



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Eidgenössisches Departement des Innern EDI
Bundesamt für Gesundheit BAG
Direktionsbereich Verbraucherschutz

WEBINAR of the Federal Commission on Radiation Protection (KSR):
Radiation Protection in Medicine
Friday, 29th January 2021

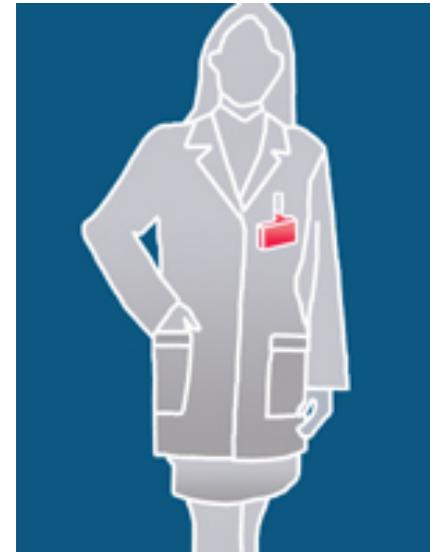
New developments in occupational exposure monitoring

Raphael Elmiger

Division of Radiological Protection
Non-ionising Radiation and Dosimetry Section

Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA
Federal Office of Public Health FOPH
Consumer Protection Directorate

Postal address: CH-3003 Bern
Phone +41 58 464 62 64
Raphael.Elmiger@bag.admin.ch





Content

- Dosimetry in Switzerland: Facts and Figures
 - Personal Dosimetry Services
 - Doses 2019
 - Dose Limit Exceedances
- Eye Lens Dosimetry
 - Report of the Eye Lens Working Group



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Eidgenössisches Departement des Innern EDI
Bundesamt für Gesundheit BAG
Direktionsbereich Verbraucherschutz

Dosimetry in Switzerland: Facts and Figures



Personal Dosimetry Services

- 10 approved personal dosimetry services for external exposure, $H_p(10)$ & $H_p(0.07)$
- 1 service approved for eye lens dosimeters, $H_p(3)$ 

| | |
|---------|---|
| CERN | Organisation européenne pour la recherche nucléaire, Geneva |
| Dosilab | Dosilab AG, Köniz |
| IRA | Institut de radiophysique, Lausanne |
| KKB | Kernkraftwerk Beznau, Döttingen |
| KKG | Kernkraftwerk Gösgen, Däniken |
| KKL | Kernkraftwerk Leibstadt, Leibstadt |
| KKM | Kernkraftwerk Mühleberg, Mühleberg |
| PEDOS | PEDOS AG, Muri b. Bern |
| PSI | Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen |
| Suva | Schweizerische Unfallversicherungsanstalt, Luzern |

→ Must participate in annual intercomparison exercises (blind test for the first time in 2017)



- 8 approved personal dosimetry services for incorporation

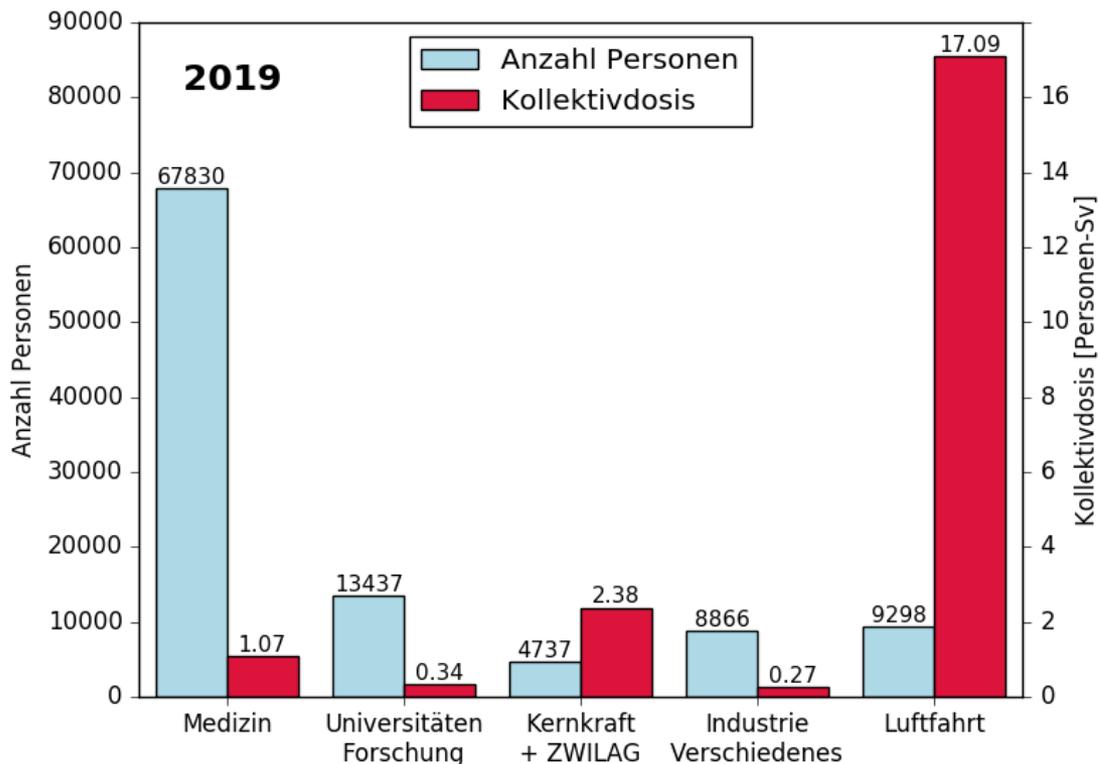
| Service | Method | Rad. | Detector | Nuclides |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------|---|--|
| HUG | Whole-body counter | γ | Nal Ge | Cr-51, Fe-59, Co-57, Co-58, Co-60, Zn-65, Ga-67, Sr-85, Tc-99m, In-111, Cs-134, Cs-137, Sm-153, Lu-177, Re-186, Re-188, Tl-201 |
| IRA | Thyroid | γ | Nal | I-123, I-125, I-131 |
| | Urine | β | Scint | H-3, C-14, P-32, P-33, S-35, Ca-45 |
| | | β | PC | Sr-90 |
| Urine, stool | α | Si | Po-210, Ra-226, U-234, U-235, U-238, Pu-239, Am-241 | |
| Labor Spiez | Whole-body counter | γ | Ge | Cr-51, Co-57, Co-58, Fe-59, Co-60, Zn-65, Ga-67, Sr-85, Tc-99m, In-111, Ba-133, Cs-134, Cs-137, Eu-152, Sm-153, Eu-154, Lu-177, Re-186, Re-188, Tl-201 |
| KKM | Whole-body counter | γ | Nal | Cr-51, Fe-59, Co-58, Co-60, Sr-85, Tc-99m, Cs-134, Cs-137 |
| | Thyroid | γ | Nal | I-131 |
| mb-microtec | Urine | β | Scint | H-3 |
| PSI | Whole-body counter | γ | Ge | Cr-51, Fe-59, Co-57, Co-58, Co-60, Zn-65, Ga-67, Sr-85, Tc-99m, In-111, Cs-134, Cs-137, Sm-153, Lu-177, Re-186, Re-188, Tl-201 |
| | Thyroid | γ | Nal | I-123, I-124, I-125, I-131 |
| | Urine | β | Scint | H-3, C-14, P-32, P-33, S-35, Ca-45, Ni-63, Sr-89, Sr-90, Y-90, Er-169 |
| | Urine, stool | α | Si | Po-210, Ra-226, Th-228, Th-232, U-234, U-235, U-238, Np-237, Pu-238, Pu-239, Pu-240, Am-241, Cm-242, Cm-244 |
| RC TRITEC | Urine | β | Scint | H-3, C-14 |
| Suva | Urine | β | Scint | H-3, C-14, P-32, P-33, S-35, Ca-45 |

New!



Occupational Exposure 2019

Number of persons and collective doses, external and internal irradiation

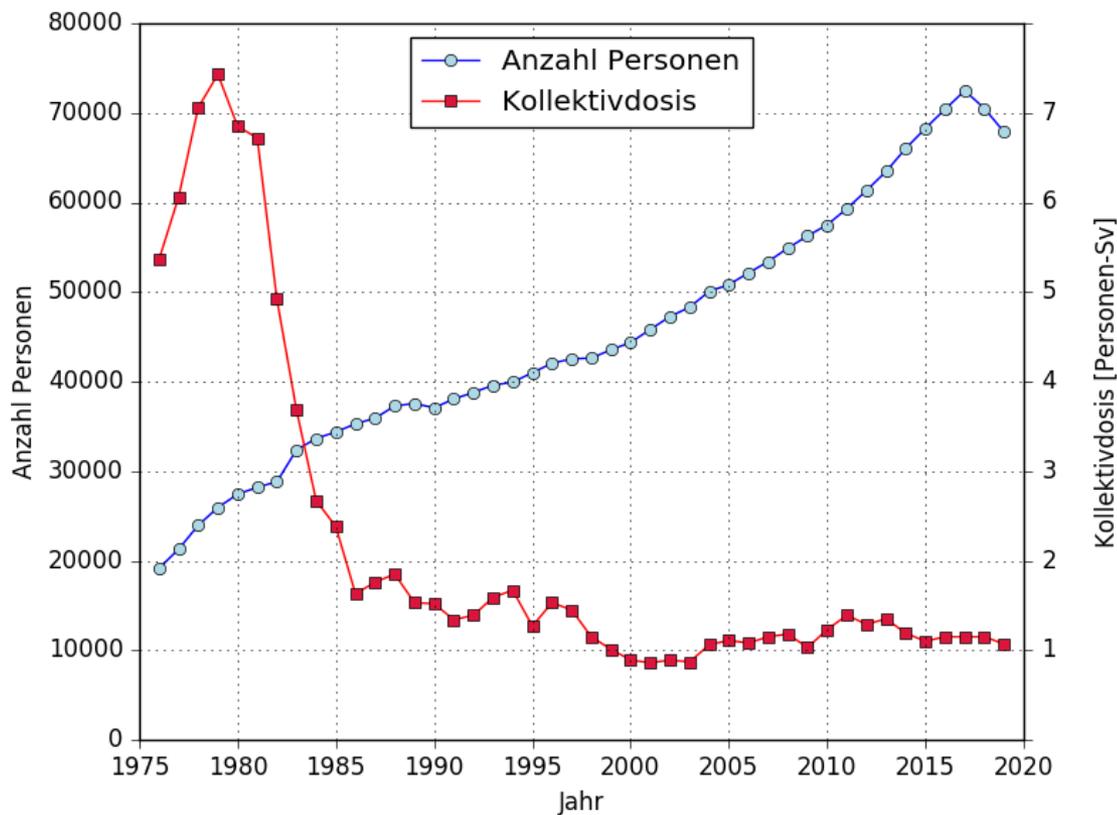


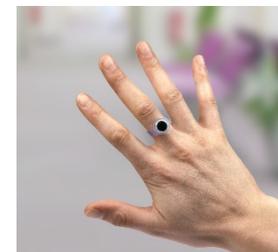
→ Annual dosimetry report published by the FOPH

<https://www.bag.admin.ch/bag/de/home/das-bag/publikationen/taetigkeitsberichte/jahresberichte-strahlenschutz-umweltradioaktivaet-und-dosimetrie.html>



External exposure in the medical sector since 1976





Hand doses in 2019

| Dose interval [mSv] | Medicine | Universities, Research | Nuclear power plants and ZWILAG | Industry and misc. | Total |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| = 0 | 1147 | 220 | 40 | 44 | 1451 |
| 0.1 - 25.0 | 755 | 61 | 48 | 33 | 897 |
| 25.1 - 50.0 | 95 | 3 | | 1 | 99 |
| 50.1 - 75.0 | 42 | 1 | | | 43 |
| 75.1 - 100.0 | 20 | 2 | | | 22 |
| 100.1 - 125.0 | 16 | | | | 16 |
| 125.1 - 150.0 | 14 | | | | 14 |
| 150.1 - 175.0 | 8 | 1 | | | 9 |
| 175.1 - 200.0 | 9 | | | | 9 |
| 200.1 - 225.0 | 2 | | | | 2 |
| 225.1 - 250.0 | 4 | | | | 4 |
| 250.1 - 275.0 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 275.1 - 300.0 | 2 | | | | 2 |
| 300.1 - 325.0 | 2 | | | | 2 |
| 325.1 - 350.0 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 350.1 - 375.0 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 375.1 - 400.0 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 400.1 - 425.0 | | | | | |
| 425.1 - 450.0 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 450.1 - 475.0 | | | | | |
| 475.1 - 500.0 | | | | | |
| > 500.0 | | | | | |
| Total | 2121 | 288 | 88 | 78 | 2575 |

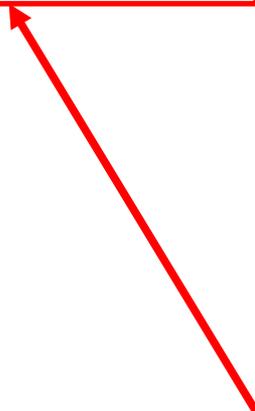


Dose limit exceedances since 1995

| Year | Sector | Source | Dose | Notes |
|------|---------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1995 | hospital | X | E = 36.6 mSv | orthopedics, fluoroscopy |
| | industry | H-3 | E = 24.6 mSv | incorporation |
| 1996 | industry | H-3 | E = 5.2 mSv | incorporation (pregnancy) |
| | industry | H-3 | E = 29 mSv | incorporation |
| 1997 | industry | Ir-192 | E = 83 mSv | gammagraphy |
| | industry | H-3 | E = 4.6 mSv | incorporation (pregnancy) |
| | hospital | X | H _{extr} = 517 mSv | interventional radiology |
| 1998 | hospital | X | E = 22.8 mSv | unclear incident |
| 2002 | hospital | Co-60 | E = 22.8 mSv | radiotherapy |
| | hospital | I-131 | H _{extr} = 1256 mSv | nuclear medicine, contamination |
| 2004 | dentist | X | E = 22.2 mSv | unclear incident |
| 2005 | hospital | X | E = 20.2 mSv | cardiology, fluoroscopy |
| 2007 | hospital | Y-90 | H _{extr} = 1300 mSv | nuclear medicine |
| 2009 | NPP | g | E = 37.8 mSv | revision work, 2 cases |
| | | | E = 25.4 mSv | |
| 2010 | NPP | g | E = 28 mSv | revision work, diver |
| | | | H _{extr} = 7500 mSv | |
| 2010 | hospital | X | E = 30.2 mSv | angiography, fluoroscopy |
| | hospital | Y-90 | H _{extr} = 1000 mSv | research |
| | hospital | X | E = 27 mSv | cardiology, fluoroscopy |
| 2011 | hospital | Y-90 | H _{extr} = 2000 mSv | nuclear medicine, contamination |
| | industry | e, g | E = 278 mSv | electron beam cross-linking system |
| 2012 | hospital | Y-90 | H _{extr} = 1000 mSv | nuclear medicine |
| 2014 | hospital / industry | X | H _{extr} = 700 mSv | repair of a fluoroscopy device |
| 2016 | hospital | Unknown | E = 24.1 mSv | nuclear medicine |
| 2017 | hospital | unknown | E = 29.6 mSv | emergency ward |
| 2018 | hospital | PET | H _{extr} = 552 mSv | nuclear medicine |
| | hospital | PET | H _{extr} = 562 mSv | nuclear medicine |
| 2019 | hospital | X | H _{eyelens} = 21 – 73 mSv | 25 cases in interventional cardiology, int. radiology, orthopedic surgery |

2019: 25 cases in
- int. cardiology
- int. radiology
- orthopedic surgery

H_{eyelens} = 21 – 73 mSv





Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Eidgenössisches Departement des Innern EDI
Bundesamt für Gesundheit BAG
Direktionsbereich Verbraucherschutz

Eye Lens Dosimetry



Report of the Eye Lens Working Group

Swiss Society of Radiobiology and Medical Physics (SSRMP)

- Members of the working group

- MSc. Nicolas Cherbuin, Institute of radiation physics, centre hospitalier universitaire vaudois
- Dr Jonas Ekeberg, Universitätsspital Zürich
- MSc. Raphael Elmiger, federal office of public health
- Dr Miha Furlan, Dosilab
- Dr Stefano Gianolini, Hirslanden
- PD Dr. Dr. Michael Ith, InselSpital, University Hospital Bern
- Dr Roman Menz, Universitätsspital Basel
- MSc. Barbara Ott, federal office of public health
- Dr Julien Ott, InselSpital Bern
- Dr Andreas Pitzschke, Institute of radiation physics, centre hospitalier universitaire vaudois
- Dr Natalia Saltybaeva, Universitätsspital Zürich
- Dr Elina Samara, Hôpital du Valais
- Dr Marta Sans Merce, hôpitaux universitaires de Genève
- Dr Alexander Schegerer, Hirslanden
- MSc. Anja Stuessi, Universitätsspital Zürich



- Report is not published and has yet to be reviewed by the SSRMP Scientific Committee



Report of the Eye Lens Working Group

- Recommendations are addressed to personnel working with fluoroscopy systems
- How and when to measure or estimate the eye lens dose
- Geometrical correction factor (GCF)
- Dose reduction factor (DRF) due to the RP means
- Calibration of dosimeters
- Categories of medical staff that require routine EL monitoring
- Summary



4 ways to determine eye lens dose

(Dosimetry Ordinance, Art. 11)

1. Whole body (WB) Dosimeter worn at chest level and without EL protective means

$$H_{eyelens} = H_{total}(0,07) = H_{under}(0,07) + H_{over}(0,07)$$

2. WB dosimeter worn at chest level and EL protective means (glasses, etc.)

$$H_{eyelens} = H_{under}(0,07) + f_L * H_{over}(0,07)$$

f_L = geometrical correction factor / dose reduction factor due to the RP means

3. Eye lens dosimeter under the protective means

directly measured with an FOPH approved EL dosimeter, $H_p(3)$ or $H_p(0.07)$

4. Eye lens dosimeter over the protective means

$$H_{eyelens} = H_p(0,07) * f_L \text{ or } H_{eyelens} = H_p(3) * f_L$$

$f_L = 1/$ dose reduction factor



Correction factors (f_L / GCF / DRF)

When wearing protective glasses, the radiological protection expert determines an individual correction factor $f_L \leq 1$ in agreement with the supervisory authority and communicates this to the personal dosimetry service.

Dosimetry Ordinance, Art. 11

The working group recommends:

→ a geometrical correction factor (GCF) = 1

→ dose reduction factor (DRF) = 2

(conservative values, based on a literature review & data from Dosilab)

Conservative factor proposed by the FOPH: $f_L = \text{GCF} / \text{DRF} = 0.5$



Determination of an individual correction factor f_L (and GCF, DRF)

Method 1: Determination of correction factor with dedicated high sensitivity dosimeters

Measurement positions:

1. close to the OA dosimeter (worn on the chest)
2. close to the more exposed eye, under the protective equipment (glasses)
3. close to the more exposed eye, over the protective equipment

Duration: until a cumulative dose of 0.5 mSv is reached (but no longer than 60 days)

Suitable dosimeters:

High sensitivity LiF : Mg, Cu, P thermoluminescent (TL) detectors (Harshaw TLD-100H, RadPro MCP-N), in sealed water tight plastic bags

Li₂B₄O₇ : Cu TL detectors (Panasonic UD-807), encapsulated in a water tight and disinfectable holder

→ detector materials with strong energy dependence (e.g. Al₂O₃:C) are not advised for this purpose



Determination of an individual correction factor f_L (and GCF, DRF)

Method 2: determination of f_L using EL and OA dosimeters

The person consistently wears a EL and an OA dosimeter

Measurement positions:

El dosimeter under the protective equipment, as close as possible to the more exposed eye

Duration: at least 2-3 months

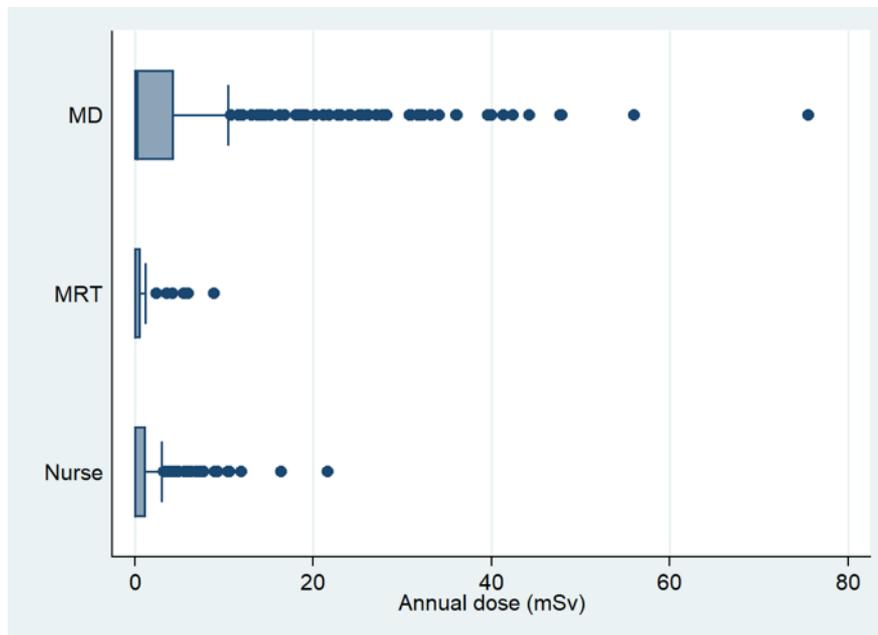
Limitations:

long measuring time and possible loss of data usability if the two dosimeters are not reliably worn simultaneously

(Method 3: determination of DRF using a phantom)



Identifying the categories of medical staff that need to be monitored for EL exposure



Annual eye lens dose estimations in mSv according to the profession.

Boxes represent 1st, median and 3rd quartiles values. The whisker represents maximum non extreme values ($Q3+1.5*(Q1-Q3)$), and the dots are outliers.

- **MD: Physicians**
includes both first and second operators since their position in relation to the patient may change during the procedure
- **MRT: Medical radiation technologists**
- **Nurse**
group includes all nurses and assisting personnel

Measurements with an **over-apron dosimeter**, performed in the following centers:
Hôpitaux universitaires de Genève (HUG), Centre hospitalier universitaire Vaudois (CHUV), Universitätsspital Basel (USB), Inselspital, Sion hospital and Hirslanden clinics



Annual EL dose estimations in mSv for physicians performing interventional procedures

| Interventional procedure category | N | Min | 25 | 50 | 75 | 90 | 95 | Max |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|
| Anesthesiology* | 54 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 4.8 |
| Angiology | 16 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 13.7 | 21.1 | 27.8 | 27.8 |
| Electrophysiology | 25 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 4.8 |
| Gastroenterology | 20 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 9.6 |
| Interventional cardiology | 151 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 10.4 | 31.0 | 39.6 | 47.9 |
| Interventional radiology | 99 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 75.5 |
| Neurosurgery** | 9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 25.2 |
| Orthopedics | 12 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| Pain management** | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.2 |
| Pulmonology** | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Urology | 37 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| Vascular surgery | 35 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 16.8 | 26.2 | 34.1 | 36 |
| Visceral surgery** | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

90th percentile value \geq 6 mSv
→ EL monitoring necessary

90th percentile value \geq 15 mSv
→ EL dosimeter recommended

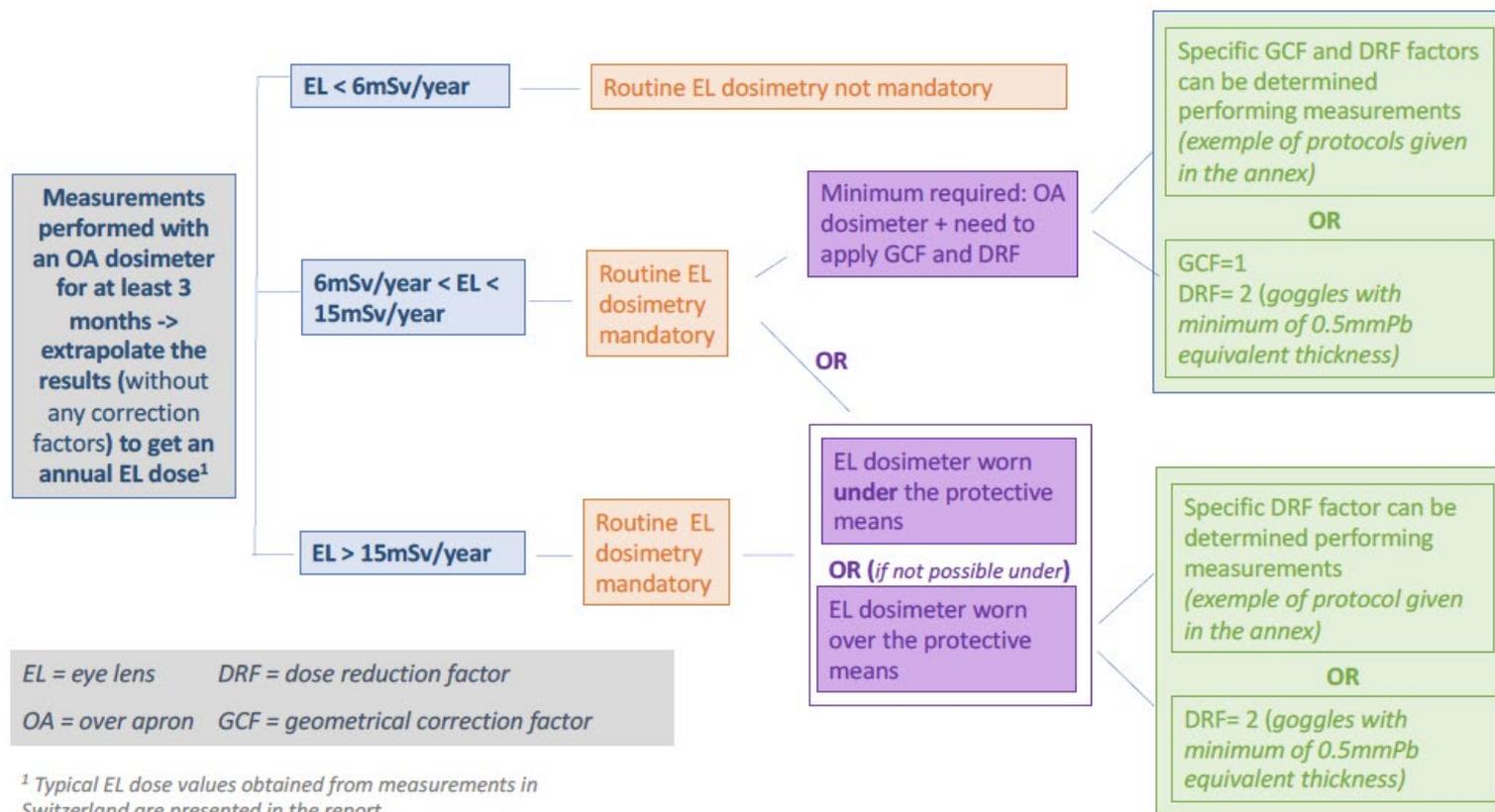
Angiology procedures
Interventional cardiology
Vascular surgery

** Low numbers of participants

* The term "Anesthesiology" refers to the staff that sedates the patient and not to interventional procedures



Summary of the working group's recommendations

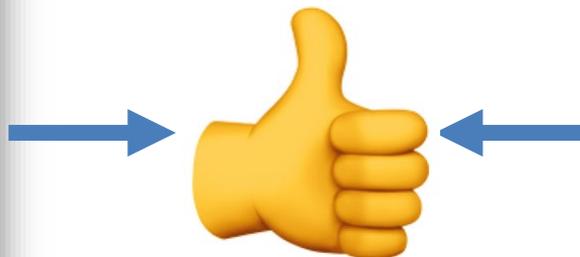


According to the IRPA Guidance 2017, the annual EL dose cut-off of 6 mSv should be used to determine the professionals that need to be regularly monitored for EL exposure.



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Eidgenössisches Departement des Innern EDI
Bundesamt für Gesundheit BAG
Direktionsbereich Verbraucherschutz



Thank you !