care quality. The authors
They emphasize that continuous training for professionals is essential to keep up with the rapid pace of change.
technological evolution of the area.

Overall, the results of this review show a clear trend towards integration between
artificial intelligence, teleradiology, digital systems and radiological safety, which constitutes
A new scenario for diagnostic imaging. This technological convergence not only
It increases the efficiency of health services, but also promotes earlier diagnoses.
Greater patient safety and improved quality of care.

Table 1 – Summary of the studies analyzed

Author(s)	Main objective/theme	Main contributions
Conception and al. (2022)	Teleradiology	They demonstrate that teleradiology, through the systems PACS and RIS optimize the transmission of exams, reduce the time for issuing reports, and expand access to...

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Author(s)	Main objective/theme	Main contributions
		specialized diagnosis.
Diniz (2022)	Radiosensitivity	It discusses the biological mechanisms of radiosensitivity and the effects of ionizing radiation on different cellular tissues.
Lacerda et al. (2025)	Maternal-fetal safety	They highlight the importance of carefully choosing imaging methods during pregnancy, prioritizing, whenever possible, techniques that do not use ionizing radiation.
Intelligence	accuracy in diagnosis, promote early diagnostic imaging	They demonstrate that AI algorithms increase **Lubi and Lubi** Artificial diagnosis and support **(2026)** clinical decision making.
the need for repeat	**Marques et al.** which reduces examinations **(2023)** in dentistry	High accuracy of electronic methods is identified, the Working Length radiographic.
Rebelo (2023)	Diagnostic Radiology	It analyzes the evolution of digital radiology and its contribution to increasing diagnostic sensitivity and continuing medical education.
and Kontze **(2024)**	technologies in **Souto, Paula** radiology	They highlight the modernization of radiological services through new care flows.
which reinforces	**(2026)** exposure to ionizing radiation, radiation	**Souza et al.** report evidence of cytogenetic alterations in occupational the need for radiation protection.
Vieira (2025)	clinical monitoring and early patient	This demonstrates that intelligent tools enable AI for continuous identification. preventing adverse events, thus strengthening healthcare safety.

Source: Research data, 2026

The results demonstrate that modern radiology has evolved from a model focused solely on image acquisition for an integrated technological ecosystem, in which artificial intelligence, Teleradiology, digital systems, and radiological safety protocols work together. Complementary. This integration improves diagnostic quality and reduces clinical response time. and strengthens patient safety, consolidating diagnostic imaging as one of the main pillars of contemporary medicine.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

This review has shown that diagnostic imaging has undergone a significant transformation. Technological evolution in recent decades has made it one of the main support tools. to contemporary clinical practice. The incorporation of digital systems and artificial intelligence. And teleradiology has expanded the diagnostic capacity of health services, providing

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greater speed, accuracy and integration of clinical information, as well as facilitating access to Experts even in remote regions.

The studies analyzed demonstrated that artificial intelligence represents one of the most promising innovations in modern radiology, contributing to the early detection of diseases, to support the interpretation of tests and to strengthen the safety of patient through continuous analysis of large volumes of clinical data. Similarly, Teleradiology has established itself as an important strategy for optimizing workflow. to improve healthcare, reduce the time it takes to issue reports, and increase the efficiency of healthcare services. Diagnostic imaging.

However, the research also reinforces that the benefits provided by the advances Technological advancements must be coupled with strict adherence to radiation protection standards. The rational use of ionizing radiation, the adoption of safety protocols, the Occupational monitoring and ongoing training of professionals are key factors. essential for minimizing biological risks and ensuring the quality of care provided to patients.

It can be concluded that the trend in contemporary radiology consists of the integration of innovation. technology, artificial intelligence, digital systems and safe radiation use practices, This creates an increasingly efficient, precise, and patient-centered scenario.

In this way, scientific and technological advances are expected to continue to drive the... development of new diagnostic tools, promoting continuous improvements in quality of health services and the safety of individuals undergoing examinations. Diagnostic imaging.

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