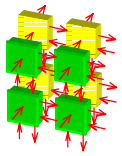
For Immediate Release



3D-COMPUTING, INC.

DEFEATING CANCER WITH EARLY DETECTION

--Open Review Of Breakthrough Medical Imaging Technology To Be Held on July 1

Dallas, TX — June 12, 2003 — A meeting of scientists, business people, and industry experts will hold an open review of the 3D-CBS (Three Dimensional Complete Body Screening) system on July 1, 2003. This breakthrough in medical imaging technology, will permit for the first time the use of PET (Positron Emission Tomography) technology, that is safe enough for the routine examination of apparently healthy people. The device will enable the early detection of cancer, coronary diseases, and other systemic anomalies. The open review will be broadcast on the web. See information on how to connect to the web site and see the review and panel/discussion in real-time at **www.3d-computing.com.**

Dario Crosetto, the inventor of the 3D-CBS system and founder of 3D-Computing, explains, "My mission is to make available to a large population, a life-saving technology which has the potential to defeat cancer and other diseases, by detecting them at an early enough stage when they can still be treated."

A panel of scientists (physicists and the co-inventor of the pocket calculator), medical professionals and industry specialists will examine Crosetto's findings on how to improve, by over 400 times the efficiency of the current PET machine for whole-body examination. These efficiency improvements are made possible because of the novel electronics and detector assembly of the 3D-CBS machine, which is integrated with a CT scan. The 3D-CBS allows the use of a larger area of economical crystal detectors thereby exposing the patient to approximately 4% of the radiation they currently receive.

Before the advent of this invention, screening of the entire body was not advisable because current PET machines expose the patients to over 10 times the radiation recommended by the International Commission of Radiation Protection. This high dosage is required, because most of current PET detect with less accurate measurements only one out of 10,000 photons emitted from the patient's body. In addition, current PET examinations are slow and cost prohibitive.

Crosetto's improvements stem from an innovative way to detect more accurately a greater number of photons emitted from the tracer medium than current designs can do. The patent-pending device will allow for detection of more photons, more accurately, thus reducing radiation to the patient, and improving the image quality. Furthermore, it permits the examination of more patients per hour, therefore reducing costs. The key features of his invention are supported by simulations and hardware implementations. Crosetto's radical improvements in PET efficiency are supported by:

a) the new architecture of his electronics using a set of DSP (Digital Signal Processor) on each electronic channel providing the capability to exchange information received from neighboring detector elements and to execute complex algorithms that can measure more accurately the total energy and the spatial resolution of the incident photon, as well as eliminate the parallax error of the oblique photons, allowing reduction of false positives, false negatives and an increase in image sharpness; and

b) the way the signals from the detectors are connected to the set of DSPs on each electronic channel and the new way the detector is assembled as a single (or few) camera(s) made of hundreds of sensors, each capable of finding a photon candidate, versus current PET, which is an assembly of hundreds of small cameras, each with lower energy and spatial resolution at the edges and corners with respect to the center.

c) the innovations described in a) and b) above allow increasing the length of the PET detector, using economical crystals, from the current 16 cm to over one meter (when the actual length of the detector is doubled, the number of photons captured is increased by a factor of four);

During the past 25 years, improvements in PET design have achieved higher efficiency by a factor of only 2 to 3 times every 5 years. If 400 times improvement in efficiency is achievable, as the reviewers are being asked to confirm, then the 3D-CBS could refocus medical practice to emphasize prevention by having patients checked for cancerous activity annually. The 3D-CBS' higher sensitivity will more effectively show abnormal biological processes at the molecular level, *before* the cancer exhibits symptoms and before an anatomical change occurs in the body tissue, which is normally detected by CT. Past experience suggest that earlier detection achieved with regular screening using very sensitive devices can dramatically improve survival rates.

Crosetto has worked at the world's largest European Center for Particle Physics (CERN) and the Superconducting Super Collider project in Texas. He has spent most of the past twenty years designing and improving apparatuses to detect high-energy particles and during the last years designing, simulating, building and testing components for his cancer screening machine. Crosetto is the CEO of 3D-Computing, a Dallas, Texas corporation overseeing the design, construction, and financing of the cancer screening machine. He hopes to manufacture and make his invention available to the public as soon as possible with additional funding from private investors and from government grants.

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See reviews of Crosetto's book at:
Amazon.com, select "book" then select
"400+ times improved PET efficiency"

See documents:
www.3d-computing.com/pb/3d-cbs.pdf

http://3d-computing.com/3d-cbs/PET_ani.html

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