



THE SPOKE

AN E-BULLETIN OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF JOHOR BAHRU
(District 3310 of Rotary International, Chartered on 27 June 1952)

Volume 1 issue 4

26 July 2011



Dear Fellow Rotarians,

Last Saturday, the Interact Club of SSI held their IU day in the auditorium of Jotic due to the unavailability of the school hall for the event. Amazingly, they managed to have a participation of about 380 Interactors, some coming from as far as Taman Perling.

Rotarian Adviser, Rtn Ranjeet as well as the New Generations Director, Rtn Suki were there. Other Rotarians present to witness the event included PP Mok, Rtn Soo Tong and myself.

I left together with PP Mok at about 10.30am to attend the JARO Open House, as well as to represent the club in the handing over of a mock cheque amounting USD 2000.00 for JARO to purchase 2 sets of computers and related peripherals. JARO was represented by Dato Dr. Lim Khee Jin.

Rotarians present to lend their support included PDG Michael Parry, PP Nari, PP Dr Ho and spouse, Rtn Raja Muthappan, PP Mok and myself. Rtn Ranjeet and Rtn Suki were there in the afternoon.

“ Reach within to embrace humanity.”

Yours In Rotary

NG SWEE POH

PRESIDENT 2011/2012

Secretary's Corner:

Personal Information

Please update your personal information, if there are any changes. I've seen the records kept by the district and notice a fair bit of outdated information. Kindly revert to our Secretary, Lionel before the end of this month, so that I can update the District Secretary accordingly. Thank you.

Lee Soo Tong / Secretary

JARO Open House

In conjunction with the JARO Open House, which was held on Saturday, 16 July, President Ng handed over a mock cheque amounting USD2000.00 (the first DSF for the Rotary Year 2011-2012) to JARO, which was represented by Dato Lim Khee Jin. The money will be used to purchase 2 sets of computers.



Pres Ng hands over the mock cheque to Dato Lim Khee Jin



JARO representatives with RCJB members at the Open House



Mailing Address:

PO Box 54, 80730 Johor Bahru, Johor Darul Takzim, Malaysia

Weekly Meetings:

The Zon Regency Hotel, Johor Bahru, Tuesdays at 5:30pm

Contact Tel:

+607 222 2433 (Rotary House)

E-Mail: execsec@rcjb.org.my

Website: www.rcjb.org.my

Bulletin Editors:

PP Dr Ho Loon Shin
Rtn Lee Soo Tong
PP Leong Chee Woh
S Lionel

Today's Programme:

Speaker: PP Leong Chee Woh
Talk:

1. A Review of Options of CLP in RCJB
 2. TRF's Future Visions:
 - Global / District Grants
- *****

Last Week's Programme:

Talk : Imaging Children
Speaker: Dr Tang Phua Hwee
KK Hospital
Singapore

**END
POLIO
NOW**

Club Matters



Volume 1 Issue 4

From the treasurer:

Tikkie Bottle Collection on 19 July 2011:

Tikkie Bottle : RM110.00

Happy Fund : RM

Totaling : RM193.00

(Tikkie Bottle)

**FROM THE ATTENDANCE CHAIRMAN
FRANCIS LIP :- AS AT 19 July 2011**

Membership	58
Excused	8
Effective	50
Present	32
Percentage	62.7%

Apologies For Absence:

1. Pres Ng Swee Poh
2. PP Ng Yew Mun
3. IPP Dr S Sivamoorthy

Attendance On 19 July 2011:

Excused:

1. PP Jit Sehgal
2. PP Dato Francis Ng
3. PP Dato Dr Singaraveloo
4. PP Chang Teck Mark
5. PP Dato Mokkam Singh
6. PP Dr K N Singh
7. PP Nari Gidwani
8. PP Roland Choong

Absent:

1. Rtn Alan Cheng
2. Rtn Cheong Nai Cheong
3. PP Dr Chia Hsien Wen
4. PP Tan Beng Sooi
5. PP Chua Kean Num
6. Rtn Elendran
7. PP Francis Lip
8. Rtn Kelvin Chua
9. Rtn Koh Jit Huat
10. Rtn Michael Nordgren
11. Rtn Dr Lee Kim Tiong
12. PP Mohd Noh Ibrahim
13. PP Dr Shan
14. Rtn Teoh Cheng Siang
15. PP Yeo Ann Kiat
16. Rtn Vincent Chia

A Key Rotary membership requirement is regular weekly meeting attendance.

The Water and Sanitation Action Group is teaming up with Africare, to bring 5 million gallons of clean water to 30 schools in Malawi and Tanzania.

Rotary Foundation Board of Trustees has selected Uppsala University in Uppsala, Sweden to host a new Rotary Peace Centre.

Attend weekly club meetings. Enjoy club fellowship. Enrich your professional and personal knowledge. Meet other business leaders in your community. Extend the invitation and grow in strength.....

Congratulations!!

10—31 July 2011	Birthdays:	Wedding Anniversaries:	Induction Anniversaries:
PP Tony Ong	27		
PP Dr Roland Lim			29

1 - 8 August 2011	Birthdays:	Wedding Anniversaries:	Induction Anniversaries:
PP Tony Ong		1	
PP Leong Che Woh			2
Datuk Singaraveloo		8	

Help Kong Leonie Fight Cancer.....

Members of RCJB have collectively got together and pooled in funds amounting the sum of RM 5000.00 + with more coming in from generous donors.....If you haven't donated, but would like to do so, contact VP Tan Chee Seng at 012-2022217.

Log on to her website at: <http://dancingpapercranes.blogspot.com>



Imaging Children - Dr Tang Phua Hwee



Dr Tang, the daughter-in-law of PDG Lim Hock Teck spoke to members about the main methods of imaging children, as used in hospitals.

Dr Tang was introduced by PP Dev Chellam. Dr Tang is the Consultant Radiologist, Deputy Head MRI Service, Department of Diagnostic Imaging, KK Hospital, Singapore. She has won several awards in her area of specialization and has written selected publications in international medical journals.

The main methods of imaging are x-rays, fluoroscopy, computed tomography, ultrasound, nuclear medicine imaging and MRI.

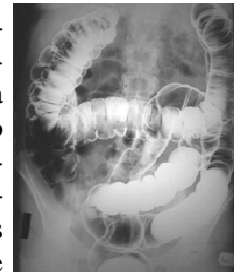
Plain radiographs are often called "**X rays**" - but you can't see the X-rays, only the images created by them. Radiographs can be produced using a variety of imaging methods, and they require exposing the patient to X-ray radiation. The image or picture is a shadow of the parts of the patient that absorb or block the X-Rays. The image can be collected on photosensitive film, on a digital imaging plate, or



seen "live" on a fluoroscope - sort of like an X-ray TV camera. The radiographic image is a "photographic negative" of the object - the "shadows" are white regions (where the X-rays were blocked by the object). The image is black in the regions that did not stop the X-rays, and they passed through to expose the film or sensor. Plain radiographs ("plain films") are usually taken by a trained Registered Radiologic Technologist. The resulting films or images are then interpreted by the Radiologist to make a diagnosis or suggest further tests.

Fluoroscopy is a technique for obtaining "live" X-ray images of a living patient - it is like an X-ray TV camera. The Radiologist uses a switch to control an X-Ray beam that is transmitted through the patient. The X-rays then strike a fluorescent plate that is coupled to an

"image intensifier" that is (in turn) coupled to a television camera. The Radiologist can then watch the images "live" on a TV monitor. Fluoroscopy is often used to observe the digestive tract (Upper GI series - Barium Swallow, Lower GI series - Barium Enema or "BE"). The colon is clearly seen on the BE (right). The white areas are barium (contrast) and the black regions are air. Fluoroscopy is also used during many diagnostic and therapeutic Radiologic procedures, to observe the action of instruments being used either to diagnose or to treat the patient.



X-ray computed tomography (CT) is a medical imaging method employing tomography created by computer processing. Digital geometry processing is used to generate a three-dimensional image of the inside of an object from a large series of two-dimensional X-ray images taken around a single axis of rotation. CT produces a volume of data that can be manipulated, through a process known as "windowing", in order to demonstrate various bodily structures based on their ability to block the X-ray beam. Although historically the images generated were in the axial or transverse plane, orthogonal to the long axis of the body, modern scanners allow this volume of data to be reformatted in various planes or even as volumetric (3D) representations of structures. Although most common in medicine, CT is also used in other fields, such as nondestructive materials testing. Another example is archaeological uses such as imaging the contents of sarcophagi or the Digi Morph project at the University of Texas at Austin, which uses a CT scanner to study biological and paleontological specimens. Usage of CT has increased dramatically over the last two decades in many countries. An estimated 72 million scans were performed in the United States in 2007. It is estimated that 0.4% of current cancers in the United States are due to CTs performed in the past and that this may increase to as high as 1.5-2% with 2007 rates of CT usage; however, this estimate is disputed.

Ultrasound is cyclic sound pressure with a frequency greater than the upper limit of human hearing. Although this limit varies from person to person, it is approximately 20 kilohertz (20,000 hertz) in healthy, young adults. The production of ultrasound is used in many different fields, typically to pene-

Imaging Children - Dr Tang Phua Hwee



trate a medium and measure the reflection signature or supply focused energy. The reflection signature can reveal details about the inner structure of the medium, a property also used by animals such as bats for hunting. The most well known application of ultrasound is its use in sonography to produce pictures of fetuses in the human womb. There are a vast number of other applications as well.

Nuclear medicine is a branch or specialty of medicine and medical imaging that uses radionuclides and relies on the process of radioactive decay in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. In nuclear medicine procedures, elemental radionuclides are combined with other elements to form chemical compounds, or else combined with existing pharmaceutical compounds, to form radiopharmaceuticals. These radiopharmaceuticals, once administered to the patient, can localize to specific organs or cellular receptors. This property of radiopharmaceuticals allows nuclear medicine the ability to image the extent of a disease-process in the body, based on the cellular function and physiology, rather than relying on physical changes in the tissue anatomy. In some diseases nuclear medicine studies can identify medical problems at an earlier stage than other diagnostic tests.

Treatment of diseased tissue, based on metabolism or uptake or binding of a particular ligand, may also be accomplished, similar to other areas of pharmacology. However, the treatment effects of radiopharmaceuticals rely on the tissue-destructive power of short-range ionizing radiation.



Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), nuclear magnetic resonance imaging (NMRI), or magnetic resonance tomography (MRT) is a medical imaging technique used in radiology to visualize detailed internal structures. MRI makes use of the property of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) to image nuclei of atoms inside the body.

An MRI machine uses a powerful magnetic field to align the magnetization of some atoms in the body, and radio frequency fields to systematically alter the alignment of this magnetization. This causes the nuclei to produce a rotating magnetic field detectable by the scanner—and this information is recorded to construct an image of the scanned area of the body.^{[1]:36} Strong magnetic field gradients cause nuclei at different locations to rotate at different speeds. 3-D spatial information can be obtained by providing gradients

in each direction. MRI provides good contrast between the different soft tissues of the body, which make it especially useful in imaging the brain, muscles, the heart, and cancers compared with other medical imaging techniques such as computed tomography (CT) or X-rays. Unlike CT scans or traditional X-rays, MRI uses non ionizing radiation.



Dr Tang then took questions from members of the club. In thanking the speaker, Rtn J S Kwang said that although the topic was very specialized, he said he had learnt

something new “computed tomography” which would allow him to be a little more bombastic (despite being a lawyer), which had the crowd in stitches!!

New Opportunities For Positive Change

With every new Rotary Year, Rotarians should look to see where they can help, what problems they can address and how they can make their communities and world better. Rotarians look to see where change is needed and how they can make a positive change, a reality. Work together to create a safer, healthier and more joyous world. Be a Change-Maker Club.... Strive for the Change-Maker Award, a new award established by Rotary International. In Rotary, the potential of Rotarians is endless....

(R I President Kalyan Banerjee

Signature Project Tips:

1. Find a project that works for your community.
2. Connect with sponsors.
3. Select the right venue
4. Get good publicity; take risks; find out if the sponsors or the media wants to be involved—**DO NOT BE AFRAID TO ASK.**