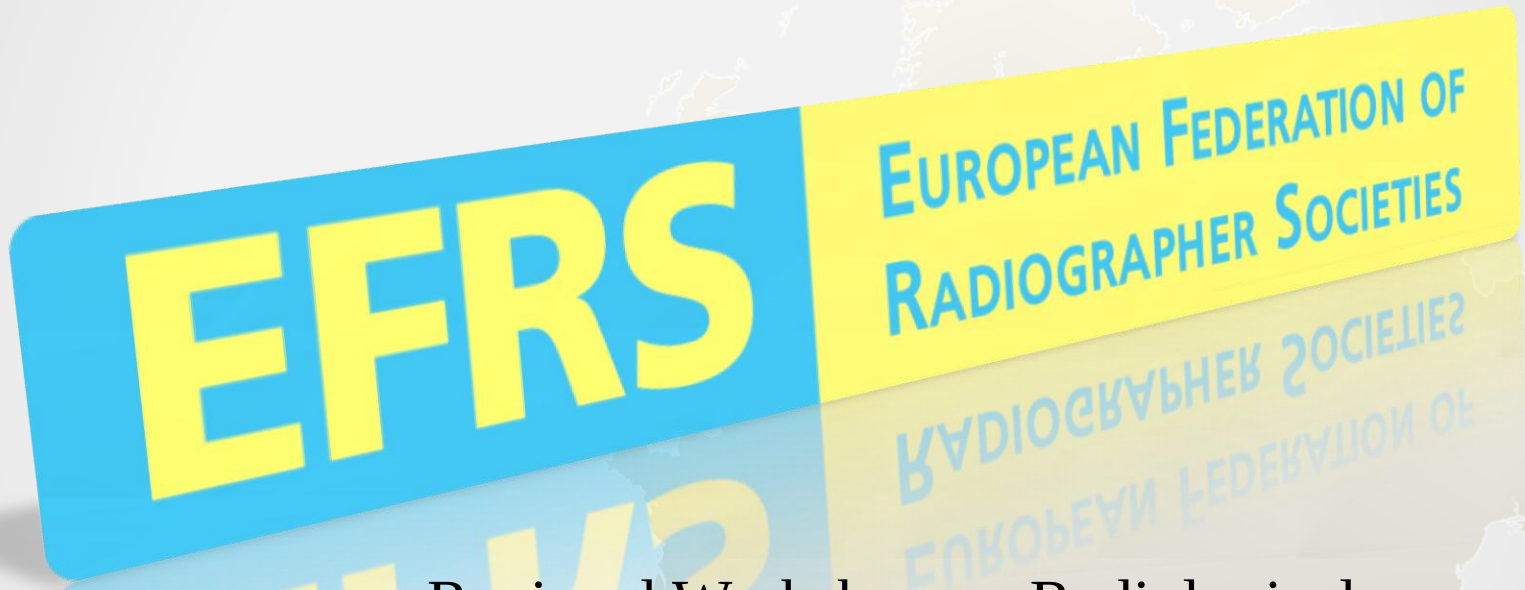
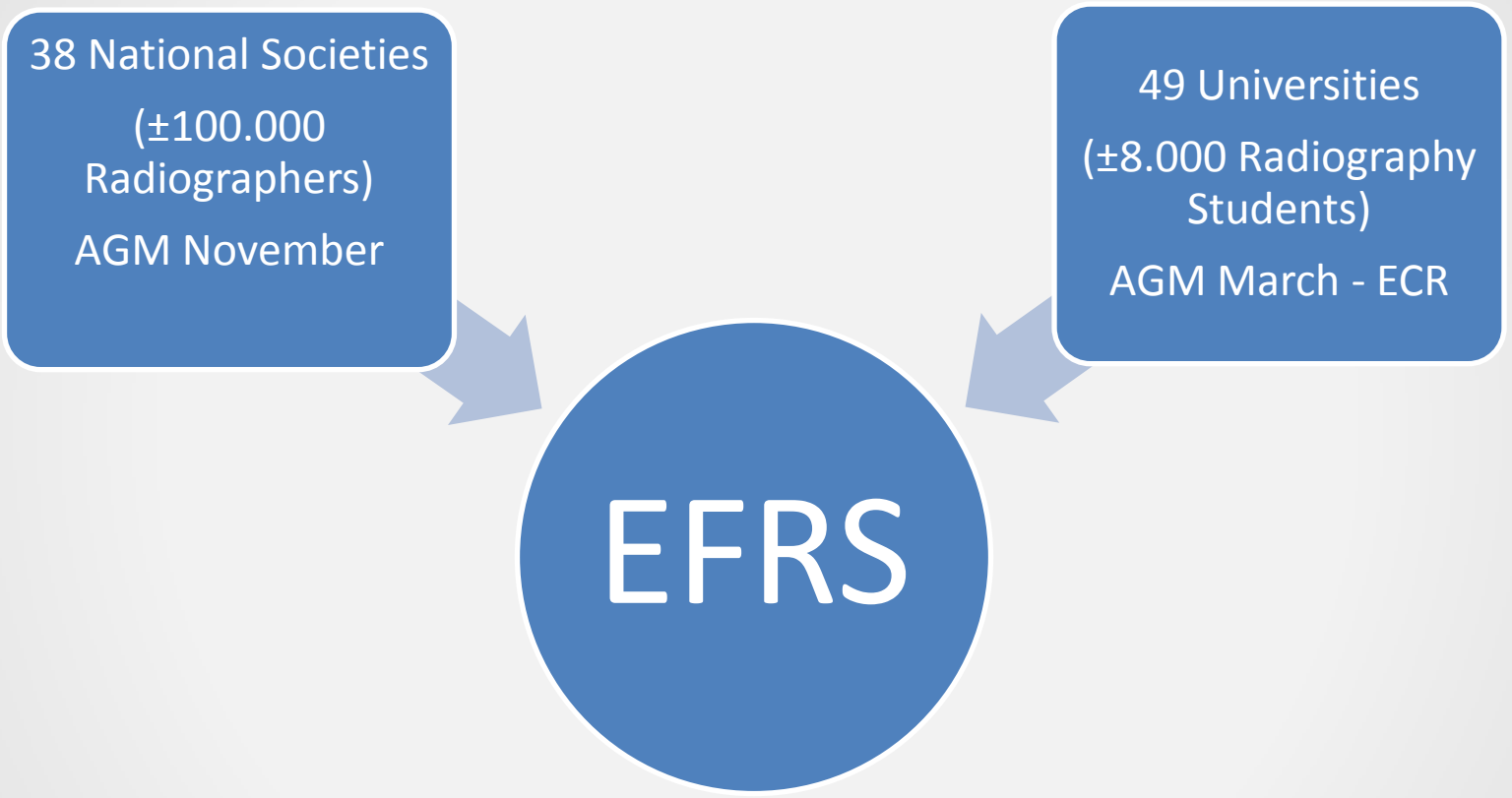


Regional Workshop on Radiological Protection in Medicine

WHO Geneva 30 Nov - 2 Dec 2015.

Syrgiamiotis Vasilis
Board Member EFRS


38 National Societies
(±100.000 Radiographers)
AGM November
49 Universities
(±8.000 Radiography Students)
AGM March - ECR
EFRS

EFRS - Purpose and Roles

EFRS CONSTITUTION
Article 2

1. The role of the EFRS is to represent, promote and develop the profession of radiography in Europe, within the whole range of medical imaging, nuclear medicine and radiotherapy...

3. The Federation is a non-profit organisation

How does EFRS fulfill this role ?

EFRS CONSTITUTION

Article 2

c. promoting patient safety and radiation protection;

EFRS European Federation of Radiographer Societies

CODE OF ETHICS

THIS GUIDANCE IS ISSUED BY THE EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF RADIOGRAPHER SOCIETIES (EFRS) TO GIVE ADVICE TO RADIOGRAPHERS.

RADIOGRAPHERS SHOULD USE THEIR JUDGEMENT TO APPLY THESE PRINCIPLES TO THE VARIOUS SITUATIONS IN WHICH THEY PRACTICE AND IN THEIR PERSONAL LIVES IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THE WIDEST PUBLIC TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN THE PROFESSION. RADIOGRAPHERS MUST ALWAYS WORK WITHIN BOTH NATIONAL AND EU- OR EUROPEAN LAWS, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES WITH RESPECT TO THEIR PROFESSION.

1. PROFESSIONAL LIFE

1.1 *I will provide a high standard of practice and care at all times*

1.2 *I will work within the limits of my competence and apply best EVidence or best practice In my daily work*

1.3 *I must keep my knowledge and skills up to date throughout my working life*

1.4 *I must keep to a minimum the radiation exposure to the patient, myself and other persons present at the time of the examination or treatment*

1.5 *I will always strive to deliver the best quality of care and treatment to all patients.*

1.6 *I will always ensure the proper function and use of equipment and accessories with care and based upon proper knowledge*

2. RELATIONSHIP WITH PATIENTS

2.1 *I will always do my best to maintain the rights and dignity of patients at all times to provide a safe and supportive environment*

2.2 *I understand that information relating to patients must be treated as confidential*

2.3 *I must not discriminate against any patient in any way*

2.4 *I will maintain effective communication with patients during their treatment and care*

2.5 *I must always be aware of the patient's individual needs and vulnerability due to their disease and will provide support as and when needed*

2.6 *I understand that it is the right of all patients to be given information regarding their future imaging procedures or treatments*

3. PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

3.1 *I will promote trust and confidence in the profession by my conduct in both in my personal and professional life and uphold the reputation of my profession at all times*

3.2 *I must keep myself informed of developments within the profession to ensure best possible standards of care*

3.3 *Whenever possible, I will support and participate in audit and research in order to provide evidence of best practice*

3.4 *I will support and participate in the clinical education of radiography students to improve their understanding and knowledge of radiography practice*

3.5 *I will share knowledge with others in a spirit of collegiality, fully engage in teamwork and uphold the rights of patients in all situations*

Approved in the EFRS AGM 2010

Definition for culture

Culture ... is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society

Edward Tylor (1871)

Radiation Protection Culture

A way to anticipate problems and to obtain the commitment of all employees

In other Words

Radiation protection culture is a learned way of life.

Radiation Protection Culture

RP at a cultural level within an organization is by far the most effective way of delivering high performance

Objectives of RPC

- Make clear the difference between Protection and Safety
- Education and training establishment at the working place
- Promote Radiation risk awareness
- Control Radiation risk
- Proper communication among practitioners
- Interaction with wider stakeholders
- Quality is more than a word

Is it so important?

Medical uses of ionizing radiation are amongst the longest established applications of ionizing radiation

Current estimates put the worldwide annual number of diagnostic and interventional radiological procedures at over 3000 million and at over 5 million radiation therapy treatments (UNSCEAR 2008)

- Tremendous growth in the use of ionizing Radiation
- Radiological imaging of children is among the fastest growing in the last decade (UNSCEAR, 2013)
- High Dose ⟶ Optimization Culture

Developing a RPC (1)

Education

Staff with adequate knowledge, skill and competence (EQF 6)

Benchmarking document Level 6

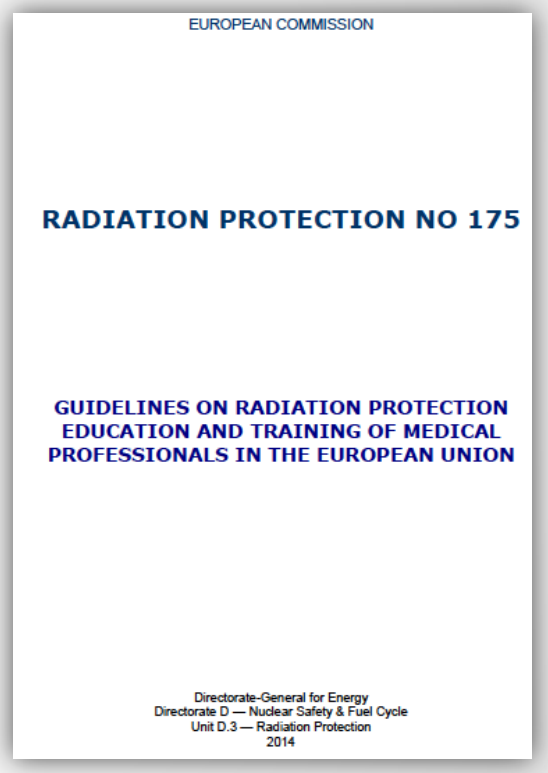
Core learning outcomes (knowledge, skills and competences) for DI, RT and NM:

- Physics/radiation protection/image quality
- Anatomy, physiology and pathology
- IT/risk management
- Numeracy
- Psycho-social patient care
- Communication
- Pharmacology
- Quality assurance & innovation
- Ethics
- Inter-professional & team work
- Research and audit
- Professional aspects
- Personal and professional development

136 learning outcomes

Developing a RPC (2)

Awareness about Radiation Protection


EUROPEAN COMMISSION

RADIATION PROTECTION NO 175

GUIDELINES ON RADIATION PROTECTION EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Directorate-General for Energy
Directorate D — Nuclear Safety & Fuel Cycle
Unit D.3 — Radiation Protection
2014

Developing a RPC (3)

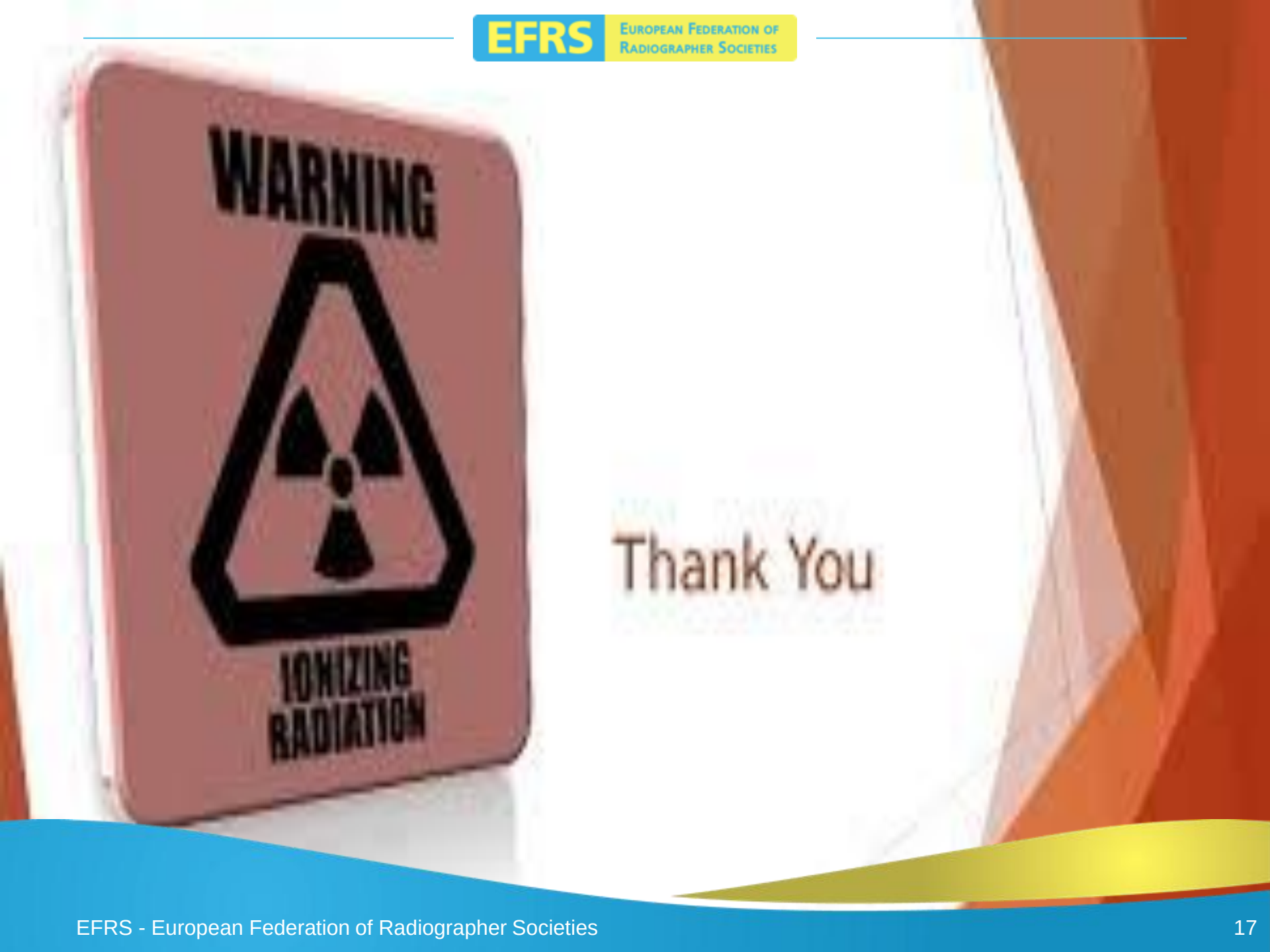
Establishing adequate and proper communication processes among all the stakeholders involved in RP applications

Enrich RPC

- ✓RPC is an important issue and not just a WORD,
- ✓Quality assurance programs,
- ✓Promotion of ideas and beliefs,
- ✓Attendance in Workshops , Conferences,
- ✓Advanced degrees

Conclusion

RPC is an important issue and should not remain just an idea or just a word


WARNING
IONIZING
RADIATION
Thank You