

STAFF DOSIMETRY IN INTERVENTIONAL CARDIOLOGY :  
SURVEY ON METHODS AND LEVEL OF EXPOSURE

C. Foti<sup>1</sup>, S. Christofides<sup>2</sup>, RH Corbett<sup>3</sup>, K. Kepler<sup>4</sup>, Z. Koreňová<sup>5</sup>, A. Kosunen<sup>6</sup>, J. Malone<sup>7</sup>, A. Schreiner<sup>8</sup>,  
C. Bokou<sup>9</sup>, P. Torbica<sup>10</sup>, V. Tsapaki<sup>11</sup>, J. Vassileva<sup>12</sup>, U. Zdesar<sup>13</sup>, E. Vano<sup>14</sup>, R. Padovani<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Medical Physics Department, Udine Hospital, Italy

<sup>2</sup>Medical Physics Department, Nicosia General Hospital, Cyprus

<sup>3</sup>Radiology Department, Hairmyres Hospital, Scotland

<sup>4</sup>Tartu University, Estonia

<sup>5</sup>Department of Personal Dosimetry, Bratislava, Slovakia

<sup>6</sup>STUK, Finland

<sup>7</sup>Medical Physics Department, St. James's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

<sup>8</sup>Ministry of Health, Division of Radiation Protection, Luxembourg

<sup>9</sup>Luxembourg's Hospital Association, Luxembourg

<sup>10</sup>Department of Radiology, University of Innsbruck, Austria

<sup>11</sup>Med Physics Dpt, Konstantopoulio Hospital, Athens, Greece

<sup>12</sup>Laboratory for Radiation Protection in Medicine, Sofia, Bulgaria

<sup>13</sup>Institute of Occupational Safety, Slovenia

<sup>14</sup>Medical Physics Dpt, S. Carlos University Hospital, Madrid, Spain

The measurement and registration of individual dose to workers becomes really critical when performed on operators involved in interventional procedures due to use of protective clothing. Several methods of measurements and algorithms have been proposed to obtain reasonable estimates of the effective dose to these workers. As a consequence a great variety of methods for assessing and type of monitoring programs is expected to be found among European countries and centres.

Two different questionnaires were sent in 2005 to more than 20 centres participating in Sentinel WP3. The first one relates to methods for assessing staff doses requesting general and technical information about type of personal (and area) dosimeters, dose quantity measured, dose calculation methods and monitoring programme details. The second questionnaire is intended to collect complete staff dosimetry data (dose to body, skin, extremities etc.). Data from these surveys, extensively reported and discussed in this paper, could lead to a better and more harmonised approach to estimation of external exposures in interventional procedures in European centres.

E-mail presenting author: [foti.claudio@aoud.sanita.fvg.it](mailto:foti.claudio@aoud.sanita.fvg.it)