

IAEA programs for medical imaging physics in the member states

Peter Knoll

**Dosimetry and Medical Radiation Physics Section
International Atomic Energy Agency**

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)



world's central intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical co-operation in the nuclear field.

IAEA's Organizational Structure

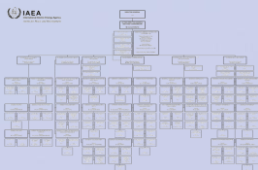
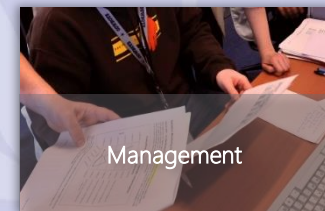
- Director General
- Director General's Office for Coordination
- Secretariat of the Policy-Making Organs
- Offices of Legal Affairs; Public Information and Communication; Internal Oversight Services, and
- 6 Department

Part of the United Nations, an independent organization

2,500+ staff

175 Member States

HO in Vienna
Offices in Toronto, Tokyo, New York, Geneva
Laboratories in Seibersdorf and Monaco





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Dept. of Nuclear Sciences and Applications

Human Health Division

**Nuclear Medicine
and Diagnostic Imaging**

**Applied Radiation Biology
and Radiotherapy**

**Dosimetry and Medical
Radiation Physics (DMRP)**

**Nutritional and Health-Related
Environmental Studies**







IAEA HUMAN HEALTH SERIES

No. 25

Roles and Responsibilities,
and Education and Training
Requirements for Clinically
Qualified Medical Physicists

This publication addresses the shortfall of well trained and clinically qualified medical physicists working in radiation medicine.

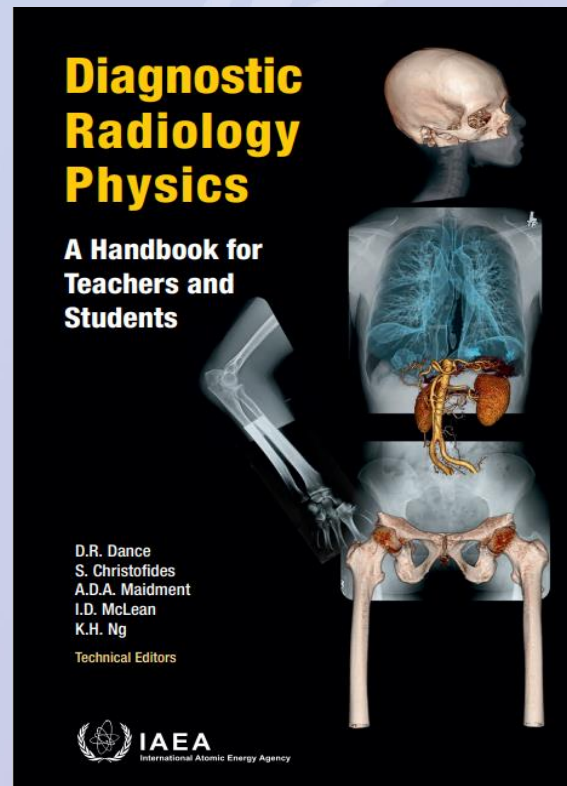
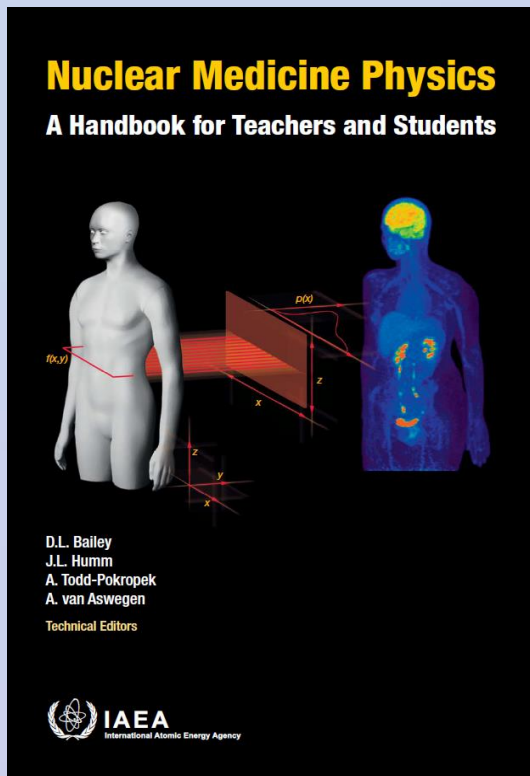
The roles, responsibilities and clinical training requirements of medical physicists have not always been well defined or well understood by health care professionals, health authorities and regulatory agencies.

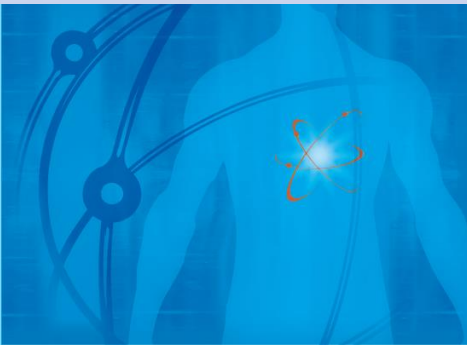
To fill this gap, this publication provides recommendations for the academic education and clinical training of clinically qualified medical physicists, including recommendations for their accreditation, certification and registration, along with continuous professional development. The goal is to establish criteria that support the harmonization of education and clinical training worldwide.



- Installation design (workflow)
- Procurement of the equipment
- Acceptance test of equipment.
- Ensuring radiation safety for patients, staff, and the public.
- Calibration and verification of instruments.
- Technical supervision of equipment.
- Clinical computing and networking.
- Research and development initiatives.
- Providing education and training.
- Quality management and QC procedures
- Collaboration with other professionals
- Optimization of physical aspects of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures

Advancing Medical Physics Education: IAEA's Guideline Development Initiative





Medical Physics Staffing Needs
in Diagnostic Imaging and
Radionuclide Therapy:
An Activity Based Approach

Recommended Medical Physicist Staffing Levels for Medical Imaging based on Roles and Responsibilities.

D. McLean (Australia)

S. Holm (Denmark)

M. Brambilla (Italy)

M.C. Martin (USA)

H. Delis and GL Poli (IAEA)

Assessing the Demand for Medical Physics Services in Imaging

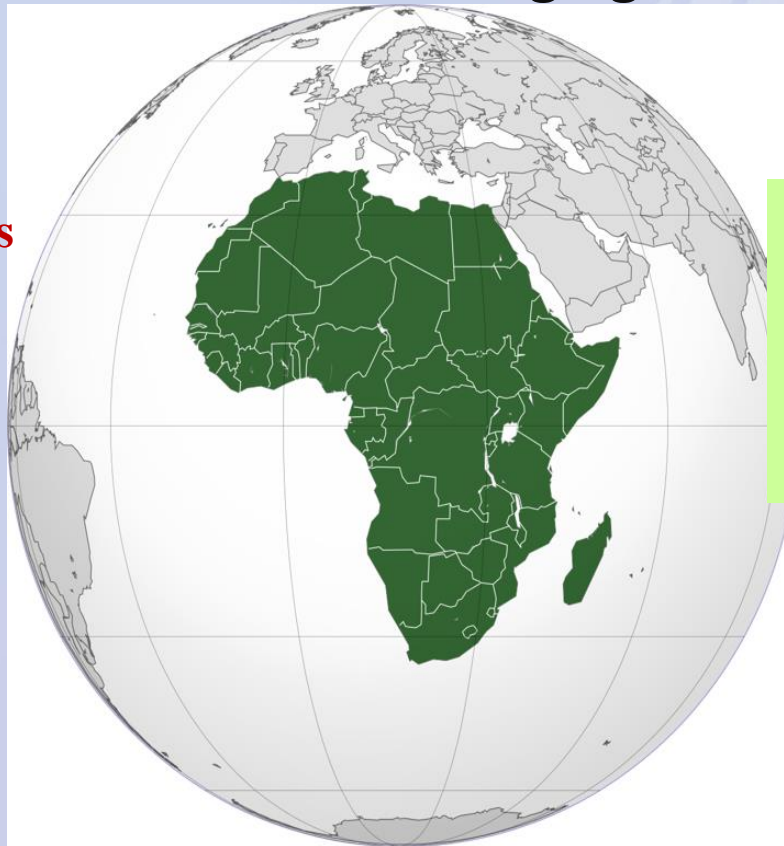
82 institutions

21 countries

97 Diagnostic Radiology Depts

40 Nuclear Medicine Depts

75 Interventional Radiology



- **1.414.752 planar X-rays**
- **604.597 CTs**
- **70.366 IR, ICs**
- **268.240 NM**
- **19.481 non-imaging**
- **9351 radionuclide therapy**

Current Appointments of Imaging Medical Physicists Fall Short by a Factor of 20



Medical physics services in radiology and nuclear medicine in Africa: challenges and opportunities identified through workforce and infrastructure surveys

Christoph Trauernicht¹ · Francis Hasford² · Nadia Khelassi-Toutaoui³ · Imen Bentouhami⁴ · Peter Knoll⁴ · Virginia Tsapaki⁴

Received: 4 March 2022 / Accepted: 24 March 2022
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Abstract

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) developed a staffing model to estimate the number of clinically qualified medical physicists (CQMP) that are required in an imaging facility, including diagnostic radiology and nuclear medicine. For the first time this staffing model was applied on a large scale across Africa. Within the framework of the IAEA African Regional Agreement (AFRA) Technical Cooperation (TC) project RAF6/053 entitled “Enhancing Capacity Building of Medical Physics to Improve Safety and Effectiveness of Medical Imaging (AFRA)”, a survey based on the IAEA staffing model was used to investigate the current CQMP workforce needs in imaging and radionuclide therapy in Africa in order to establish a baseline, identify gaps and suggest steps for improvement. The survey was open for five months, after which data verification was performed. 82 responses were received from 21 countries, including data from 97 diagnostic radiology and 40 nuclear medicine departments, as well as 75 interventional radiology departments and/or catheterization laboratories. Only 26.8% of centres employed an adequate number of CQMPs. The staffing model indicated that 134.3 CQMPs were required for these centres, but only 63 are currently employed in medical imaging and/or nuclear medicine at these centres. At least 11 countries do not have a single institution with an adequate number of CQMPs. Data analysis indicated that the number of radiology and nuclear medicine CQMPs is largely inadequate, at least by a factor of 2.0 in almost all countries in the region.

Keywords Medical physics · Nuclear medicine · Radiology · Imaging · Workforce

1 Strengths and limitations of the study

- The study applied a well-established imaging medical physics staffing model on a large scale across Africa.
- This is the first study to broadly investigate the staffing model across a whole region.

- The severe shortage of medical physicists in Africa was partially quantified.
- Results of the study will be biased towards centres that actually employ medical physicists, as these were the main respondents of the staffing survey.

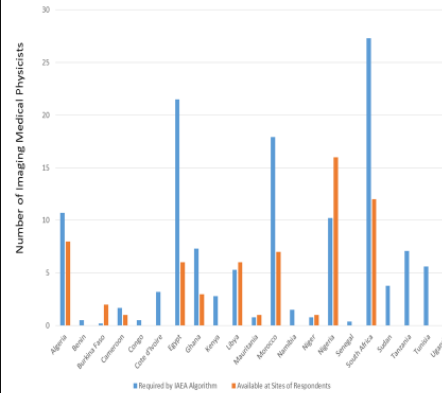
2 Introduction

Medical imaging is technologically advanced, and the wide availability of services has resulted in a significant increase in applications and in global utilization [1, 2]. Medical physics deals with the application of physics principles to medicine and plays an important role in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of disease [3]. According to the International Labour Organisation, medical physicists are considered an integral part of the health workforce, with one of the listed tasks being “ensuring the

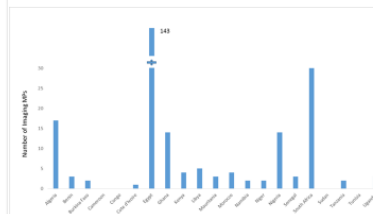
✉ Christoph Trauernicht
cjt@sam.ac.za

¹ Division of Medical Physics, Tygerberg Hospital and Stellenbosch University, Cape Town, South Africa
² Medical Physics Department, School of Nuclear and Allied Sciences, University of Ghana, Accra, Ghana
³ Medical Physics Department, Nuclear Research Centre of Algiers, Algiers, Algeria
⁴ International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria

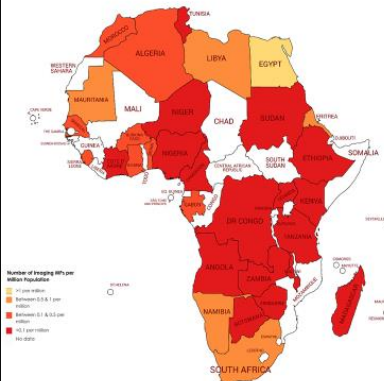
Imaging Medical Physicists needs at Surveyed Centres



Total number of imaging MPs (FAMPO data)



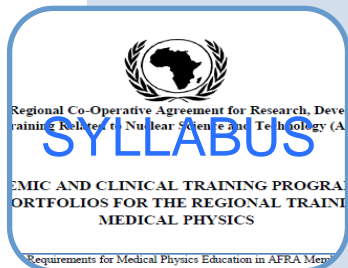
N Imaging Medical Physicists/million Population.



Only 6 Countries have legislative recognition of MPs



Harmonized Clinical training program in imaging in Africa



Radiology program

Nuclear Medicine Program

Medical physicists clinical training in imaging in 2021

(more countries to be involved in the near future)



19 long term groups fellowship for clinical training on quality assurance, dosimetry, safety, quality management systems, etc

Human resources



Radiologists ranges

- More than 100
- Between 50 and 100 (inc)
- Between 25 and 50 (inc)
- Between 10 and 25 (inc)
- Between 0 and 10 (inc)
- Data not available



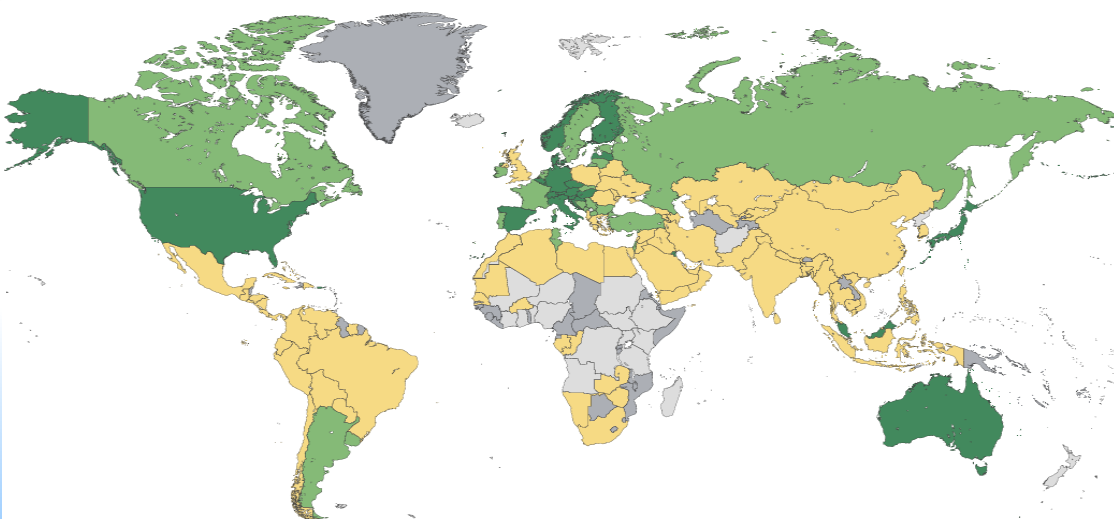
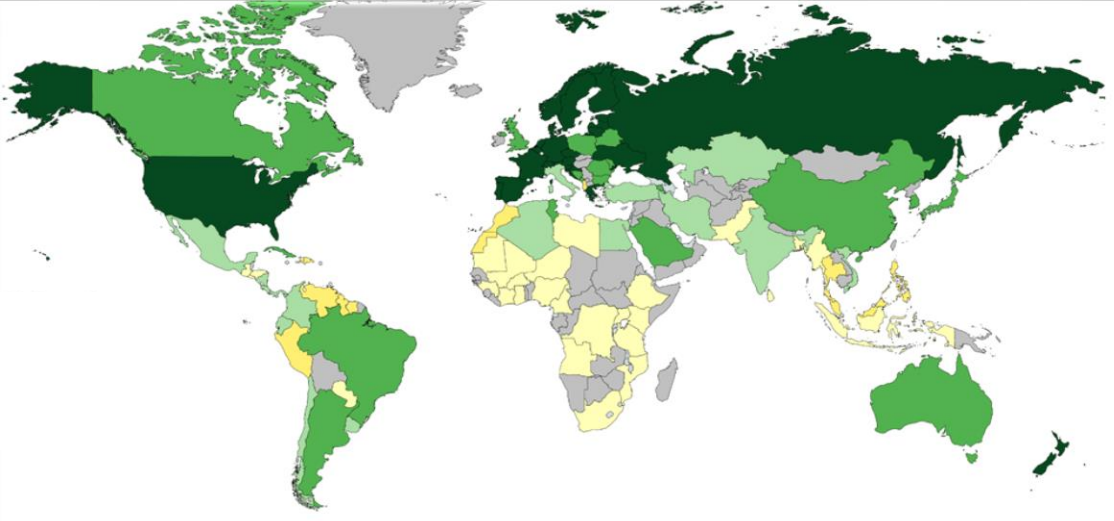
iMAGiNE

IAEA Medical Imaging and Nuclear Medicine Global Resources Database



NM Physicians ranges

- More than 10
- Between 5.1 and 10 (inc)
- Between 0.1 and 5 (inc)
- No NM Physicians
- Data not available



Rays of Hope aims to improve cancer outcomes by providing comprehensive access to *radiation medicine* where it is needed.



IAEA

Rays of Hope

Cancer care for all



What is an Anchor centre?

A regional leader who contributes to best practices in radiation medicine while enhancing professional development

Integrated cancer services

Employment of various technologies from diagnosis to treatment

Research projects

A proven record of research, including participation in coordinated research projects

Fellows

Training of fellows in conjunction with the IAEA

Training & education programmes

Provision of Master and/or Doctorate prog, related to radiation medicine
In cooperation with nationally recognized universities

Experts

Provision of experts for IAEA training courses and missions

Introduction of IAEA's Initial Five Anchor Centres at the 67th General Conference

- the University Hospital Centre of Bab El-Oued and Pierre and Marie Curie Cancer Centre (Algeria)
- King Hussein Cancer Center (Jordan)
- Institut National d'Oncologie (Morocco)
- Atomic Energy Cancer Hospital, Nuclear Medicine, Oncology and Radiotherapy Institute, Islamabad (Pakistan)
- and Ege University Faculty of Medicine (Türkiye).



Anchor Centres (as of Jan 2024)



University Hospital
Centre of Bab El-Qued
and
Pierre and Marie Curie
Cancer Centre
(Algeria)

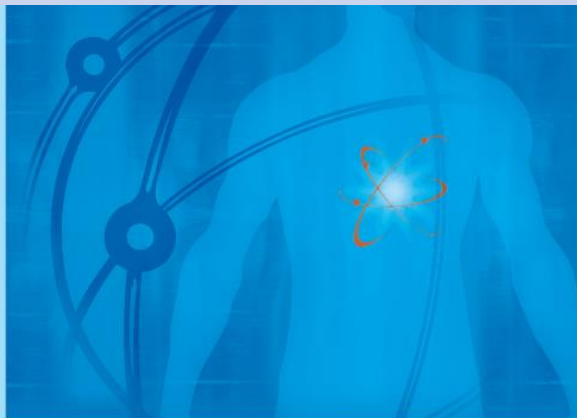
Institut National
d'Oncologie
(Morocco)

King Hussein
Cancer Centre
(Jordan)

Ege University
Faculty of Medicine
(Turkiye)

Atomic Energy Cancer Hospital,
Nuclear Medicine, Oncology and
Radiotherapy Institute, Islamabad
(Pakistan)

Anchor Centre applications: 20
Approved centres: 8
Anchor Centres: 5



Quantitative Nuclear
Medicine Imaging:
Concepts, Requirements
and Methods

- Published in February 2014
- Addressed to Medical Physicists working in a clinical environment in establishing proper procedures for quantification of nuclear medicine images and for internal dosimetry

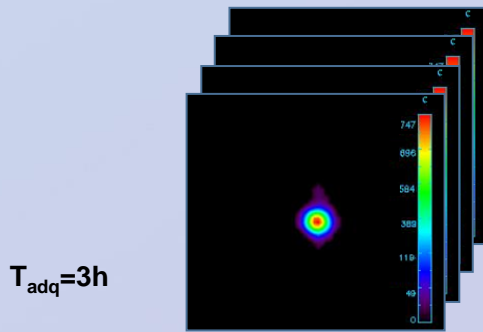
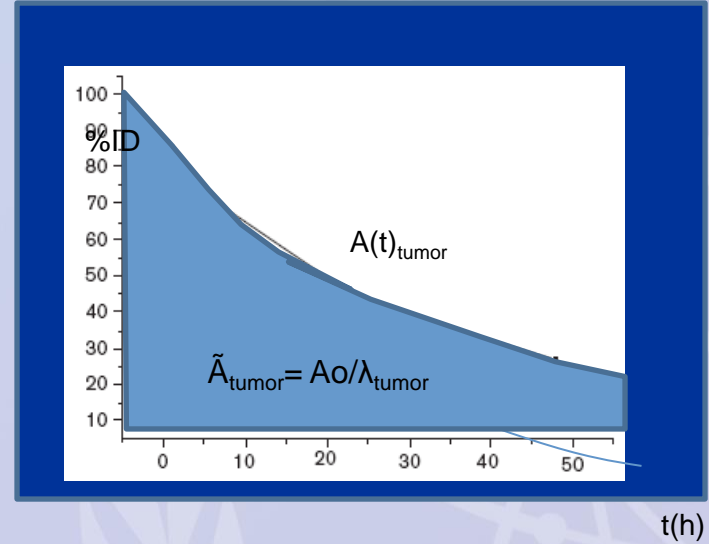
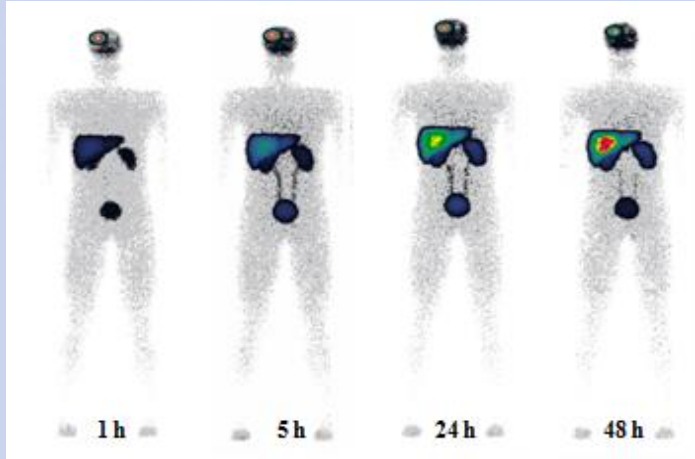
Irene Buvat (France)

Eric C Frey (USA)

Alan J Green (UK)

Michael Ljungberg (Sweden)

S. Palm, GL Poli (IAEA)



$$\frac{\tilde{A}_{\text{tumor}}}{C_{\text{T tumor}}} = \frac{\tilde{A}_{x,y,z}}{C_{x,y,z}}$$

$$\tilde{A}_{x,y,z} = \frac{\tilde{A}_{\text{tumor}}}{C_{\text{T tumor}}} * C_{x,y,z}$$

Tomographic Slices

CRP E23005 "Radiopharmaceutical Therapy (RPT): Dosimetry-Driven Treatment Planning and Global Research Collaboration"

Dosimetry-Driven Approach: Emphasizes patient-specific pharmacokinetics, tumour, and organ radioactivity localization via imaging. Considers differences in absorbed dose estimates, accounting for individual patient factors and radionuclide properties.

Impact:

Develop capabilities in state-of-the-art dosimetry research in RPT, impacting clinical services and research potential in member states.

Research Article | Clinical Investigation

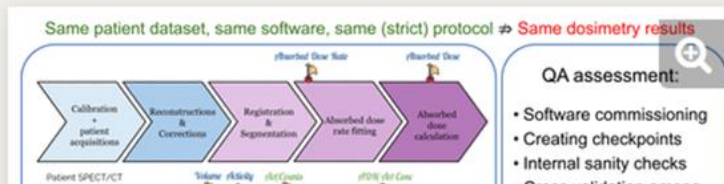
Quality Assurance Considerations in Radiopharmaceutical Therapy Dosimetry Using PLANETDose: An International Atomic Energy Agency Study

Gunjan Kayal, Nathaly Barbosa, Carlos Calderón Marín, Ludovic Ferrer, José-Alejandro Fragoso-Negrín, Darko Grosev, Santosh Kumar Gupta, Nur Rahmah Hidayati, Tumelo C.G. Moalosi, Gian Luca Poli, Parul Thakral, Virginia Tsapaki, Sébastien Vauclin, Alex Vergara-Gil, Peter Knoll, Robert F. Hobbs and Manuel Bardiès

Journal of Nuclear Medicine October 2023, [jnumed.122.265340](#); DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2967/jnumed.122.265340>

[Article](#)[Figures & Data](#)[Supplemental](#)[Info & Metrics](#)[PDF](#)

Visual Abstract



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Outcome of E2.30.05

Joint IAAE-AAPM seminar "New IAEA Programs and Projects On Radiopharmaceutical Therapy" at the AAPM Meeting 2022

Gunjan Kayal, Maxime Chauvin, Alex Vergara-Gil, Naomi Clayton, Ludovic Ferrer, Tumelo Moalosi, Peter Knoll, Lara Struelens, Manuel Bardiès “Generation of clinical ^{177}Lu SPECT/CT images based on Monte Carlo simulation with GATE” Physica Medica, Volume 85, 2021, Pages 24-31

Poster presentation: I131 quantification and accuracy and precision using imaging and non-imaging techniques. XXXV Congresso brasileiro de medicina nuclear, Alasbimn

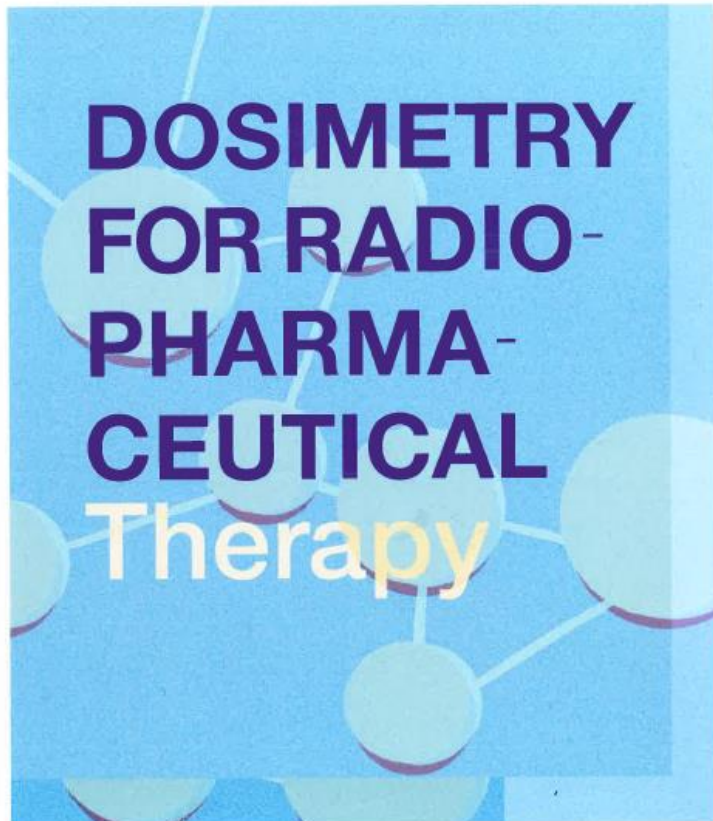
Indonesia marked a significant milestone by performing its first Lu-177 therapies, indicating a notable advancement in the field of Radiopharmaceutical Therapy (RPT) within the country.

Consultancy Meeting to Develop a CRP for an Evaluation on the Minimal Standard of Requirements of Medical Physicists Working on Radiopharmaceutical Therapies (RPT)

External Participants

Leonel Torres (Cuba), M. Bardies (France), K. Chuamsaamarkekee (Thailand), Y. Dewaraja (USA), R. Hobbs (USA)



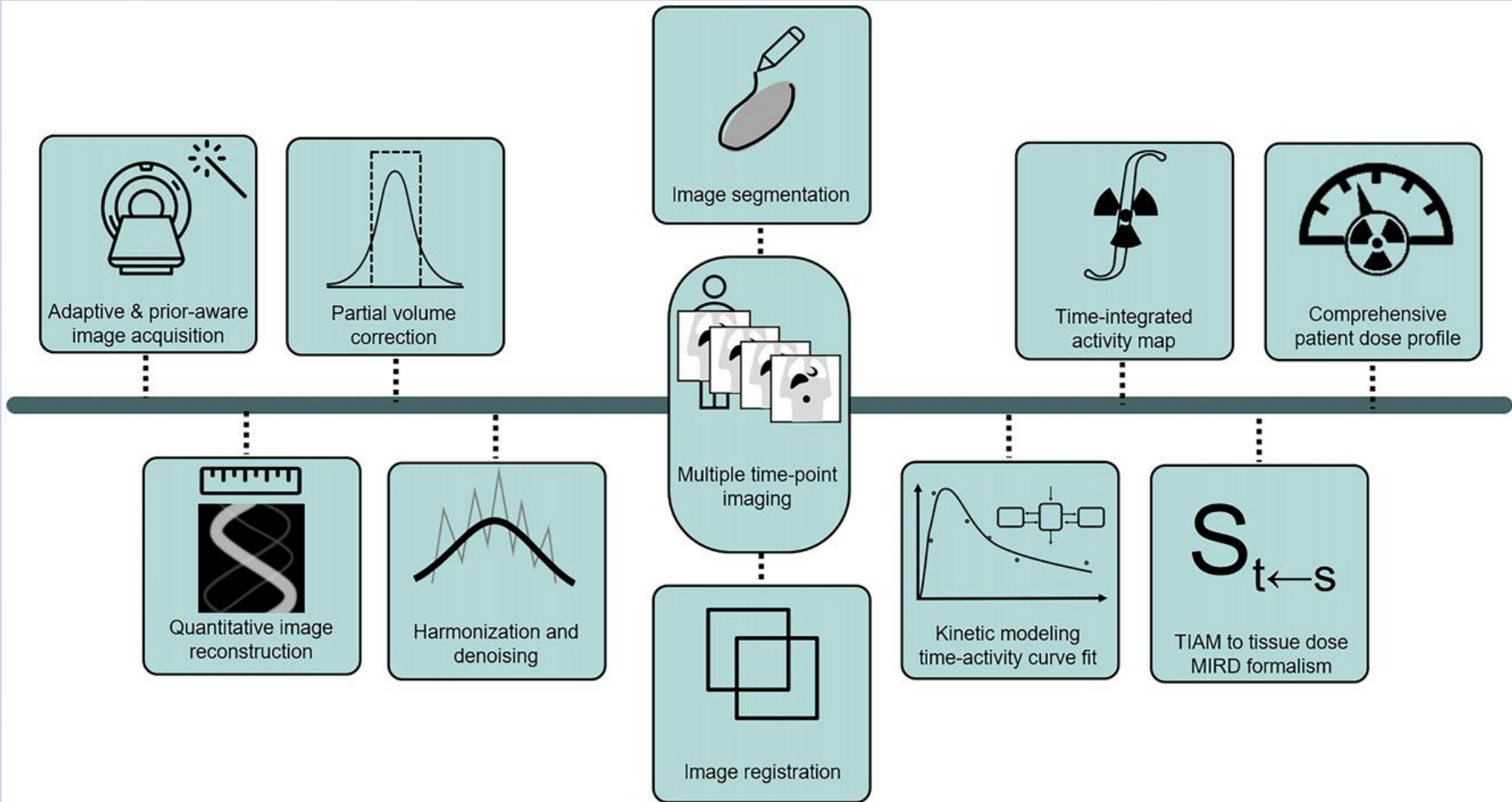


CONTRIBUTORS TO DRAFTING AND REVIEW

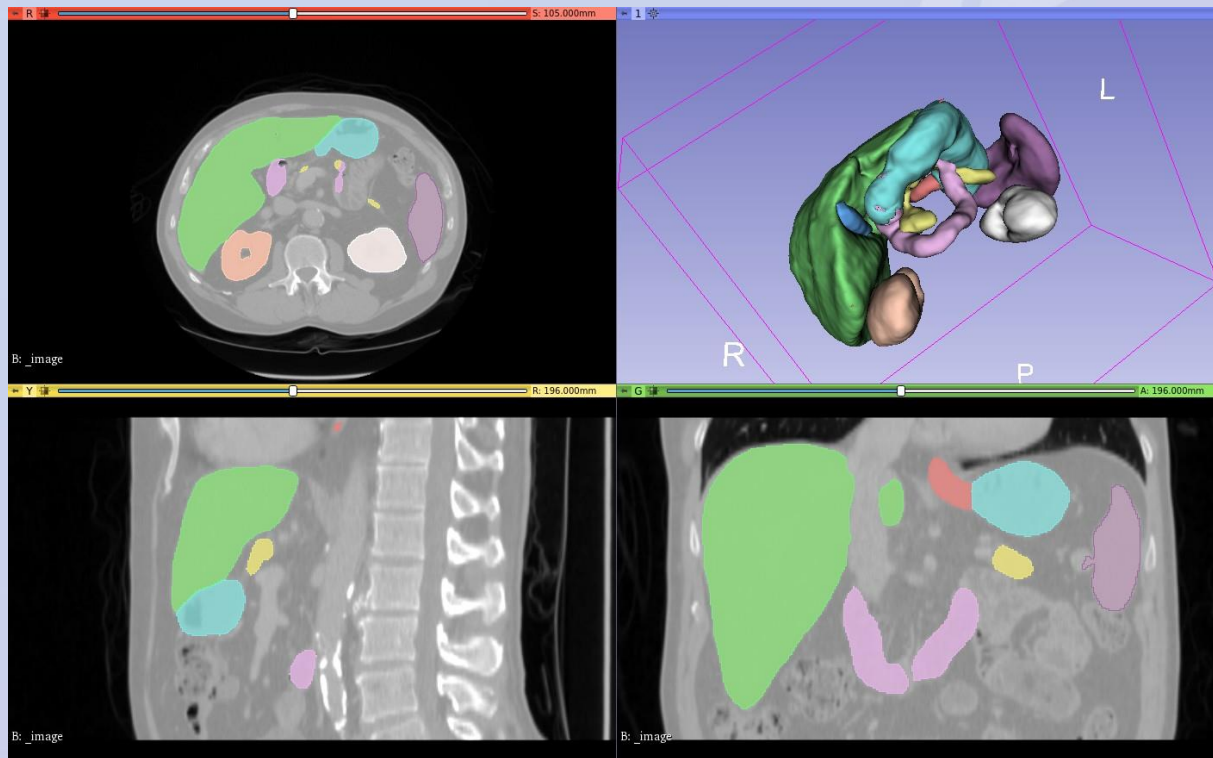
M. Bardiès	Institute of Health and Medical Research, France
A. Celler	University of British Columbia, Canada
M. Cox	National Physical Laboratory, United Kingdom
Y. Dewaraja	University of Michigan, United States of America
J. Gear	Royal Marsden Hospital and Institute of Cancer Research, United Kingdom
H. Hänscheid	Würzburg University, Germany
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M. Konijnenberg	Erasmus University Medical Center, The Netherlands
M. Lassmann	Würzburg University, Germany
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E. Mora Ramirez	Institute of Health and Medical Research, France
G.L. Poli	International Atomic Energy Agency
G. Sgouros	Johns Hopkins University, United States of America
K. Sjögren-Gleisner	Lund University, Sweden
V. Smyth	National Physical Laboratory, United Kingdom
A. Vergara Gil	Institute of Health and Medical Research, France
F.A. Verburg	Würzburg University, Germany
B. Zimmerman	National Institute of Standards and Technology, United States of America



- 1.AI Integration Healthcare
- 2.Advances in Medical Technology
- 3.Impact on Healthcare Delivery**
- 4.Faster development of Clinical Software prototypes**
- 5.Navigating Implementation Obstacles
- 6.Role of Medical Physicists (CQMPs)**
Essential in safe AI implementation and need updated training in AI.
- 7.Education and Training Needed**
- 8.IAEA Guidance**



AI-assisted annotation (AIAA) for 3D Slicer



IAEA Transthyretin Amyloid Cardiomyopathy Study – The I-TAC study

CRP, Start 2021, duration: 4 years , NMDI Diana Paez, Anita Brink

Participating countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Croatia, Cuba, Greece, India, Italy, Latvia, Malaysia, Mexico, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, United States of America, Uruguay

Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction (HFpEF): Major health issue, commonly undiagnosed.

Transthyretin Amyloid Cardiomyopathy (ATTR-CMP): Affects 13-18% of adults >65 with HFpEF, median survival 25-41 months.

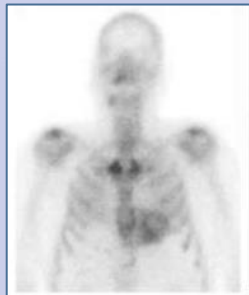
Challenge: Underdiagnosis of ATTR-CMP limits treatment effectiveness.

Underdiagnosis Factors: Lack of knowledge about amyloidosis, Lack of expertise in Tc-99m-PYP imaging.

Solution: Tc-99m-PYP SPECT test—non-invasive, accurate diagnosis, avoids biopsy.



Perugini 1



Perugini 2

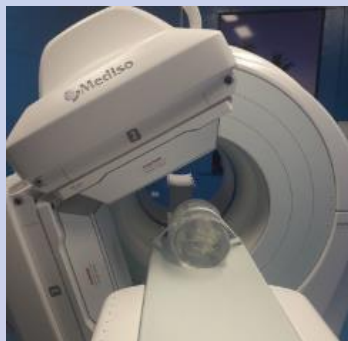


Perugini 3

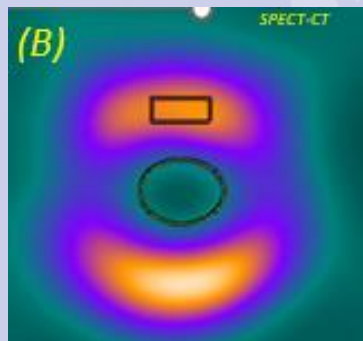
IAEA Transthyretin Amyloid Cardiomyopathy Study – The I-TAC study

IMPLEMENTING QUANTITATIVE EVALUATION OF ATTR-CMP
USING ABSOLUTE METRICS FROM Tc-99m-PYP STUDIES.

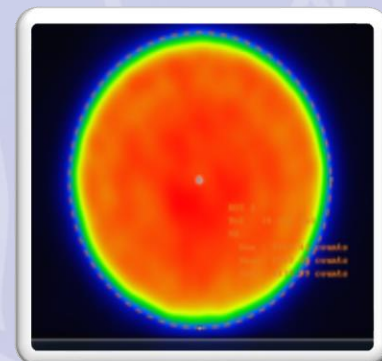
Data Collection:



Data Processing:



Result Analysis:



Joint ICTP-IAEA Workshop on Dosimetry in Radionuclide Therapy and Diagnostic Nuclear Medicine



20 September - 1 October 2021
An ICTP - IAEA Virtual Meeting
Trieste, Italy

Further information:
<http://indico.ictp.it/event/9993/>
sm557@ictp.it

In recent years, there has been an increase of therapeutic applications using radiopharmaceuticals. This workshop, which is intended for clinically qualified medical physicists with experience in radionuclide therapy, will provide the participants with a comprehensive review of the developments in the field of nuclear medicine image quantification and practical internal dosimetry.

Description:

The purpose of this workshop is to contribute to the knowledge of clinically qualified medical physicists in nuclear medicine by providing theoretical and practical tools for internal dosimetry. Molecular radiotherapy has demonstrated unique therapeutic advantages in the treatment of an increasing number of cancer types. Such treatments can deliver high absorbed doses to specific targets (tumour lesions) and healthy organs (organs at risk) and, thus, require a patient specific dose assessment. These calculations would help to optimize the amount of radioactivity to be administered and to reduce the risk of under- or over-dosing patients. Advances observed when using empirical approaches to activity determination. As part of the selection, candidates will be requested to undertake a written test.

The workshop is under the umbrella of ICTP and IAEA and is expected to strengthen the knowledge of clinically qualified medical physicists working in nuclear medicine. The expected audience are clinically qualified medical physicists working in a hospital with at least 5 years' experience in the field of nuclear medicine medical physics including radionuclide therapy.

The workshop will be conducted in English.

How to apply:

Online application:
<http://indico.ictp.it/event/9993/>

Female scientists are encouraged to apply.

Registration:

There is no registration fee.

Director:

R. KNOLL, IAEA, Austria

Local Organizer:

R. PADOVANI, ICTP, Italy

Lecturers:

M. BARDIES (France)
W. BOLCH (USA)
C. CHIESA (Italy)
M. CREMONESI (Italy)
L. FERRER (France)
G. GLATTING (Germany)
E. HOBBS (USA)
M. LASSEMANN (Germany)
L. STROGARI (Italy)
A. VERGARA-GUI (France)

Deadline:

30 June 2021



Volume Generalisation

$$\bar{D}_{(k-a)} = \frac{E}{m_k} \cdot \Phi_{(k-a)} \cdot E_0 = \Phi_{(k-a)} \cdot E_0$$

$\bar{D}_{(k-a)}$ Mean Absorbed Dose over target volume

ICRP Dose Coefficients - External Exposures

Dose Coefficient - External Exposure
is defined as the dose equivalent to a physical organ for a unit of activity, in the physical quantity Becquerel or its derivative, absorbed.

ICRP Dose Coefficients - External Exposures

Dosimetry is an essential piece of information

ICRP Internal dose coefficient for radiological protection

- V40: monoenergetic dosimetry
- Bone seeking radiopharmaceuticals (including R2223 therapy)
- Peptide receptor radionuclide therapy
- (131) therapy
- Radiation safety for staff and the public in therapeutic nuclear medicine

Example II: A priori knowledge

Two-compartment model

$$M(t) = \frac{A_0 \lambda_1 \lambda_2}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} e^{-\lambda_1 t} - e^{-\lambda_2 t} \right) + A_0 e^{-\lambda_2 t}$$

$R(t)$: fractional ^{131}I uptake in the target tissue at time t

- λ_1 : uptake rate
- λ_2 : renal clearance
- λ_3 : hormone secretion
- λ_{phys} : physical decay

Examples of CPD Activities in MP

Nuclear Medicine Dosimetry

$$D_t = \sum_k \bar{A}_k \times S_k(k-a)$$

- MIRD formalism
- A: Cumulated activity
- Quantitative Imaging
- Time-Activity Curve integration
- S: Absorbed Dose Calculation
- And... global accuracy relies on both terms:
 - Improving \bar{A} requires improving S (and vice-versa)

Phantom Form Factors

Stylized Phantoms
ICRP uses stylized phantoms (ICRP 89) for internal dosimetry calculations.

Real Phantoms
Organs and tissues defined on phantoms of 10 different shapes (age, gender, ethnicity).

Hybrid Phantoms
ICRP uses hybrid phantoms (ICRP 110) for internal dosimetry calculations.

REGISTRATION SOFTWARE

Software	Type	Language	Custom	Platform
OLIND	Code	FORTRAN	Yes	Windows, Linux, Mac
IMRT	Code	C++	Yes	Windows, Linux, Mac
IMRT	Code	C++	Yes	Windows, Linux, Mac
IMRT	Code	C++	Yes	Windows, Linux, Mac
IMRT	Code	C++	Yes	Windows, Linux, Mac

Importance of organ volume in self-irradiation

Standard kidney volumes

Affinity of radionuclides

Bone-seeking radiopharmaceuticals are agents which, when administered systemically, localize to the site of bone metastases.

Radionuclide	Surface	Volume
^{90}Sr	Surface	Volume
^{223}Rn	Surface	Volume
^{225}Ac	Surface	Volume

Kidney dosimetric model?

MIRDose 3.1
MIRD Pamphlet 19 (2003)

MIRD:
- std volume: 214ml
- homogeneous distribution

Dosimetry step 2 INTEGRATION: MULTI-EXponential FIT

Mono-exponential
Bi-exponential

$$\bar{A}_{TB} = \int A_{TB}(t) dt$$

$$\tau_{TB} = \int FIA_{TB}(t) dt$$

MIRD Formalism

Monte Carlo Simulation

ICRP uses Monte Carlo simulation (MC) for internal dosimetry calculations.

Radioactive compounds

- Radionuclide
- Radionuclide / Molecule

S factor calculation

$$\bar{D}_{(k-a)} = \bar{A}_k \cdot S_k(k-a)$$

ICRP 23 (reference man)
Analytic + MC (ALGAM)
MIRD pamphlet 11 Snyder, 1975
Application to radiation safety

Principles in cancer treatment

Treatment of cancer

- Curative: disease free
- Relaxative: symptom free (best)

Free proof of efficacy

- Less cancer
- Higher cell culture
- Stable models
- End stage disease patients

Second step: evidence based clinical trial

- Phase I (Safety, dose-toxicity, maximum tolerated dose)
- Phase II (Dose-toxicity, survival, quality of life)
- Phase III (Comparison to standard treatment, biomarkers)

Basic Spectroscopy

Useful Spectrum
Measured Spectrum

Joint ICTP-IAEA Workshop on Quantitative Imaging and Analysis Methods in Modern Nuclear Medicine

Description:

An advanced workshop for medical physicists working in nuclear medicine departments, diving deep into advanced nuclear medicine imaging, emphasizing quantitative methods, rigorous quality control, and emerging trends.



29 April - 3 May 2024

Trieste, Italy

International Conference on Hybrid Imaging (IPET 2024) 7–11 October 2024, Vienna, Austria

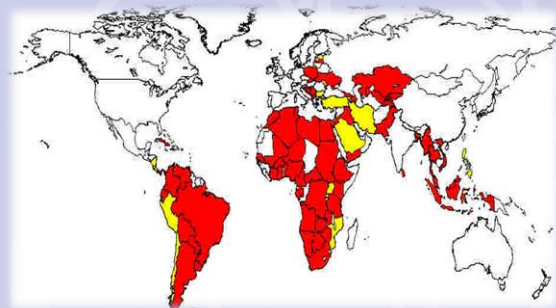


The IPET 2024 conference will provide clinicians and imaging specialists with an international forum to critically examine the pivotal role of multimodality imaging techniques and their streamlined and emerging clinical applications, with special emphasis on SPECT-CT, PET-CT, and PET-MR for cancer management within adult and paediatric populations. As well, it will critically assess current clinical indications of radiopharmaceutical therapies in cancer management, using an evidence-based approach.

Abstract deadline: 11 March 2024

<https://www.iaea.org/events/ipet-2024>

Technical Cooperation Programmes



IAEA's primary mechanism for transferring nuclear technology to the member states:

- Fellowships
- Expert missions
- Training Courses
- Procurement



**Food and
Agriculture
20%**

**Energy
8%**

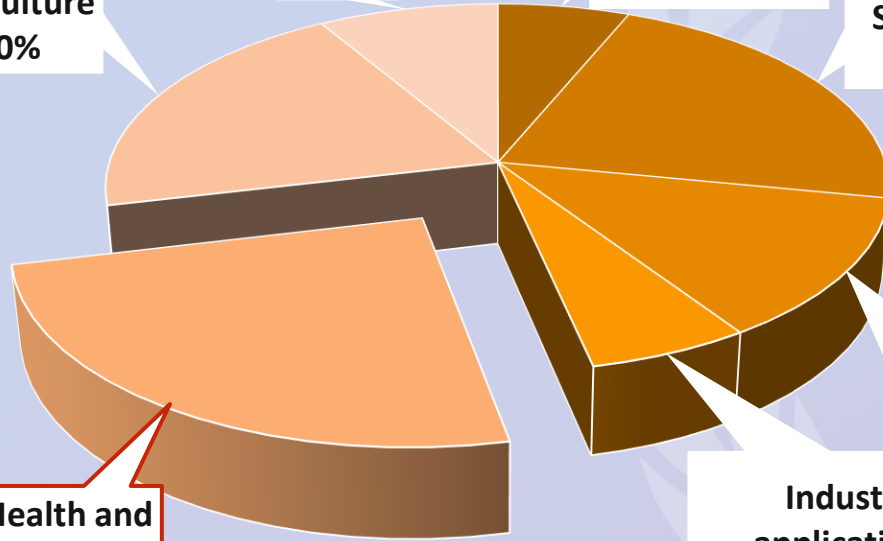
**Water and the
environment
6%**

**Safety and
Security
22%**

**Health and
nutrition
25%**

**Nuclear
knowledge
development
and
implementation**

**Industrial
applications /**



242 143 24 2021

Projects Countries Staff Since

5 31 206

Interregional Regional National

Project Type

(All)

Sections

- (All)
- Division of Human H...
- Dosimetry
- Nuclear Medicine
- Nutrition
- Radiation Oncology

TO Name

(All)

Closure Status

- (All)
- Cancelled
- Closed
- On-hold
- Open
- Pending Closure

TC Project Year

(Multiple values)

Project Number

Country

Regions

(All)

ProjectType

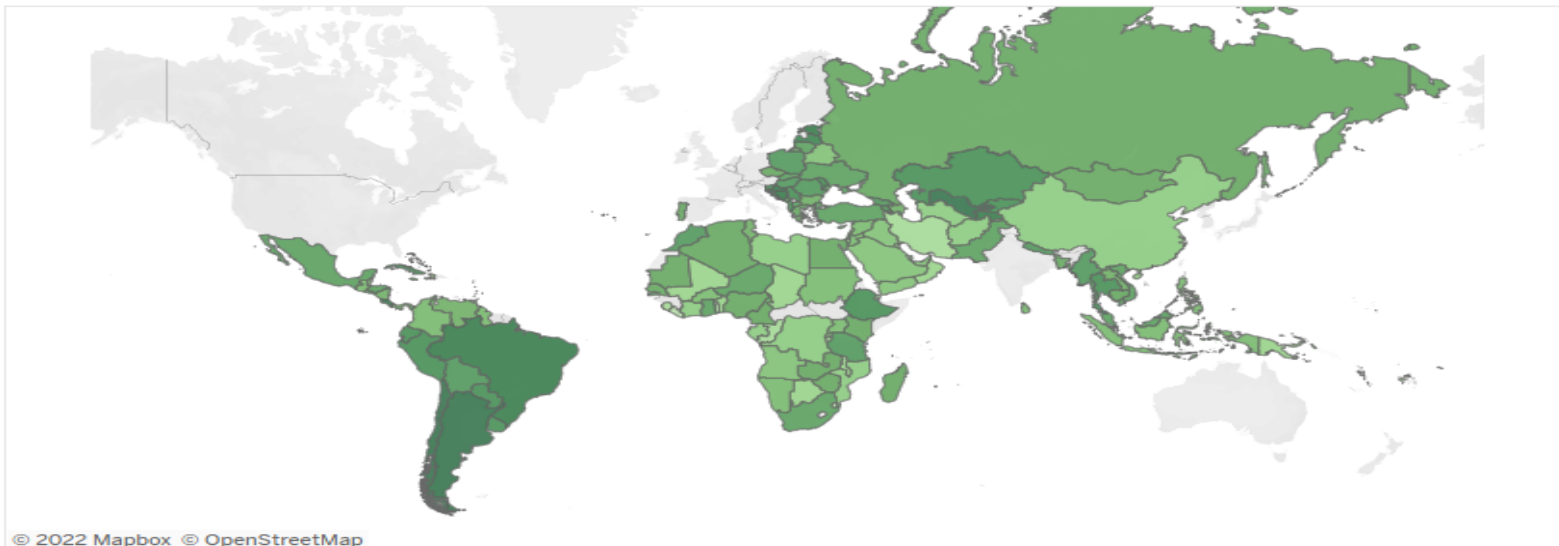
- Interregional
- Regional
- National

CountProjectNumber

1 14

TC Projects

Last Update: 01/02/2022 10:15:22

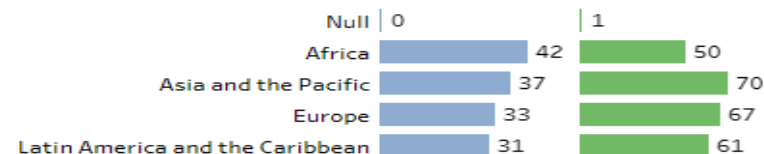


TC projects by section

TO is a part of the project team



TC projects by region



Countries

Projects

SUNRISE

Under the umbrella of Rays of Hope Initiative and Innovation in Low resourced setting

We are aiming to measure the impact of interventions in radiation medicine for cancer patients.

By Establishing a global radiation medicine database for collecting meaningful data from centres and member states in the relevant field of expertise within NAHU to support research in the field.



**Medical Physicists:
Essential Catalysts in
Advancing Data-Driven Healthcare**



Many thanks for your attention!