#### SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 4(1)

#### **Employer's Procedures**

The written procedures for medical exposures shall include—

- (a) procedures to identify correctly the individual to be exposed to ionising radiation;
- (b) procedures to identify individuals entitled to act as referrer or practitioner or operator;
- (c) procedures to be observed in the case of medico-legal exposures;
- (d) procedures for making enquiries of females of childbearing age to establish whether the individual is or may be pregnant or breastfeeding;
- (e) procedures to ensure that quality assurance programmes are followed;
- (f) procedures for the assessment of patient dose and administered activity;
- (g) procedures for the use of diagnostic reference levels established by the employer for radiodiagnostic examinations falling within regulation 3(a), (b), (c) and (e), specifying that these are expected not to be exceeded for standard procedures when good and normal practice regarding diagnostic and technical performance is applied;
- (h) procedures for determining whether the practitioner or operator is required to effect one or more of the matters set out in regulation 7(4) including criteria on how to effect those matters and in particular procedures for the use of dose constraints established by the employer for biomedical and medical research programmes falling within regulation 3(d) where no direct medical benefit for the individual is expected from the exposure;
- (i) procedures for the giving of information and written instructions as referred to in regulation 7(5);
- (j) procedures for the carrying out and recording of an evaluation for each medical exposure including, where appropriate, factors relevant to patient dose;
- (k) procedures to ensure that the probability and magnitude of accidental or unintended doses to patients from radiological practices are reduced so far as reasonably practicable.

#### SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 2(1)

#### **Adequate Training**

Practitioners and operators shall have successfully completed training, including theoretical knowledge and practical experience, in—

- (i) such of the subjects detailed in section A as are relevant to their functions as practitioner or operator; and
- (ii) such of the subjects detailed in section B as are relevant to their specific area of practice.
- A. Radiation production, radiation protection and statutory obligations relating to ionising radiations
  - 1. Fundamental Physics of Radiation
    - 1.1 **Properties of radiation**

Attenuation of ionising radiation Scattering and absorption

1.2 Radiation hazards and dosimetry

Biological effects of radiation

**Status:** This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

Risks/benefits of radiation

Dose optimisation

Absorbed dose, dose equivalent, effective dose and their units

### 1.3 Special attention areas

Pregnancy and potential pregnancy Infants and children Medical and biomedical research Health screening High dose techniques

### 2. Management and Radiation Protection of the Patient

#### 2.1 **Patient selection**

Justification of the individual exposure Patient identification and consent Use of existing appropriate radiological information Alternative techniques Clinical evaluation of outcome Medico-legal issues

#### 2.2 Radiation protection

General radiation protection

Use of radiation protection devices

- patient
- personal

Procedures for untoward incidents involving overexposure to ionising radiation

### 3. Statutory Requirements and Advisory Aspects

#### 3.1 Statutory requirements and non-statutory recommendations

Regulations

Local rules and procedures

Individual responsibilities relating to medical exposures

Responsibility for radiation safety

Routine inspection and testing of equipment

Notification of faults and DH hazard warnings

### Clinical Audit

### B. Diagnostic Radiology, Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine

#### Diagnostic Radiology

#### 4.1. General

4.

Fundamentals of radiological anatomy Fundamentals of radiological techniques Production of X-rays Equipment selection and use Factors affecting radiation dose Dosimetry Quality assurance and quality control

# 4.2. Specialised techniques

Image intensification/fluoroscopy Digital fluoroscopy Computerised Tomography scanning Interventional procedures Vascular imaging

## 4.3. Fundamentals of Image Acquisition etc

- Image quality v. radiation dose
- Conventional film processing
- Additional image formats, acquisition, storage and display

# 4.4. Contrast Media

Non-ionic and ionic Use and preparation Contra-indications to the use of contrast media Use of automatic injection devices

## 5. Radiotherapy

## 5.1. General

- Production of ionising radiation
- Use of radiotherapy benign disease malignant disease external beam
  - brachytherapy

## 5.2. Radiobiological Aspects for Radiotherapy

Fractionation Dose rate Radiosensitisation Target volumes

# 5.3. Practical aspects for radiotherapy

Equipment

Treatment planning

## 5.4. Radiation Protection Specific to Radiotherapy

Side effects — early and late

Toxicity

Assessment of efficacy

## 6. Nuclear Medicine

### 6.1. General

Atomic structure and radioactivity

Radioactive decay

The tracer principle

Fundamentals of diagnostic use

Fundamentals of therapeutic use

dose rate

fractionation

radiobiology aspects

# 6.2. Principles of Radiation Detection, Instrumentation and Equipment

Types of systems Image acquisition, storage and display Quality assurance and quality control

### 6.3. Radiopharmaceuticals

Calibration Working practices in the radiopharmacy Preparation of individual doses Documentation

### 6.4. Radiation Protection Specific to Nuclear Medicine

Conception, pregnancy and breastfeeding Arrangements for radioactive patients Disposal procedures for radioactive waste