

Justification: Non-medical imaging

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Justification of new technologies



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"non-medical imaging exposure" means any deliberate exposure of humans for imaging purposes where the primary intention of the exposure is not to bring a health benefit to the individual being exposed

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Euratom/2013/59 – article 22

- Identification
- Justification
 - All types before generally accepted
 - Each particular application of a generally accepted type
 - All individual exposure using medical equipment
- Practice subject to authorisation



Article 22

Practices involving the deliberate exposure of humans for non-medical imaging purposes

1. Member States shall ensure the identification of practices involving non-medical imaging exposure, in particular taking into account the practices included in Annex V.

2. Member States shall ensure that special attention is given to the justification of practices involving non-medical imaging exposure, in particular:

 (a) all types of practices involving non-medical imaging exposure shall be justified before being generally accepted;

 (b) each particular application of a generally accepted type of practice shall be justified;

(c) all individual non-medical imaging exposure procedures using medical radiological equipment shall be justified in advance, taking into account the specific objectives of the procedure and the characteristics of the individual involved;

 (d) the general and particular justification of practices involving non-medical imaging exposure, as specified in (a) and (b), may be subject to review;

(e) circumstances warranting non-medical imaging exposures, without individual justification of each exposure, shall be subject to regular review.

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ANNEX V

Indicative list of practices involving non-medical imaging exposure as referred to in Article 22

Practices using medical radiological equipment:

- 1. Radiological health assessment for employment purposes;
- 2. Radiological health assessment for immigration purposes;
- 3. Radiological health assessment for insurance purposes;
- 4. Radiological evaluation of the physical development of children and adolescents with a view to a career in sports, dancing, etc.;
- 5. Radiological age assessment;
- 6. Use of ionising radiation for the identification of concealed objects within the human body.
- Practices not using medical radiological equipment:
- 1. Use of ionising radiation for detection of concealed objects on or attached to the human body;
- 2. Use of ionising radiation for detection of concealed humans as part of cargo screening;
- 3. Practices involving the use of ionising radiation for legal or security purposes.

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How should member states comply with article 22?

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