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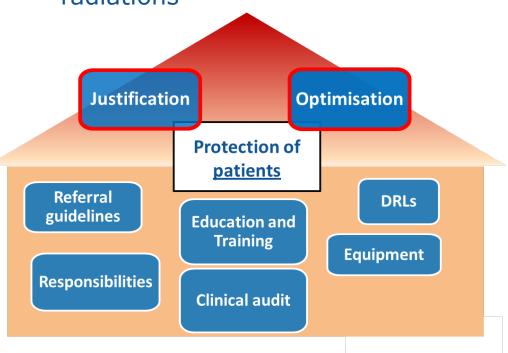


- » 96/29/Euratom, BSS
- » 97/43/Euratom, Medical Exposure
- » 89/618/Euratom
- » 90/641/Euratom
- » 2003/122/Euratom
- » 90/143/Euratom, Radon Recommendation

### **Euratom Treaty (1957): Chapter III Health and Safety**

European Commission

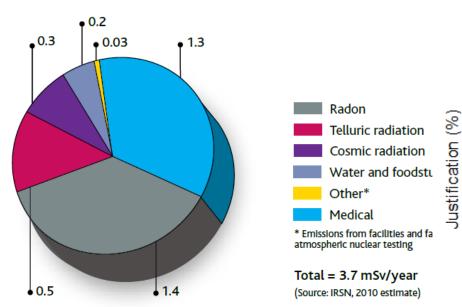
**Basic safety standards** for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against dangers arising from ionising radiations

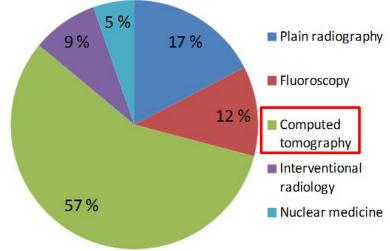




# **Developments: Medical imaging**

- > 500 million exams in EU annually
- Remarkable rise of computed tomography
- Hybrid modalities and other novelties
- Justification and optimisation issues





Contribution to medical exposure in the EU (RP 180, EC 2015)

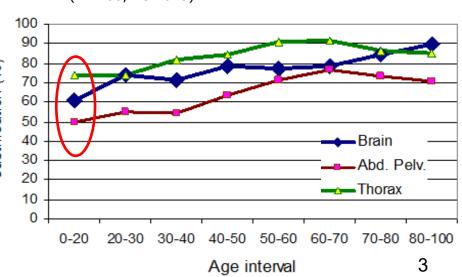


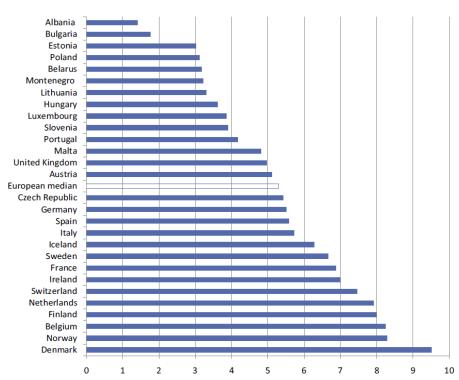
Figure VIII. 1 - Average exposure to ionizing radiation of the population in France

W. Leitz, A. Almén, S. Richter, A study on justification of CT examinations in Sweden

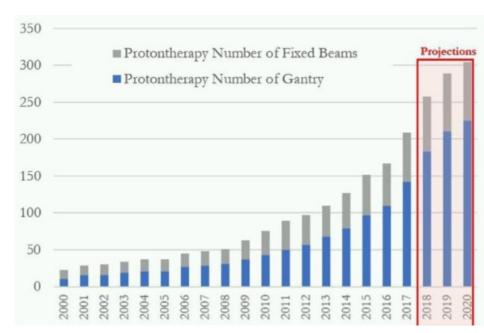


# **Developments:** Radiotherapy

- Constant progress and increased complexity
- Imaging & therapy integration, precision increases
- Several legal regimes apply (TFEU, Euratom)



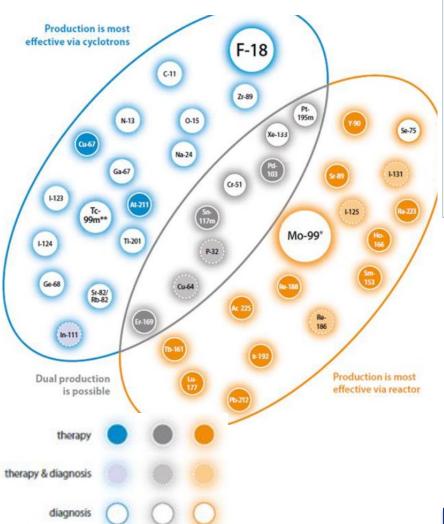
Average number of radiotherapy treatment machines (MV units) per million inhabitants in 28 European countries (ESTRO Survey)

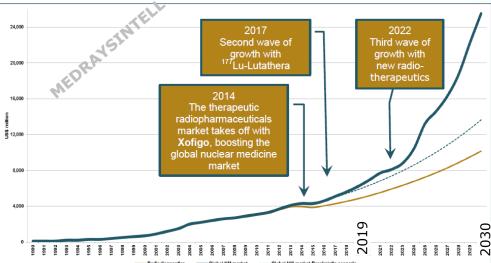


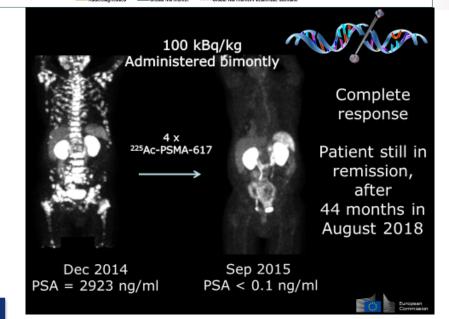
Protontherapy, number of beams and gantries in the world (SAMIRA study, 2019)

# \*\*\*\* European Commission

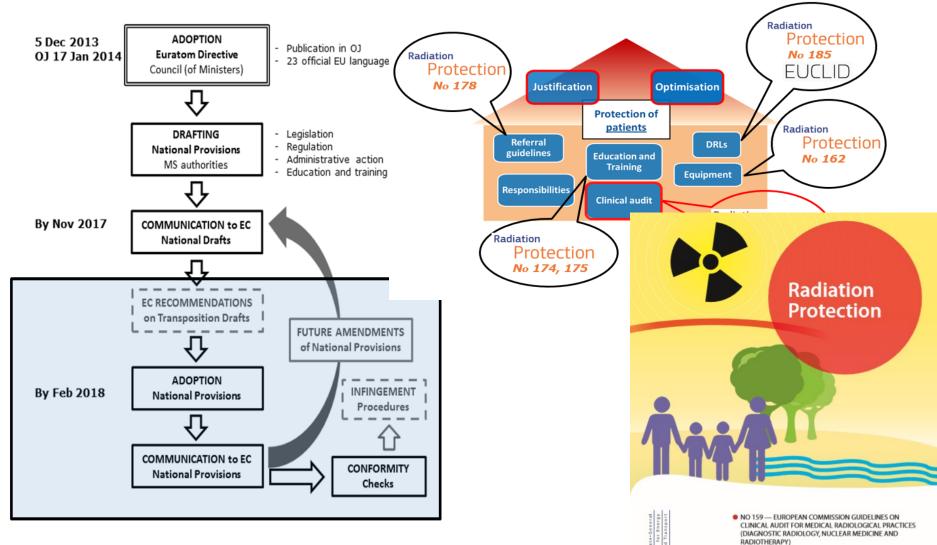
### **Developments: Nuclear medicine**













#### Official Journal

of the European Union

Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom of 5 December 2013

basic safety standards

protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation, and repealing

Directives 89/618/Euratom, 90/641/Euratom, 96/29/Euratom, 97/43/Euratom and

2003/122/Euratom

of medical radiological procedures which seeks to improve and outcome of patient care and results are examined against agreed standards for good medical radiological procedures, with modification of practices, where appropriate, and the application of new standards if necessary;



### Official Journal

of the European Union

★ Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom

Article 57

#### Responsibilities

- Clinical responsibility
- Optimisation process
- Justification process
- Information to patients

Article 59

Training and recognition

Article 58

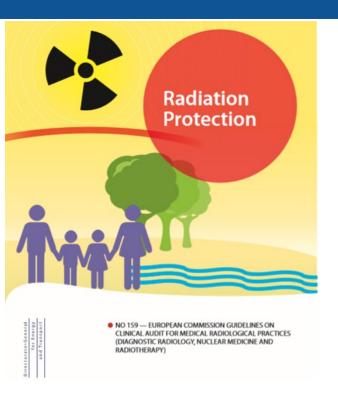
#### Procedures

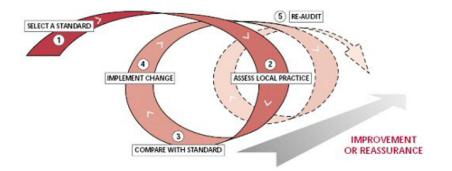
- Written protocols
- Referral guidelines
- Diagnostic reference levels
- MPE involvement graded approach
- Practical aspects
- Clinical audit

Article 60

Equipment







The audit cycle. Reprinted from Goodwin R, de Lacey G, Manhire A (eds). *Clinical Audit in Radiology: 100+ Recipes*, 1996 by permission of The Royal College of Radiologists.

The purpose of a multidisciplinary clinical audit can be generally summarized as:

- To improve the quality of patient care
- To promote the effective use of resources
- To enhance the provision and organization of clinical services.
- To further professional education and training in a healthcare team environment.





**◆ SAMIRA:** Strategic Agenda for Medical Ionising Radiation Applications

#### SAMIRA Action Plan

- General Objective: ensure that EU citizens have access to high quality radiological and nuclear technologies in medicine, at the highest safety standards
- Three main action areas
  - supply of medical radioisotopes,
  - quality and safety of medical applications,
  - innovation and technological development of medical ionising radiation applications



# **SAMIRA Action Plan Quality and Safety**

- European Initiative on Quality and Safety (EIQS)
  - Build EU governance
  - Coordinate legal implementation
  - EU support action
  - Share good practice



- Workforce availability, education and training
- Equal access to modern technology and interventions



#### Thank you for your attention!

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/nuclear-energy/radiation-protection/radiation-medical-use