ALL ABOUT THE DOSE



The Basic Safety Standards Directive (Council Directive 2013/59/EURATOM of 5 December 2013) lays down basic safety standards for protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation.

EU countries must ensure compliance in national legislation by

February 2018

Source: ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/CELEX-32013L0059-EN-TXT.pdf



RAISING AWARENESS

International Patient Safety Day

International Day of Radiology

17 September 8 November

AS LOW AS REASONABLY ACHIEVABLE (ALARA) PRINCIPLES

Time

minimising the time of exposure directly reduces radiation dose

Distance

increasing the distance between you and the radiation source will reduce exposure by the square of the distance

Shielding

using absorber materials is an

BASIC SAFETY STANDARDS DIRECTIVE KEY



- System of radiation protection based on justification, optimisation and dose limitation
- Responsibilities:
 - Justification (referrer, practitioner)
 - Optimisation (practitioner, medical physicist, radiology technicians)
- Patients must be informed about risks and benefits of examinations using
- Screening of patients who have no symptoms, eg, breast screening, should either be part of a health screening programme or have documented justification, following guidelines from relevant medical organisations. Directive also covers radiological health assessment for other purposes, eg, employment, immigration
- Diagnostic reference levels (DRLs) should be used and regularly reviewed. When DRLs are exceeded, corrective action needs to be taken
- Medical physicist role: dosimetry, optimisation, application and use of diagnostic reference levels (DRLs), equipment selection, acceptance testing, QA, analysis of untoward radiation exposures, staff training
- New occupational dose limit for the lens of the eyes 20 mSv/year
- Education and training on medical radiological practices and radiation protection
- Equipment: new equipment should show dose amount, and be able to transfer dose information to the medical record. Information relating to patient exposure forms part of the report of the medical radiological procedure
- Procedures: use referral guidelines, follow clinical protocols and perform clinical audits. Analyse and learn from accidental exposures
- Population dose evaluation taking into account age distribution and gender

Source: European Society of Radiology (2015) Summary of the European Directive 2013/59/Euratom: essentials for health professionals in radiology. Insights Imaging, 6: 411-7.

PATIENT INFORMATION

EuroSafe Imaging eurosafeimaging.org/information-for-patients UK National Health Service nhs.uk/conditions/Radiation/Pages/Introduction.aspx

ESR EUROSAFE IMAGING VIDEO



voutube.com/watch?v=jinJ3nwYDCU

FURTHER INFORMATION

EuroSafe Imaging

eurosafeimaging.org

European ALARA Network

eu-alara.net

Canada Safe Imaging

car.ca/en/education/canadasafeimaging

Image Wisely

imagewisely.org

Image Gently

imagegently.org

Radiation Protection of Patients (International Atomic Energy Authority)

rpop.iaea.org/RPoP/RPoP/Content/index.htm

Dose Index Registry

acr.org/Quality-Safety/National-Radiology-Data-Registry/

Dose-Index-Registry

ESR Basic Patient Safety Standards and

myesr.org/cms/website.php?id=/en/services/ ESRAuditTool.htm

ACR/RSNA Patient Information

radiologyinfo.org

EuroSafe Imaging e-learning Platform

eurosafeimaging.org/training

