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www.irpa2010europe.com

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Towards safer and more effective use of radiation in paediatric healthcare

- Higher vulnerability of children to ionizing radiation (developing and growing tissues, longer life-span to express long-term radiation induced effect); scientific evidence on cancer risks exists but further research is still needed.
- Optimization of protection requires refining of parameters according to patient weight/size ("child-sizing" protocols). This customizing procedures means making a compromise between patient dose and acceptable noise in the image (especially in CT and PET/CT).

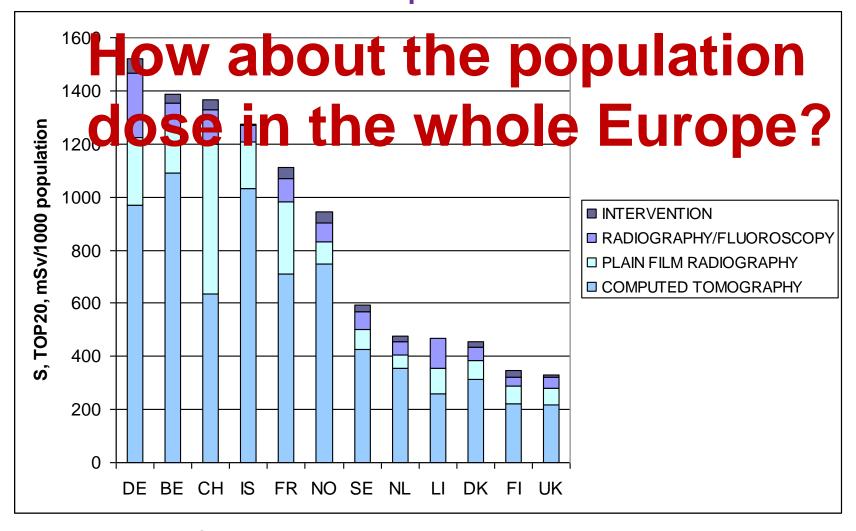


Radiation protection in medical use of radiation

- Clinical audit is a way to monitor justification. The implementation of referral guidelines should be promoted.
- Promotion of safety culture; radiation protection should be part of continued education of referrers (physicians and dentists) as well as radiological practitioners. Multidisciplinary team (radiologist, nuclear medicine specialist, medical physicist, radiographer) should learn from each other.



Collective effective dose from "TOP20" examinations of 12 European countries in 2008



Aroua A. et.al. Collective doses from medical exposures: an intercomparison of the "TOP20" radiological examinations based on EC guidelines RP 154; European IRPA 2010, Helsinki



STUDY ON EUROPEAN POPULATION DOSES FROM MEDICAL EXPOSURE (DOSE DATAMED 2, DDM2)







ENER/10/NUCL/SI2.581237 28 December 2010 – 27 March 2013

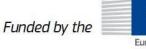
www.ddmed.eu



Workshop on European Population Doses from Medical Exposure 24-26 April 2012



IRPA13 P02.09





European population dose per caput is 1 mSv



INTERNATIONAL POPULATION DOSES FROM RADIOLOGICAL PROCEDURES PER CAPUT

