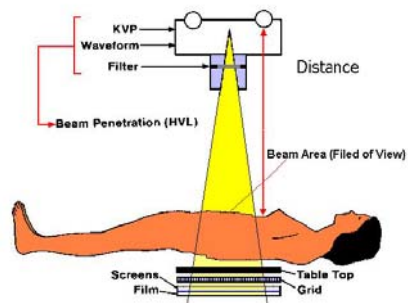


Protection Against Occupational Exposure in Diagnostic Radiology



6091 . .

Radiation Protection in Diagnostic Radiology

6091 . . -

: .1

X-

X-

(W. C. Roentgen 1845-1923)

X-

X-

Fluoroscopy

Radiography

X-

X-

.X-

: .2

X-

" "

(.....CT)

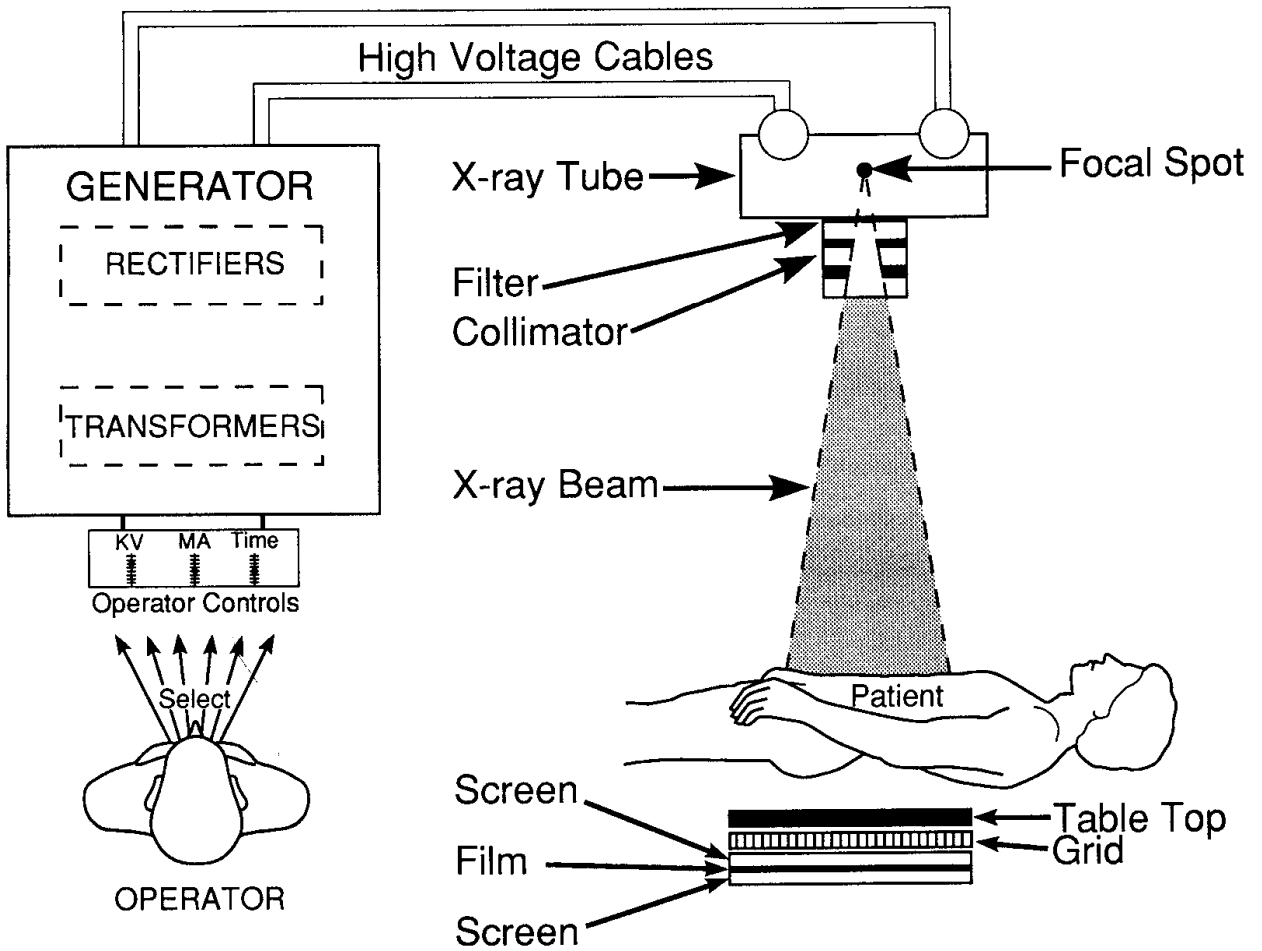
(1)

X-

X-

focal spot

Grid



X-

(1)

: X-
:
(X-ray radiography) X - .2 .1

X-

X-

Contras

Iodine

Barium

agents

X-

()

()

(kV, mAs)

(.....)

50 – 80 kV_P

(1)

(1)

60 mm	100 mm	200 mm	Anode
0.4 – 0.6 mm	0.2 – 1.0 mm	0.5 and 0.8 mm	
70 – 100 kJ	250 – 500 MJ	1.8 MJ	

CT

:CT Scanning

.2 .2

() 1971

1973

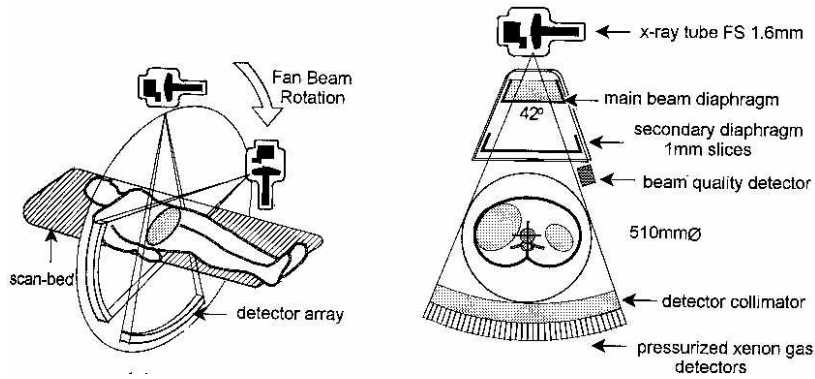
1895 X-

X-

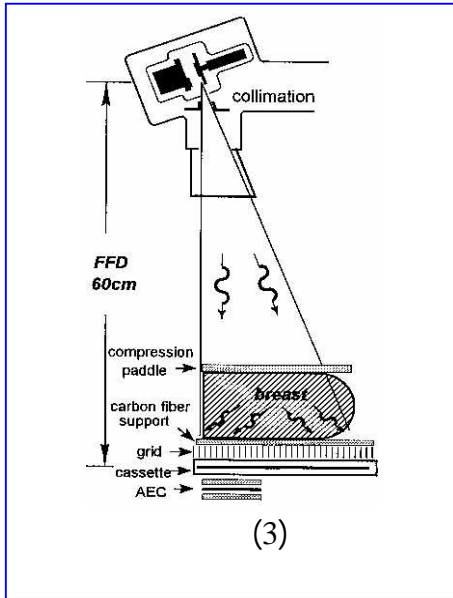
(2)

CT Scanning

(2)



X-



:Mammography .2 .3

Target tungsten X-

50 – 80 kV_P

25 – 40 kV_P

Photoelectric effect

Molybdenum

(3)

:Cardiology (Cine-Angiography) .2 .4

CD

:Angiography .2 .5

:Dental Radiography

.2 .6

30 kV

.80 kV

:

.3

X-

X-

X-

(1896)

4

X-

)

(

)

(

1937-1933

/ 1

. 40

X-

ICRP

ALARA

()

: 3.1

ICRP

:

-1

)

- 2

(

3.2

:

ICRP

:

•

•

As Low)"ALARA"

(As Reasonably Achievable

•

(2)

.1990 60

ICRP

3.3

:

ICRP

IAEA

ICRP

(2)

1991

60

26

:

)

:()

(

(

)

15mSv

:()

ICRP 26

.5 mSv

.UK

USA

26

(2)

1990

60

ICRP

(3) 1mSv	(2) 20 m Sv	
15 m Sv	150 m Sv	:
50 m Sv	500 m Sv	(4) -
--	500 m Sv	-

(1)

(

70

)

50

50mSv (2)

(3)

1 m Sv

(4)

: 3.4

ICRP 60

10 mSv

ICRP60

.1 mSv

2mSv

1 mSv

0.14 mSv/month

.(7)

:Working environment 3.5

)

(

Supervised areas

(ICRP60)

Controlled areas

(3)

(3)

50 $\mu\text{Sv h}^{-1}$ at 30 cm	Radiation area	.1
1 mSv h^{-1} at 30 cm	High radiation area	.2
5 Gy h^{-1} at 1 m	Very high radiation area	.3

> 0.3 of any limit	Controlled area	.1
> 0.1 of any limit	Supervised area	.2
	Restricted area	.3
(<20 $\mu\text{Sv.y}^{-1}$)	Unrestricted area	.4

Switched off X-

:Radiation Monitoring 3.5

ICRP

ALARA

Dosimetry

(TLD)

:Personal dosimeter 3.5.1

I 0.1 μSv Film badge
I₀ OD= log I₀/I OD

Thermoluminescent dosimeter TLD

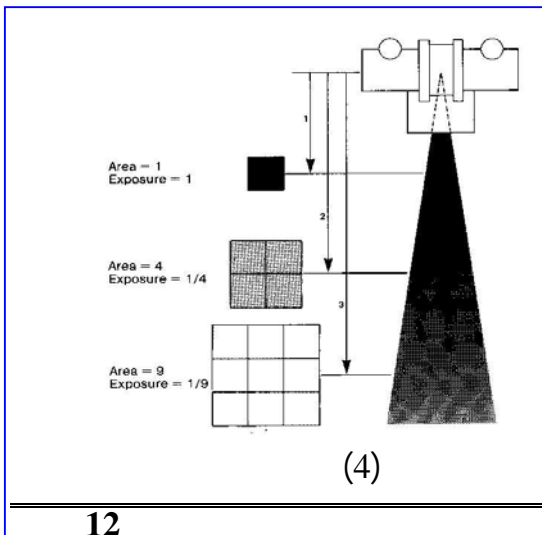
.08mSv

()

: .4

: Inverse Square Law

4.1



d X I_o (4)

I_x

:

$$I_x = I_o \times \left(\frac{d^2}{X^2} \right)$$

I_{dn} : $I_{dn} = I_o / d_n^2$
 $I_{d_n} = \frac{I_d \times d^2}{d_n^2}$
 60cm
 75cm 250μGy
 $I_{d_n} = \frac{250 \times 60^2}{75^2} = 160 \mu Gy$
 1000μSv/hr

7.5μSv/hr 30cm

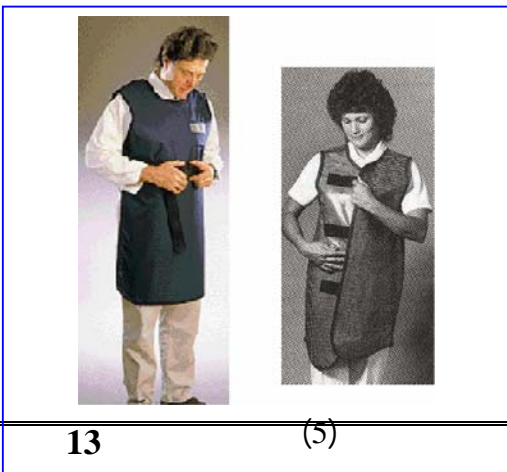
$$d_n = \sqrt{\frac{I_d \times d^2}{I_{dn}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1000 \mu Sv / hr \times 30^2}{7.5 \mu Sv / hr}} = 346.4 cm$$

:Protective Shielding 4.2

X- **:Machine shielding 4.2.1**

Image

intensifier



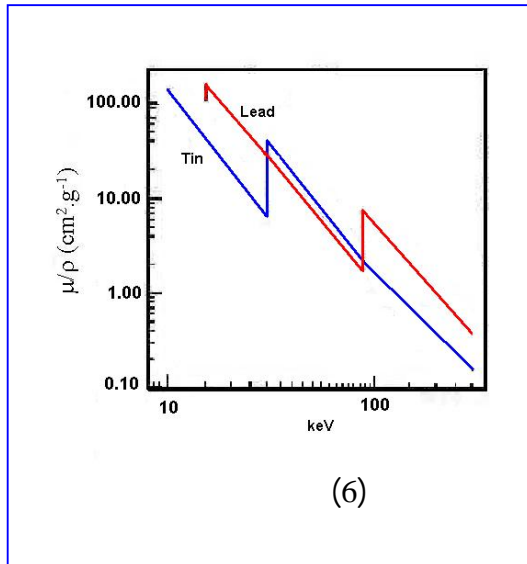
:Protective clothing 4.2.2

(5) Lead-apron

0.25mm,

0.3mm, 0.5mm

tin



(K-edge)

K-

88 keV

29keV

(6)) 30-80keV

(6)

.0.5 mm Pb

5.4 kg.m⁻² ♦

.(~ 0.4 mm Pb)

3.6-4.5 kg.m⁻² ♦

.0.3 mm Pb

3.24 kg.m⁻² ♦

:Personal dosimeter position

4.2.3

ICRP

(ICRP 35, 1982)

(" ")

.0.5mm Lead

- ◆
- ◆
- ◆
- ◆

:The X-ray Room X- .5

X-

.HVL

X-

:The X-ray Room X- 5.1

X-

)

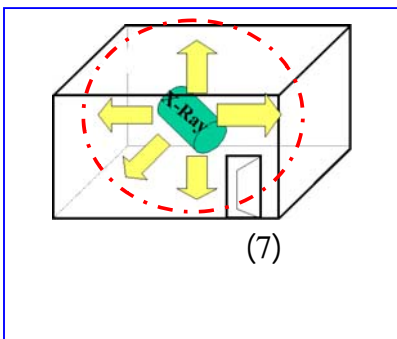
(

:Room Lay out 5.1.1

X-

(.....)

(7)



() ()

-
-

•
•
•

:

.mA.min/week Working load •
 •
 X- Occupancy factor •
 () •
 X- •
 mA.min.week⁻¹ •

.(4)

.Fluoroscopy workload (4)

	• • • 30mA.min.week ⁻¹
.1mm Pb eq.	• • • 30-300mA.min.week ⁻¹
.2mm Pb eq.	• • : >300mA.min.week ⁻¹

3.6 m 36m² X-
 •
 2m
 ()

1.2-

2mmPb eq.

:Site of x-ray equipment X-

(.....)

(..... CT)

(4)

:CT rooms

bow-tie

dose/1000mAs

10µSv/1000mAs

:

.210 mAs

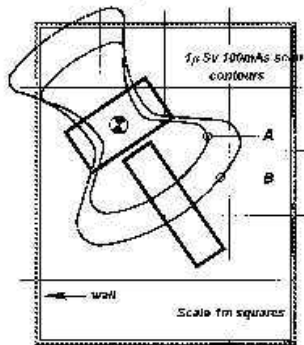
20

.210x20 = 4200 mAs :

25 – 20

.100 mSv. Week⁻¹

100,000mAs



.CT

(8)

:Protective radiation shielding

5.1.2

ALARA

X-

1 – 2 mm

X-

mm Pb lead equivalent

.eq.

:Primary barrier

◆

)

.(

X-

:Walls

◆

()

:

◆

:

◆

1 mm Pb

()

2 mm Pb

:Primary barrier calculation

5.1.3

:

:

.(P)

•

.mA.min. week⁻¹ (W)

•

.X-

•

U

:U

•

.(5)

U (5)

	X		
1	0.0625	1	
0.25	0.25	0.25	
0.0625	0.0625	0.0625	

:(T)

(6) 8

.T

5 mA.min

25 mA.min

5 mA

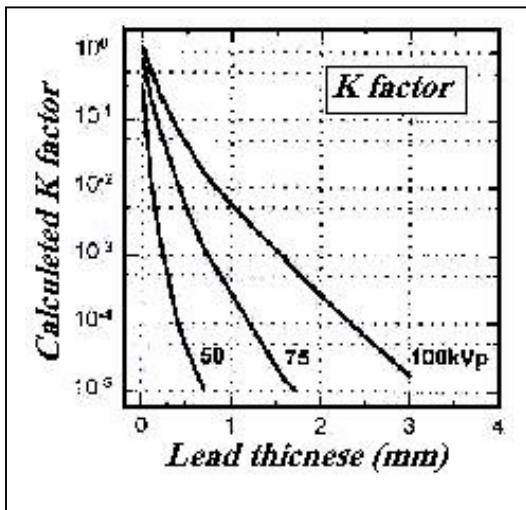
.500 mA.min.week⁻¹

20

. T (6)

	$T = 1$
	$T = \frac{1}{4}$
	$T = \frac{1}{16}$

100kV_p



50kV_p, 75kV_p

K

$$K = \frac{P \cdot d^2}{W \cdot U \cdot T}$$

d

K

(9)

:Secondary barrier calculation

5.1.4

:

B[R.mA⁻¹.min⁻¹]

$$B = \frac{60 \times I \times P \times D^2}{W \times Y \times T}$$

:

P •

P= 0.1 R.week⁻¹ •

P= 0.01 R.week⁻¹ •

[mA.min.week⁻¹] **W** •

mA **I** •

Y •

T •

D •

D

B

N

$$B = e^{-N} \Leftrightarrow N = -\frac{\ln B}{\ln 2} = -\frac{\ln B}{0.693}$$



:

1. Dowsett, D.J., Kenny, P.A., and Johnston, R.E.: The Physics of Diagnostic Imaging. 1st ed Chapman & Hall Medical. London UK 1998.
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6. National council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, Structural Shielding Designs and evaluation for medical use of x-ray and gamma rays of energies up to 10MeV NCRP Report No.49, 1976.
7. National council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, Structural Shielding Designs and evaluation for medical use of x-ray and gamma rays of energies up to 10MeV NCRP Report No.93, 1987.

Examples of Workloads in Current Use (NCRP 49)

	Weekly Workload (W) mA-min at :		
	100 kVp	125 kVp	150 kVp
General Radiography	1,000	400	200
Fluoroscopy (including spot films)	750	300	150
Chiropractic	1,200	500	250
Mammography	700 at 30 kVp (1,500 for breast screening)		
Dental	6 at 70 kVp (conventional intra-oral films)		

Radiation Absorbed Doses in Radiology

X-ray examination	Active bone marrow	Absorbed dose (mGy)				Effective dose (mSv)
		Breasts	Uterus (embryo; fetus)	Thyroid	Gonads*	
Chest	0.04	0.09	*	0.02	*	0.04
CT chest	5.9	21	0.06	2.3	0.08*	7.8
Skull	0.2	*	*	0.4	*	0.1
CT head	2.7	0.03	*	1.9	*	1.8
Abdomen	0.4	0.03	2.9	*	2.2, 0.4	1.2
CT abdomen	5.6	0.7	8.0	0.05	8.0, 0.7	7.6
Thoracic spine	0.7	1.3	*	1.5	*	1.0
Lumbar spine	1.4	0.07	3.5	*	4.3, 0.06	2.1
Pelvis	0.2	*	1.7	*	1.2, 4.6	1.1
CT pelvis	5.6	0.03	26	*	23, 1.7	7.1
Intravenous urography	1.9	3.9	3.6	0.4	3.6, 4.3	4.2
Barium enema (including fluoroscopy)	8.2	0.7	16	0.2	16, 3.4	8.7
Mammography (screen-film)	*	2	*	*	*	0.1

* Less than 0.01 mGy.

*When two values are given for the gonads, the first value is for the ovaries, the second value is for the testes.

Source: *A National Survey of Doses to Patients Undergoing a Selection of Routine X-ray Examinations in English Hospitals* (NRPB-R200, 1986) and *Survey of CT Practice in the UK, Part 2: Dosimetric Aspects* (NRPB-R249, 1991). National Radiological Protection Board, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon.

Entrance Skin Absorbed Dose Table

Projection	Absorbed Dose (mGy)
Abdomen - AP	4.1
Chest - PA	0.086
Chest - lateral	0.63
Cervical spine - AP	0.62
Cervical Spine - lateral	0.43
Hip - AP	0.63
Hip - lateral	3.8
Lumbar spine - AP	5.4
Lumbar spine - lateral	7.7
Pelvis - AP	3.0
Skull - AP or PA	1.37
Skull - lateral	0.43
Thoracic spine - AP	2.4
Thoracic spine - lateral	4.2

Examples of QA Requirements for X-Ray Machines

QA Test	Acceptance	Regular QA
X-ray tube focal spot	✓	Tube change
KVp accuracy and reproducibility	✓	Annually
Timer accuracy and reproducibility	✓	Annually
Linearity of radiation output	✓	Annually
Beam HVL	✓	Tube change
X-Ray beam/light beam coincidence	✓	Annually
Fluoroscopy patient dose rates	✓	Annually
Fluoroscopy resolution	✓	Annually