

# PELVIS PHANTOM FEMORAL NECK FRACTURE

Age  
Category

Adult

Body  
Region

Pelvis

Target  
Modality

CT, X-ray

Diagnostic  
Features

Bone fractures

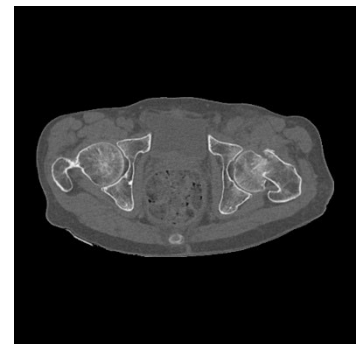


This phantom simulates a pelvis without intravenous contrast (native). It covers the entire pelvis up to the fifth lumbar vertebra.

It has a displaced femoral neck fracture on the left side.

The phantom can be used in CT (including CBCT) and radiography to evaluate and optimize imaging performance and post-processing applications, including AI-enabled applications. It is also suited for training purposes.

The phantom provides a detailed and realistic simulation of soft and bone tissue. Air voids are filled with a cellulose-polymer composite of approx. -160 HU.



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## Specifications

Size	Approx. 270 x 170 x 160 mm
Weight	Approx. 4150 g
Base material	Cellulose-polymer composite
Optimal tube voltage	120 kVp (cf page 3) - adaptable upon request -

## Diagnostic features

Realistic simulation of bone and soft tissues.

Displaced femoral neck fracture on the left side.



For more information visit  
[www.phantomx.de](http://www.phantomx.de)

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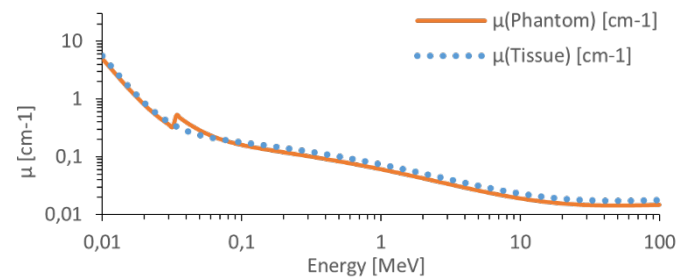
## General indications

- The phantom is made of a cellulose-polymer composite material with properties similar to hardwood. If handled carefully, it will last a long time.
- The phantom is coated with a protective layer. If the protective layer is undamaged, the phantom can be cleaned using a damp cloth (water or mild detergent).
- Protect from direct sunlight.
- Maintain a storage temperature of 10 °C to 30 °C. If the phantom is exposed to temperatures below -10 °C or above 45 °C, it can be severely damaged.
- The phantom is not equipped for dose measurements with dosimeters and it is not suited for material characterization with dual energy CT.
- The phantom is not certified as medical device.
- Air voids are filled with cellulose-polymer composite of approx. -160 HU.

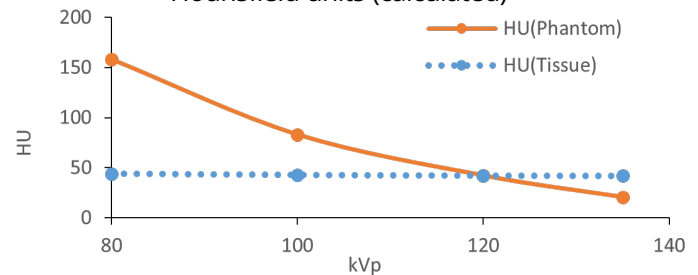
## Attenuation properties

### Soft Tissue

Linear attenuation coefficients [cm<sup>-1</sup>] (calculated)

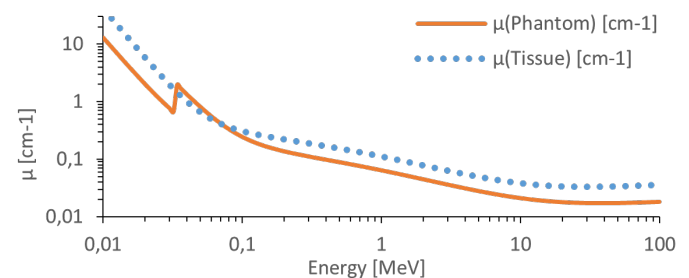


### Hounsfield units (calculated)

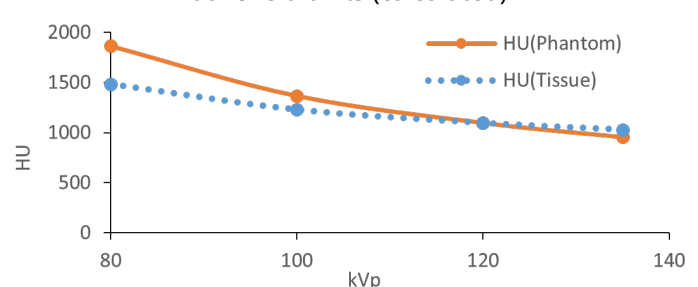


### Bone Tissue

Linear attenuation coefficients [cm<sup>-1</sup>] (calculated)



### Hounsfield units (calculated)



Tissue Reference: Woodard HQ, White DR. The composition of body tissues. Br J Radiol. 1986.