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**NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GBZ/T 149-2015

Replacing GBZ/T 149-2002

**Requirements of radiological protection training for the medical
radiation workers**

医学放射工作人员放射防护培训规范

(English Translation)

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Foreword

According to the "People's Republic of China Occupational Disease Prevention Law" to develop this standard.

This standard is drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces GB Z/T 149-2002 "Hygienic Training Standards for Medical Radiation Workers".

Compared with GB Z/T 149-2002, the main technical contents are as follows.

- modified the contents of radiation protection training;
- clear the training time requirements;
- to modify the requirements of the training records;
- Supplement and modification of Appendix A and Appendix B.

The drafting of this standard. China Center for Disease Control and Prevention of Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Medicine, Hebei Province, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the requirements for radiological training for medical radiographers.

This standard applies to radiation protection training for medical radiologists.

2 Training object

2.1

Radiation workers engaged in medical applications for ionizing radiation, including medical radiography, interventional radiology, nuclear medicine and radiotherapy Shooting treatment and other work of the staff.

2.2

engaged in medical work with ionizing radiation medical, scientific research, teaching units in the relevant professionals, see (real) students and About management and so on.

3.1 Training purposes

Training of medical radiological staff can achieve the following objectives.

- A) to understand the main elements of radiation protection legislation and standards;
- B) master the basic principles and methods of radiation protection;
- C) master the control of staff and patients, subjects and the public exposure dose of the principles and methods, as well as the proper use of radiation protection facilities and radiological protection products;
- D) Understand the possible abnormal exposure and its emergency measures.

3.2.1 Pre-job training

Medical radiological staff should be trained before the radiation protection knowledge and relevant legal knowledge, and qualified by the examination before they can participate Corresponding work. Training time of not less than 4d.

3.2.2 Training during the post

All kinds of medical radiological staff should be re-trained on a regular basis during the post, two training intervals of not more than 2a, each training time of not less than 2d.

3.2.3 Pre-internship training

Medical students should be trained in the basics of radiation protection before entering a professional practice related to radiological work.

4 Training content

4.1

The content and depth of radiological training and the frequency and timing of training should be commensurate with the responsibilities and responsibilities of radiological

training subjects , GB Z/T 149-2015 Adapt to the nature and conditions of its work. Please refer to Appendix A and Appendix B for the training content outline and training course examples to be selected.

4.2

Radiation protection training in medical radiology staff should emphasize the protection of the subject and the patient, the medical treatment of the legitimacy of judgment and the optimization analysis should be included as an important part of radiological training.

4.3

Radiation protection training for workers exposed to medical non-hermetic radioactive material should include knowledge of internal radiation protection and radioactive waste treatment.

4.4

Quality assurance of X-ray diagnosis, interventional radiology, nuclear medicine and radiotherapy should be included as the corresponding medical radiological staff Radiation protection training content.

4.5

Radiation protection training should be updated in a timely manner.

5 Training methods

5.1

Radiation protection training should be based on the specific circumstances of the training and the nature of their work to take the appropriate way, such as classroom teaching, distance learning, Site practice and personal self-study. Make full use of a variety of audio and video training.

5.2

classroom teaching and distance learning can radically protect the basic knowledge and related laws, regulations, standards, more systematic teach common Content; can also be a topic for the content of the training courses.

5.3

on-site practice to the actual operation of the main focus on training students radiation protection skills.

5.4

Individual study should be responsible for organizing and arranging, selecting appropriate materials and making uniform requirements.

6 Assessment

6.1

Radiation protection basics should be included in the medical assessment of medical staff.

6.2

new medical staff to participate in radiation, should be approved by the local health administrative departments of radiation protection training, After passing the examination can be qualified.

6.3

every two years should be on the hospital medical staff to carry out radiation protection knowledge and skills assessment.

6.4

Each training situation and assessment results should be recorded in the "Radiocommunication Card".

7 Implementation of training

7.1

The main person in charge of medical treatment, scientific research and teaching unit engaged in ionizing radiation medical application should be responsible for the radiation protection training of the unit Responsibility, from the organization to implement the development and implementation of radiation protection training program, and regularly check the training effect.

7.2

Radiation protection training institutions designated by the health administrative departments shall be responsible for urging and assisting the relevant units to do the radiation protection training as well as the establishment of a qualified for radiation protection training and teaching tasks of the teaching staff.

7.3

Radiation protection training Teaching staff should be familiar with radiation protection laws and regulations and standards, not only to have a better theoretical quality, but also to have Rich practical experience.

7.4

Radiation protection training for medical radiological staff should be documented. The contents of the training files should include each training Teaching staff and course name, training time and place, participation in staff profiles, examinations or assessment of the