

Strategy for practical implementation by service providers: our experience

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The individual monitoring service of Greek **Atomic Energy** Commission (EEAE)



IMS of EEAE

- EEAE is the competent authority for the coordination of the individual monitoring of the workers exposed to ionizing radiation.
- The individual monitoring is currently performed by EEAE Personal Dosimetry Department using thermoluminescent dosemeters (TLDs)





Workload

- 12 000 workers with whole body dosemeters
- 50 workers with neutron dosemeters
- 400 workers with ring dosemeters
- 50 workers with eye lens dosemeters









Workflow on monthly basis

Receipt of the dosemeters and check for contamination





Unpacking



Measurements and dose assessment

Shipping of dosemeters and certificates





Labelling

Packing



(Un)packing of dosemeters













COVID-19 vs IMSs

- Every day routine is not "routine" anymore!
- In order to face COVID-19 spread and contamination

National rules and restrictions

- workplaces
- transportation channels
- health care facilities

EEAE had to adapt its working methods without compromising its priorities





How to face the problems in the lab?



1. The personnel working in the lab

- General hygiene measures for everyone (national rules)
- Keep distances of 2 m
- 2 person-shift per office
- Work in the lab only for performing measurements
- Other tasks remotely (i.e handling of new applications, calculations, data entry)





Staff safety

1. The personnel working in the lab

- No entrance for non-staff members
- The dosemeters to be left by the clients or the postal services outside the lab inside a dedicated basket
- Wear masks and gloves when opening the incoming envelopes
- Opening of envelopes on a dedicated table-lab and cleaning the surface with alcohol based liquids





2. The quality assurance



- The quality control stayed unaffected
- The monitoring period => 2 months
- The fading calibration factors, the background correction, the uncertainty etc had to be adapted due to the change in the monitoring period
- The archives had to be changed to follow the new work flow
- The results were sent to the RPOs by encrypted e-mail (in line with GDPR)
- Regarding the accreditation procedure there is an option to perform the audit remotely.



3. Workload

- For the IMS staff stayed in the lab the workload per day was higher
- New stock of dosemeters to be prepared
- Many questions from workers about the dosemeters of the upcoming monitoring period
- The IMS staff had to make sure that all workers are still under the monitoring programme
- Many questions asking advice from EEAE staff about new tasks and duties





How to face the problems with the customers?



Workers' safety

Exposed workers (esp. in health care facilities)

- The exposed workers involved in X-ray radiology experienced higher workload than usual
- They also experienced differences in practices (portable equipment stayed fixed, some control/supervised areas were modified to serve new needs in hospitals due to pandemic)
- <u>Therefore</u>, they need to know that the radiation protection is kept unaffected and the individual monitoring is still running on the same level of proficiency





Delivery of dosemeters

- Postal workers and workers in courier services also experienced higher workload
- In order not to sent the dosemeters "too late" to the facilities different postal services were used (though this was of higher cost for the IMS)
- Some dosemeters were kept back as some facilities were closed





Information provided to the customers

- The information regarding the monitoring period was announced to our customers through our website and the social media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter)
- FAQs were uploaded on the website
- All media information requests were answered on time





Συχνές ερωτήσεις και απαντήσεις

#aktinovolia #menoumespiti #Covid-19

EEAE GREEK ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION









Other implications



Other implications ...

- The data submitted to the National Dose Registry had to be adjusted with a specific indication that within the period of lockdown no dosimeter was sent to customers (*Reminder: data to be kept for 30 years! Something to remember from COVID-19*)
- The charging of services was modified due to noservice situation during the pandemic lockdown period





Formulation of a strategy



The management of the COVID-19 as an opportunity in IMS processes

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The pandemic of COVID 19 is here and maybe it will stay for long!

- There are the general rules
- The national framework
- The guidance
- The good or bad practices

followed by each monitoring service

The handling of pandemic crisis

The effective running depends on:

- The type of service (internal, external)
- The type of dosemeters/samples (i.e their outside cover)
- The ways of interacting with customers
- The specific factors for the dose estimation (fading, background, ...
- The type of customers (hospitals, industry)



Opportunity for each service

- Review and revise the specific procedures within the lab and with the interaction with the customers
- Apply corrective actions
- Be prepared for handling situations like COVID-19
- Be in line with the safety requirements and regulations

The ultimate goal is to let the exposed workers know that safety is still our priority even in stressful periods







Maybe the **answer in the near future** is a remote on-line monitoring programme with which the calculation of doses can be performed through a web based applications without the use of physical dosemeters!



Opportunity- Podium project

- the development of an indoor position system capable of identifying and tracking the movement and position of the exposed staff and the mapping of the radiation fields

-the use of Monte Carlo (MC) methods and a variety of computational body phantoms, assuming various postures inside the radiation field

- online application to calculate the exposure of the worker.







Thank you very much for your attention!

