



# Regulatory framework and inspections in France

## Related to nuclear medicine

HERCA MedInspector 2018  
Stockholm, 6-8 November 2018

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# Transposition of the BSS Regulatory framework

**3 implementing decrees of June, the 4<sup>th</sup>, transposing BSSD (published on 5 June 2018)**

- Modify regulatory parts of the Labour, Public Health, Environment and Defence Codes (various ministries)
  - For nuclear medicine : Labour and Public health codes.



# Transposition of the BSS Regulatory framework

## Major Changes: **Public and Patient Protection**

→ **BSSD transposition and creation of additional tools for reinforcing the effectiveness of the oversight of nuclear activities**

– **Reinforcement** of the use of the **justification and optimisation principles** (introduction of “dose constraint” and “reference level” notions).

→ *Recommendations on dose constraint for carers and comforters for patient after iodine-131 therapy / no constraint in other cases*

→ *New diagnosis reference levels: total activity / activity per kg / PET-CT levels (CTDI [mGy] – DLP [mGy.cm])*

– Creation of an **intermediate administrative system “Registration”** for small-scale nuclear activities for introducing the graded approach.

→ *biological analysis using radionuclides*

– **Extension of the checks** carried out by the external organisations approved by ASN (collective protection of workers, maintenance and quality control of medical devices, doses to patients during medical diagnosis examination).

– The regulatory system concerning the **radiation protection of patients** is updated (medical procedures justification, health professionals training and quality assurance).

# Inspection focuses in nuclear medicine

- *Occupational radiation protection*
- *Patient radiation protection (including justification, optimisation, quality management)*
- *Environment protection (sources, solid and liquid wastes)*
  
- Main inspection areas:
  - staffing levels, qualifications and training
  - radioactive source management
  - radiation protection program:
    - duties of the radiation protection officer
    - risk assessment
    - occupational exposure monitoring for the different categories of workers
  - medical physics program:
    - QA and QC
    - justification and optimisation
  - Procedures for radioactive waste management



# Inspections in nuclear medicine – Skills of inspectors

Inspectors: ~ 300 inspectors for radiation protection and nuclear safety

- engineers (+++), health professionals (~ 10), pharmacists (12) or physicians (6) or health sciences engineers (~ 5) of Ministry of Health

Training:

- General training in radiation protection (occupational, patient, environment...): 3 – 4 weeks
- Specific training on medical activities: 1 week and 1 week in a hospital
- Others (events...)

Each inspector conducts at least 14 inspections a year (as a leader), in medical or industry

1 inspection= 2 inspectors, or more :

- 2 from regional department of ASN
- or 1 inspector from department and 1 from direction
- ± 1 expert or 1 inspector not yet experienced



# Inspection method and frequency - 1

➤ *To verify the compliance of licensees with legislation and conditions specified in authorization*

- National level defines **guidance, priorities** and **frequencies of inspections**
- **Inspection tools** are developed by ASN national level (inspection guidance, technical documents) and by local offices (inspection check-lists)
- At least 2 weeks before the inspection day: a formal ASN **letter** is sent to the licensee **to announce the inspection**.
- The inspection is conducted by **two inspectors**:
  - **opening meeting** with the hospital management
  - **interviews** with the management and relevant staff
  - **checking** of procedures and registration documents
  - **visual inspection** of the nuclear medicine department and the equipments
  - **exit meeting**: with the licensee; summary of the findings, details about the requested corrective actions.

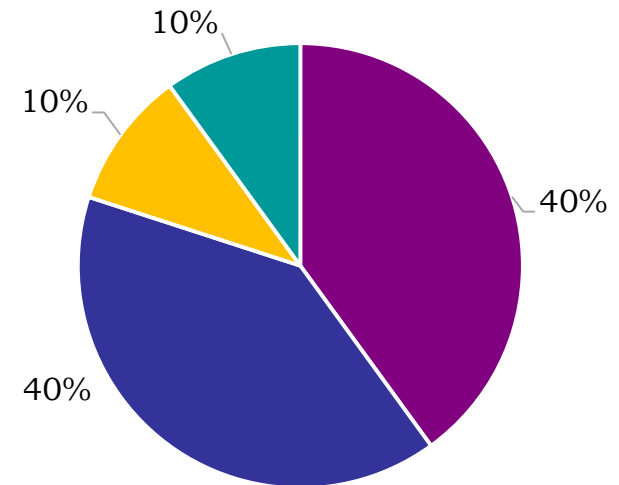


## Inspection method and frequency - 2

- Inspection outputs: [inspection follow-up letter](https://www.asn.fr/Controler/Actualites-du-controler/Lettres-de-suite-d-inspection-dans-le-domaine-medical) sent to the head of the facility and to the employer within the 3 weeks after the inspection and published on ASN website (<https://www.asn.fr/Controler/Actualites-du-controler/Lettres-de-suite-d-inspection-dans-le-domaine-medical>)
- The licensee's **answer** is expected **within two months**
- **Follow-up** of the corrective actions by the leader inspector.
- In case of significant non-compliance, ASN can use its enforcement powers (authorisation suspension...).

## 236 nuclear medicine units:

- 40% in public hospitals
- 40% private centers
- 10% cancer centers
- 10% others (Army...)



## 2017:

- 158 shielded rooms in 46 NM units
- 6400 patients with iodine-131 in shielded room
- 6600 patients treated without hospitalisation (131-I, 153-Sm...)



## Frequency of inspections

Since 2013, inspections frequencies defined according to a graded approach:

- **Every 5 years** for NM department performing only diagnostic procedures;
- **Every 3 years** for units having therapeutic activities (including or not iodine therapy in shielded rooms)

**In 2019** → 4 years for units performing diagnostic procedures and out-patient iodine therapy (*~ 70 inspections*)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Nb of inspections	86	67	63	53	67	62	80

# Scope of Inspection in nuclear medicine – 1

*Since 2018 : systematic items of control (in French “PIC”):*

➤ *To adapt the control to the activities associated radiation risk*

**1. To check a limited number of common core items: 17 standard questions/grid of answers/national indicator**

*=>To get a national overview of the radiation protection fundamentals in NM dpts*

**2. To allow deeper investigations on site-specific relevant items, identified by the inspector**

*=> To better implement a graded approach*

**3. To get national statistics**

## 17 items

- 6 → occupational exposure
- 3 → external technical controls / verifications and follow-up
- 2 → patients radioprotection (medical physic, information of patient after therapy)
- 1 → quality control
- 1 → significant events (procedures...)
- 4 → waste

## Scope of Inspection in nuclear medicine - 2

***Since 2018 : mandatory items of control:  
2 items on patient radiation protection***

### **1- Medical physics program** describing

- Identify the medical physics expert position: employee of the care center or a service provider?
- Quantify the time of the medical physics expert dedicated for the NM department, according to the current practices in the NM unit (therapy or not, nb of cameras...)
- Quality controls procedures
- Collect and analysis of doses and activities delivered to the patients and comparison to the national diagnostic reference levels (DRL) defined by ministerial order
- Follow-up of these analysis (optimization of parameters of CT-Scan, of radiopharmaceuticals...)

## Scope of Inspection in nuclear medicine - 3

***Since 2018 : mandatory items of control:  
2 items on patient radiation protection***

### **2 – (written) Information to the patient after therapy or diagnostic procedure**

- ❖ Order of Ministry of health (21 janvier 2004)
  - For all NM procedures: information about ionizing radiations risks and information to limit relatives exposure
  - Written information before therapeutic procedure (activity, radiopharmaceutical; number of days with limited contacts, drink...)
- ❖ Recommendations of the French society of nuclear medicine (SFMN)
  - Restrictions on contacts and travels + hygiene measures + drink...

***→ What information is given to patient to limit exposure for people in contact with patient released from the NM unit (hygiene, limited contacts, with children and pregnant women...)***



# Scope of Inspection in nuclear medicine - 4

*Since 2018 : mandatory items of control:*

*1 items on quality control*

External quality control :

→ 2 last annual reports and follow-up of non-compliance

**No specific systematic item of control on justification and optimisation  
but questions (during inspection) on:**

## **Justification**

- Describe how a medical referral for a NM procedure can be rejected or modified by NM physician
- Description of the validation of the medical order by a nuclear medicine physician
- Description of the software used by the radiopharmacist
- ...

## **Optimization**

- Description of the parameters used in the SPECT-CT, how the injected activity can be lowered...
- ...

Before 2018: ~ 40 items *(no graded approach)*

## Inspections in 182 NM units between 2015 to 2017

Few items for protection of patient

- Comparison and analysis of the local diagnostic reference levels to the national DRL : **OK in 87%**
- External quality control **OK in 95%**
- Professionals trained to the patients radiation protection: **OK in 76%**

➔ *Results for 2018 with mandatory items of control?*



# Inspections in nuclear medicine – Coming soon...

Evaluation of the new method of inspection with mandatory items of control (for all medical activities)

- Duration of inspection
- Analysis of these items
- Add other items ?

In 2019,

- In addition of MIC, a **thematic form on notified events** in NM  
*(since the NM department registration system to the ASN notification, and the lessons learned from past events)*



**Thanks for your attention**

