Global Initiatives on Radiation Safety in Healthcare (Infrastructure)



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Content Outline + Disclosure & Disclaimer

- Background information on radiation medicine (RM)
- Major wings of RM and respective safety aspects
- Global initiatives & support: IAEA, WHO, ...: guidance & documents, HRD, review/audit, ...
- RM practice-specific issues and challenges
- Human (Man) Factor & Machine Aspects
- Needs, Advocacy for Adoption & Sustenance



Professional views & analytical perspectives →

Coverage in broad context: global + India-specific → includes valuable inputs of RASD, AERB & Prof. Madan Rehani

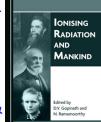
• Views are not however attributable to AERB, IAEA

Preamble - Background

 Medical applications of radiation constitute the major segment of nuclear and radiation utilisation globally.



- <u>Diagnostic & therapeutic procedures</u> using ionising radiation are essential for patients with <u>many diseases</u> or dysfunction.
- UN bodies <u>WHO, IAEA</u>, ILO provide support to Member States (MS) for safe, effective deployment.
- <u>Professional bodies</u> at international & national level play similar/complementary roles, e.g. ICRP, IOMP, IARP, AMPI
- Roles of <u>national regulatory bodies</u> dealing with nuclear & radiation safety (e.g. NRC, ASN, AERB) are imperative.



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Major Roles of Radiation in Medicine & Quantum/Volume of Global Use

- Ionising radiation (from radiation sources) is used in 3 major branches of medicine → radiation medicine (RM)
- <u>Radiation Oncology/Therapy</u> (RO/RT) cancer care: 8+ million treatment/year
- Nuclear Medicine (NM): 40+ million procedure/year
- Diagnostic & Interventional Radiology (DR): 4.5+ billion/year
- <u>few million persons</u> <u>medical, paramedical, technical</u> staff engaged in delivering RM services to patients → large community of <u>Radiation Professionals (RP)</u>







Radiation Protection and Safety (RS) in RM

- Harnessing the benefit of <u>radiation-based procedures</u> in healthcare → involving use of <u>sealed sources (in RT) & open sources (in NM)</u>
- Involves radiation exposure, occupational and medical →
- Workers (RP, trainees, other persons/staff, service team, ...)
- Patients
- Carers & Comforters
- <u>Basis</u>: Justification, Optimization, Dose Limits, ALARA Management for Safety → Radiation Protection Programme (RPP)
- <u>Safety Code</u>:; <u>Design</u> of Radiation Sources, Equipment and Installation; <u>Operational Safety</u>; Handling <u>Incidents/Emergency</u> Situation;
- RSO/RPO: designated, empowered, effective functioning -Human Factor
- <u>Licensees</u>' & Employees' responsibilities (binding roles) <u>-Safety Culture</u>

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Addressing Radiation Safety in RM Practices (RT, NM focus)

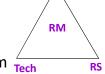
Man, Machine (Method, Management)

- <u>2 key domain aspects for the Man and Machine</u>Healthcare Professions Act, 2021 (RP for RM)
- qualification & eligibility for RP in RM

-Draft of New Drugs, Medical Devices and Cosmetics Bill, 2022??

IAEA Safety Glos

- core <u>competency in RM</u> procedures *per se*; capability to manage associated <u>radiation safety</u> requirements
- qualification & approval of Machine in RM
- system technology per se; radiation safety features of the system Tech



- → mostly governed by two distinct national entities, to work in unison
- interface synergy of QMS and compliance with safety requirements
- QA, dosimetry, calibration, SSDL use, RPP, PSR, RSO/RPO services,

Managing Radiation Protection & Exposure in RM

- multi-pronged approach to address & ensure safety and
- unfailing <u>commitment of management</u> licensee, employer, organization -
- to workers i.e. controlling occupational radiation exposure to remain below prescribed dose limits and
- to patients i.e. ensuring efficacy without compromising safety
- <u>Radiation Safety Culture in RM</u> encompassing all stakeholders and every action essential to improve the protection & safety of:
- <u>- patients</u> stipulations involve medical councils or similar body, health ministry, radiation safety regulator (*medical decision finally*)
- workers exposed to radiation includes regulatory oversight + licensees ensuring radiation safety aspects of the facilities i.e. infrastructure, QMS, RPP and practices i.e. O&M, SOP, E&T (fit-for-the-job)
- self-evaluation; inter-comparison exercise; LSC; peer review (& audit) of status of adherence to safety & quality;

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Global support aiding Radiation Safety in RM

- IAEA & WHO joint roles + associated initiatives → backbone of global support to radiation-based healthcare services
- Professional bodies: expertise based; national entities, others
- National authorities derive much strength from such tools, mechanisms
- e.g. adopting, fostering: standards, DRL (DR, NM), good practices, xxxx
- Valuable guidance available in documents compiled by experts
- international level e.g. ICRP 105 Radiation Protection in Medicine; IAEA & WHO SSG-46, STI/PUB/1775 Radiation Protection and Safety in Medical Uses of Ionizing Radiation
- national authority, e.g. Australia-ARPANSA, France-ASN, India-AERB, US-NRC
- <u>Advocacy of Radiation Safety Culture in RM</u> to encompass all the practices, facilities, stakeholders
- <u>Review/Audit</u> of RM practices by external experts; e.g. IAEA schemes -QUATRO, QUANUM, ...



Radiation Protection of Patients of IAEA & other ones

- https://www.iaea.org/resources/rpop RPOP for Health Professionals, Patients & Public (*Credit: Dr Madan Rehani*)
- highly popular as the <u>leading resource for practitioners</u>, <u>patients</u> and public on the safe, effective use of radiation in medicine.
- focus on: <u>medical exposure</u>, <u>esp. to patients & means to minimise + avoiding unnecessary exposures</u>
- xxxx (largest number of hits!)
- Bonn Call for Action seeks to foster coordinated work to address issue in radiation protection in medicine; issued at 2012 Intnl. Conf. Bonn, Germany; strengthened in follow-up Conf. Vienna, 2017 (https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/bonn-call-for-action)
- https://www.massgeneral.org/imaging/approach/professionalservices/global-outreach-radiation-protection (Dr Madan Rehani)





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Bonn call for Action: 10 Actions to Improve Radiation Protection in Medicine in the Next Decade

- Enhance the implementation of the principle of justification
- Enhance the implementation of the principle of optimization of protection and safety
- Strengthen manufacturers' role in contributing to the overall safety regime
- Strengthen radiation protection education and training of health professionals
- Shape and promote a strategic research agenda for radiation protection in medicine
- Increase availability of improved global information on medical exposures and occupational exposures in medicine
- Improve prevention of medical radiation incidents and accidents
- Strengthen radiation safety culture in health care
- Foster an improved radiation benefit-risk-dialogue
- Strengthen the implementation of safety requirements globally

BONN CALL FOR ACTION

RM: Typical Issues & Challenges - Global & National

- RT & NM
- qualified staff availability, education & training (E&T); RSO; approval for equipment, system; QA; calibration; continual technology advances;



• DR

-The National Commission for Allied and

• huge number of diverse facilities Healthcare Professions Act, 2021 \rightarrow RP for RM

-Draft of New Drugs, <u>Medical Devices</u> and

HR-related aspects

Cosmetics Bill, 2022??

 availability v/s attrition; career prospects related; location-based; keeping pace with tech advances - CME, CAPE?; greener pasture attraction;

Vendor support aspects

• certified equipment/system; AMC/PMC; spares; obsoletion; QA; training; (remote) tech support; commercial competition; mergers; ...

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Radiotherapy (RT)

- 50-70% of all cancer patients need radiation treatment at some stage
- <u>Time-tested use of radiation</u> radioisotope sources ⁶⁰Co, ¹⁹²Ir & machine-generated radiation (electrons, protons, ...) both in use → EBRT, BT
- The latter has distinctly superior advantages → continual advances of technology & systems - e.g. <u>Linac</u> - MLC, IGRT, IMRT, Cyber-knife, Hadron
- Use of <u>RI sources</u> ('telecobalt' units) declined & reducing, except for <u>Brachytherapy</u> - required to treat certain cancers, e.g. cervical cancer
- Dosimetry management is a crucial requisite for safe, efficacious treatment

Treatment involves multiple sittings for receiving fractionated dose following imaging + treatment planning; specific/key roles of <u>Radiation Oncologist (RO)</u>, Medical Physicist (MP), **RT Technologist**

Radiotherapy (RT) Practice - Indian Scene

- ~700 RT centres in India; RSO for every centre
- 1053 RSOs are working in RT centres (1.5 RSO/centre)
- 73 candidates are annually qualifying for RSO-RT
- 33 new RT centres/year licensed (average over 10 years)



Challenges

- Qualification and Training
- Staffing Adequacy
- Technological advances & complexity in RT systems
- QA
- Calibration related
- Management of disused sources



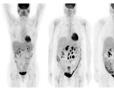
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Nuclear Medicine (NM)

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RPh is essential conditions



AERB/RF-MED/SC-1 (Rev. 1) 2011

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mbo' to address

- Planar & SPECT imaging → well-established
- <u>PET/CT imaging</u> growth due to high-impact for patient management, esp. of cancer → envisaged role in neurology in future
- <u>Targeted Tumour Therapy</u> (TTT) → efficacy; personalised treatment option; aided by prior PET imaging (Theranostics); emerging alpha therapy ²²⁵Ac
- Advances in RPh and associated RI/RN options
- Advanced (hybrid) imaging system high-resolution, quantitation, rapid acquisition, WB
- specific roles of NM physician, NM technologist, radiochemist/pharmacist

Nuclear Medicine (NM) Practice - Indian Scene

- ~560 NM centres in India; RSO for every centre
- 677 RSOs are working in NM centres (1.2 RSO/centre)
- 72 candidates are annually qualifying for RSO-NM
- 35 new NM centres/year licensed (average over 10 years)



Challenges

AERB/RF-MED/SC-2 (Rev. 2)
NM Facilities

- Qualified Staff Radiation Professional (RP) Availability, Sustainability
- QA of NM imaging equipment
- Rapid technological advances & complexity in NM imaging systems
- Radioactive waste management for NM therapy procedures
- Calibration related
- Radiopharmacy operations-related; large amounts of open sources



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Select DR Facilities & RSO Status: Indian Scene

- RSO approval issued only for DR facilities with Computed Tomography (CT) and Interventional Radiology (Int.R) equipment
- e-LORA records →
- 11048 institutes have CT and Int.R equipment
- ~24790 radiation safety professional (RP) registered; eligible for RSO
- Sheer huge volumes of such DR pose regulatory and safety challenges!
- Self-control, Self-regulation, Discipline essential for safe DR services!?

Patient-related issues of Radiation Safety in RM

- Diverse status of health (+ literacy) of patients requiring RM →
- Radiation Safety dependent on certain degree of 'patient abilities' →
- <u>Impact on: image quality; treatment planning; therapy efficacy;</u> radioactive waste (in NM); report to referral physician;..... →
- Safety Requirements & Stipulations to reckon with the above →
- e.g. repetition of procedure & additional exposure not uncommon
 → not only medical exposure to patients, but also occupational exposure to workers
- Fostering the use of: guidance, good practices, lessons learnt, sharing (reporting) experience, ... → Role of global/professional bodies

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Needs, Advocacy for Adoption and Sustenance

- Focus on fostering <u>holistic approach to safety</u> (& security) in RM Leveraging international advisory, guidance, good practices,
- Nurturing <u>Safety Culture</u> and harnessing <u>synergies of safety & quality</u> in RM services
- Management commitment + Responsible conduct by every member in the RM team
- <u>Human Resources</u> competency & availability, consistent with tech. advances in RM
- <u>National responsibility</u> in setting laws, norms, policy, and in interauthority coordination + facilitating effective regulatory enforcement

Draft of New Drugs, <u>Medical Devices</u> and Cosmetics Bill, 2022??

The Bottom Line!

- Radiation applications in healthcare are far too important to be left to the impact of any vulnerability, vagary, gap in safety compliance.
- Overarching <u>duty of global/national RM community</u> should be to <u>sustainably ensure safety of facilities & practices</u>, and in turn of <u>patients</u>, <u>occupational workers & associated persons</u>.

'Discretion is the better part of valour.' - WS
'Prevention is better than (cure) mitigation!' - NR

Thank you

Q & A - Discussion nramasta@gmail.com



