



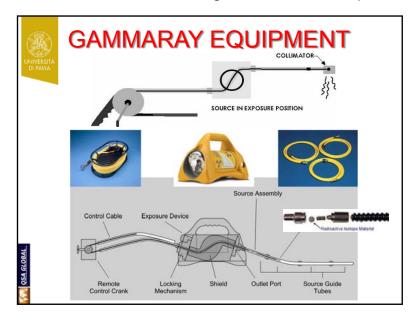




### RADIOGRAFIA INDUSTRIALE

considerazioni

- sorgenti radioattive, <sup>192</sup>Ir o <sup>75</sup>Se:
  - alta attività (tra le più attive "trasportabili")
  - richiedono autorizzazione: deposito, uso, trasporto e alienazione e security
- <sup>192</sup>Ir, 3,7 TBq (100 Ci), H\*(10) ≈500 mSv/h a 1 m
- · limiti dose individuale:
  - dose efficace: 20 mSv/anno (media su 5 anni)
  - dose equival. mani: 500 mSv/anno
  - dose efficace popolazione: 1 mSv/anno









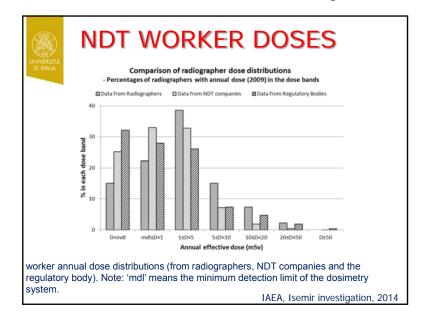


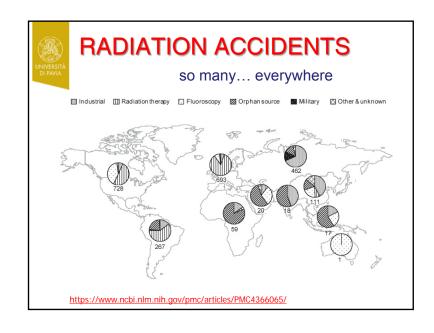




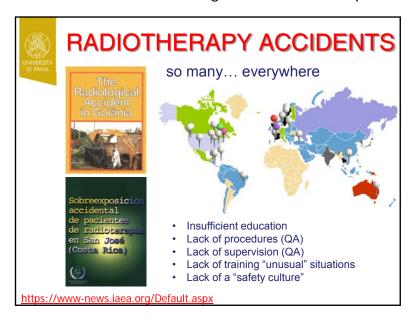




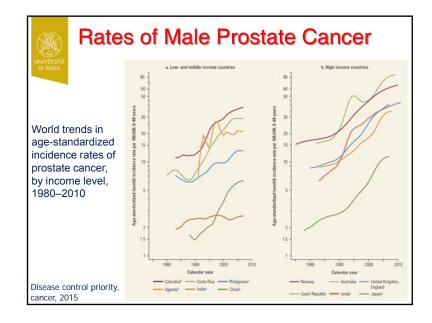


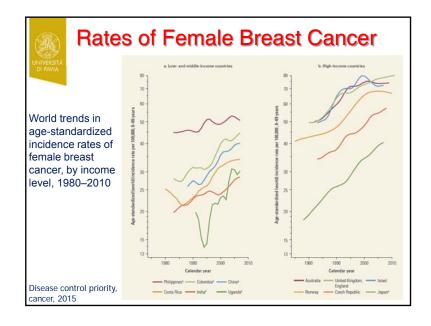


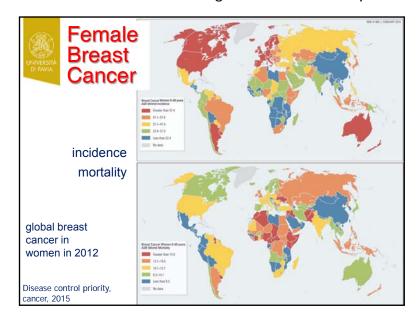


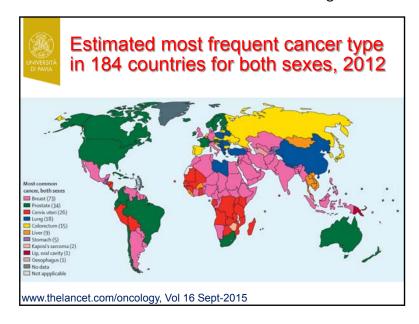








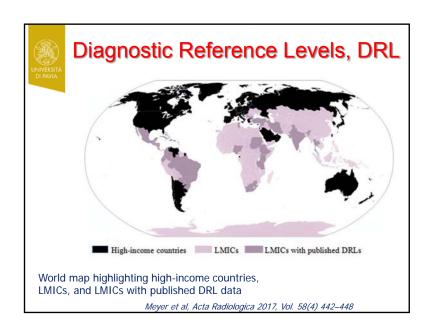


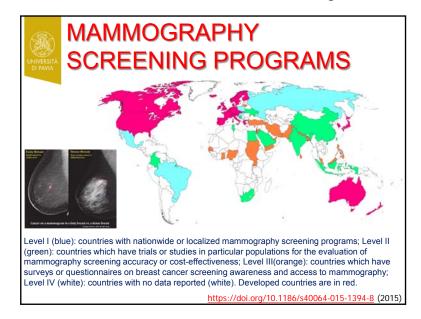






DIAGNOSTICA PER IMMAGINI					
	At/cell.	Risol.	Osservazioni		
СТ	10 <sup>9</sup>	0,5 mm	ottima per definire le dimensioni	Anatomico	Struttura
RM	3·10 <sup>7</sup>	0,5-1 mm	buona per la morfologia	Fisiologico	Mecca- nismi
PET	10 <sup>2</sup>	3-5 mm	localizza la malattia o il tumore	Molecolare	Bersaglio
ECO	10 <sup>9</sup>	2 mm	definisce dimenzioni	Anatomico	Struttura





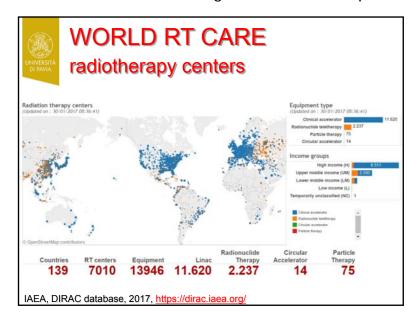


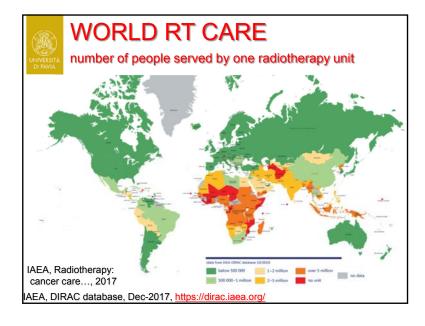
- 3.600 millones de exámenes radiodiagnósticos al año en el mundo (2012). ... pero, en países:
- desarrollo sanitario bajo: 30/1000 habitantes
- desarrollo sanitario mediano de América Latina (AL) y el Caribe: 400/1000 habitantes/año
- industrializados: ronda 1700/1000!

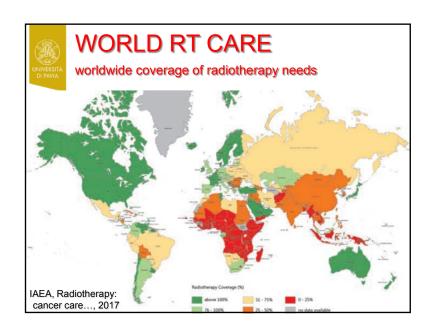
En AL y el Caribe, los servicios se enfrentan con frecuencia a procedimientos de baja calidad y exposición innecesaria. Resultado: muchas enfermedades como tuberculosis, neumonía, cáncer y otras son a menudo mal diagnosticadas o no diagnosticadas

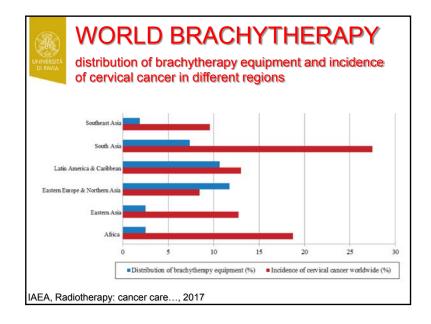
OPS, OMS - 2012

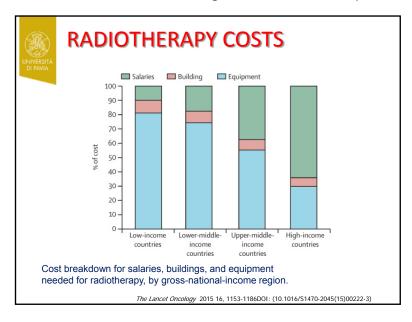
 $\label{lem:http://www.paho.org/arg/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1070\%3Adia-radiografia-dos-tercios-poblacion-mundial-no-tiene-acceso-diagnostico-imagen&catid=331\%3Aarg01-desarrollo-de-politicassistemas-y-servicios&Itemid=508$ 













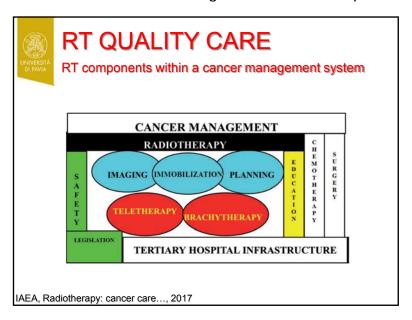


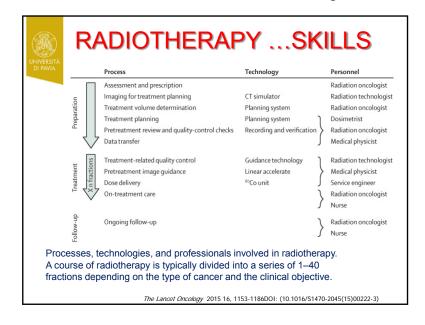


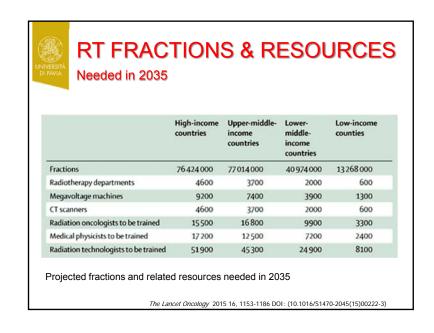
## Radiotherapy centers availablity

- >50-60% of cancer patients will require RT; however, in the developing countries <20% of patients will have access to it</li>
- Developing countries account for 85% of world's population, but only account for 35% of world's RT facilities. Developed countries account for 15% of the population, with 85% of RT facilities (4,400 machines)
- At least 1 RT unit for every 250,000 people in most high income countries; while 1 RT unit to every 5 million people and sometimes, 1 unit for every 20 million people
- 30 countries (15 in Africa and Asia) do not have any RT unit

IAEA: The Advisory Group on increasing access to Radiotherapy Technology [AGaRT] in low and middle income countries. Samiei, Massoud.. Challenges of making radiotherapy accessible in developing countries. *Cancer Control* 2013: 85.











# TECHNOLOGIST – training



Not only theory, but also practice...



## HOW TO IMPROVE ..



#### International organizations

- IAEA: <a href="https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/training-opportunities-increase-for-developing-country-radiologists">https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/training-opportunities-increase-for-developing-country-radiologists</a>
- ICTP, Advanced studies on Medical Physics, https://www.ictp.it/programmes/mmp.aspx

#### **Professional Associations**

- Radiology serving the world, <a href="https://www.rad-aid.org/">https://www.rad-aid.org/</a>
- Medical Physics for World Benefit, <a href="https://www.mpwb.org/">https://www.mpwb.org/</a>







### L'ATOMO DEI POVERI

uso delle radiazioni ionizzanti nei paesi in via di sviluppo

INCONTRI DEL MARTEDÌ 9 gennaio 2017

- introduzione
- l'atomo che non si vede
  - medicina
  - industria
- · l'atomo che non c'è
  - medicina
- · cosa si può fare
- conclusioni





### Cancer incidence 2014-2030

14.1 million new cases of cancer in 2014, in 2030 they will increase to:

- 21.6 million: +53% based solely on demographic changes or
- 23 million: +63% if the trends observed for the major cancers continue

The increase is proportionally greater in low- and middle-income countries and greater considering the mortality

Mei et el, J Glob Onc, Vol 2, Issue 4, 2016

