CTE Session 6
Technologists Committee
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Session Title
Radionuclide Therapy Management

Chairperson
Christelle Terwinghe (Leuven, Belgium)

Programme
29 min  Christophe Deroose (Leuven, Belgium): Informed Consent in Radionuclide Therapy Management
29 min  Luisa Pereira (Royal Turnbridge Wells, United Kingdom): Patient Care during Radionuclide Therapy Treatment
29 min  Pedro Fragoso Costa (Essen, Germany): Radionuclide Therapy Waste Management
3 min  Session Summary by Chairperson

Educational Objectives
1. Explain what is the intention of given Informed Consent before treatment with Radionuclide Therapy
2. Give an overview of what the Informed Consent needs to contain
3. Discuss the differences in patient care between diagnostic and therapeutic procedures
4. Demonstrate the pitfalls during the hospitalisation of a patient after Radionuclide therapy treatment
5. Give an overview of used isotopes in radionuclide therapy and their properties with regards to waste management
6. Explore the solutions for dealing with the waste containing isotopes with long half-life used in radionuclide therapy procedures

Summary
Because of the increase of Radionuclide Therapy assessments, the Nuclear Medicine Technologist faces new fields of expertise and specific needs in daily practice.
Beside the additional procedures of dosimetry, quantitative imaging and specific calibration of the instrumentation which is partly in the technical field of expertise for the Nuclear Medicine Technologist, additional tasks in radionuclide therapy management need attention.
Informing the patient about the radiopharmaceutical, recommendations concerning radiation protection for the family and public environment, financial aspects, ... is needed to be done during the Informed consent. Treatment of the patients with radionuclide therapy requests some additional care but taking into account the radiation dose of the staff. Some unexpected actions could be needed such as blood sampling and surgery after the radionuclide therapy administration.
Waste and body fluids coming from the hospitalisation rooms, need to be captured and stored for longer times.
The role of the technologist in those manipulations is to support the physician in informing the patients, take care of the patient needs and pay attention to a good waste management. Some specific education is crucial to keep the Nuclear Medicine Technologist alert regarding unusual situations or potential incidents and to react with attention to personal radiation protection or that for the patient and the environment.

Key Words
Radionuclide Therapy, Waste, Patient care, Informed consent