



Comunicare benefici e rischi delle radiazioni ionizzanti esperienze a confronto



Milano, 23 novembre 2011


Problematiche della comunicazione nei diversi campi di applicazione delle radiazioni ionizzanti



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La comunicazione di benefici e rischi è un aspetto centrale nelle scelte applicative

- 
- nella interazione con le **parti interessate, stakeholders**
 - all'interno della comunità di **operatori e professionisti per impiego e protezione** dalle r.i.

- 
- nel caso di esposizioni a sorgenti naturali e artificiali
 - in applicazioni mediche, industriali e di ricerca

- 
- con attenzione alla **protezione dell'uomo**, sia esso lavoratore o membro della popolazione
 - e alla protezione **dell'ambiente**

Comunicazione del rischio

Comunicazione del rischio

processo interattivo di scambio di informazioni e opinioni fra individui, gruppi e istituzioni.

Coinvolge messaggi multipli riguardo la natura del rischio e anche altri messaggi, non strettamente riferiti al rischio, che esprimono le preoccupazioni, le opinioni o le reazioni a messaggi di rischio, oppure a soluzioni legali e istituzionali per la gestione del rischio

National Research Council, 1989 Improving Risk Communication





March 8–9, 2010

La NCRP ha dedicato il suo congresso annuale agli aspetti della comunicazione, prendendo in esame:

- ★ controversie attuali, i nuovi strumenti e proposte in una prospettiva storica
- ★ ruolo dei media e le sfide legate a potenziali atti di terrorismo e emergenze radiologiche
- ★ meccanismi della comunicazione nelle decisioni sulla protezione dell'uomo e dell'ambiente
- ★ coinvolgimento dei portatori di interesse rilevanti nel processo decisionale riguardo alla protezione al fine della sostenibilità della decisione

Una comunicazione adeguata per decisioni informate

Comunicazione adeguata

- ★ Fornisce informazioni sui rischi in modo **chiaro, obiettivo, completo e in tempi adeguati.**
- ★ Contribuisce a costruire la **fiducia del pubblico** nelle capacità di individui ed organizzazioni preposti alla protezione
- ★ E' il punto di partenza per creare un **pubblico informato**:
 - coinvolto, interessato, ragionevole, orientato a trovare soluzioni, cooperativo;
 - consapevole degli aspetti legati al rischio radiologico;
 - disponibile a seguire comportamenti adeguati.

Una comunicazione adeguata si basa su modelli

Modelli che descrivono come il pubblico processa le informazioni, come prende decisioni e che forniscono una base per costruire una comunicazione del rischio più adeguata

Modello percezione del rischio

(spesso tende ad allargarsi il gap fra percezione e informazione)



Una comunicazione adeguata si basa su modelli

Modelli che descrivono come il pubblico processa le informazioni, come prende decisioni e che forniscono una base per costruire una comunicazione del rischio più adeguata

Modello percezione del rischio

(spesso tende ad allargarsi il gap fra percezione e informazione)

Modello rumore mentale

(in condizioni di stress e preoccupazione vi è difficoltà a comprendere e ricordare le informazioni)

Modello dominanza negativa

(vi è la tendenza a focalizzare maggiormente gli aspetti negativi rispetto a quelli positivi)

Modello creazione della fiducia

(sapere che gli esperti si prendono cura della questione prima che il pubblica se ne preoccupi)

Numerose sono le linee guida, le indicazioni di strategie e i manuali per la comunicazione del rischio

alcune letture classiche

- Slovic, P., and B. Fischhoff (1982), “How Safe is Safe Enough? Determinants of Perceived and Acceptable Risk.” In L. Gould and C. Walker (eds.), *Too Hot to Handle*, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1982.
- Slovic, P. (1987), “Perception of Risk,” *Science* 236: 280–285.
- Slovic, P. (1986), “Informing and Educating the Public About Risk.” *Risk Analysis*, vol.4:403–415.
- Covello, V. et al (1988), Effective Risk Communication: The Role and Responsibility of Government. New York: Plenum.
- Covello, V. and F. Allen (1988), Seven Cardinal Rules of Risk Communication, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Policy Analysis.
- Vincent T. Covello, Peter M. Sandman, and Paul Slovic, Risk Communication, Risk Statistics, and Risk Comparisons: 1988 Part I Effectively Communicating Risk Information
- IAEA, NCRP, NRPB, IRPA, NEA (Villigen Workshops). . .

Problematiche nella comunicazione benefici-rischi

- ★ è difficile organizzare una **buona e nel contempo semplice informazione** riguardo ai rischi connessi alle R.I., mentre i benefici sono molto spesso immediatamente evidenti
- ★ vi sono **incertezze da un punto di vista scientifico** che si ripercuotono nella stima del rischio, in particolare in alcuni ambiti
- ★ è necessario riconoscere che anche **aspetti economici concorrono** nella stima del rischio
- ★ è noto che la **percezione del rischio** non segue direttamente un'analisi statistica

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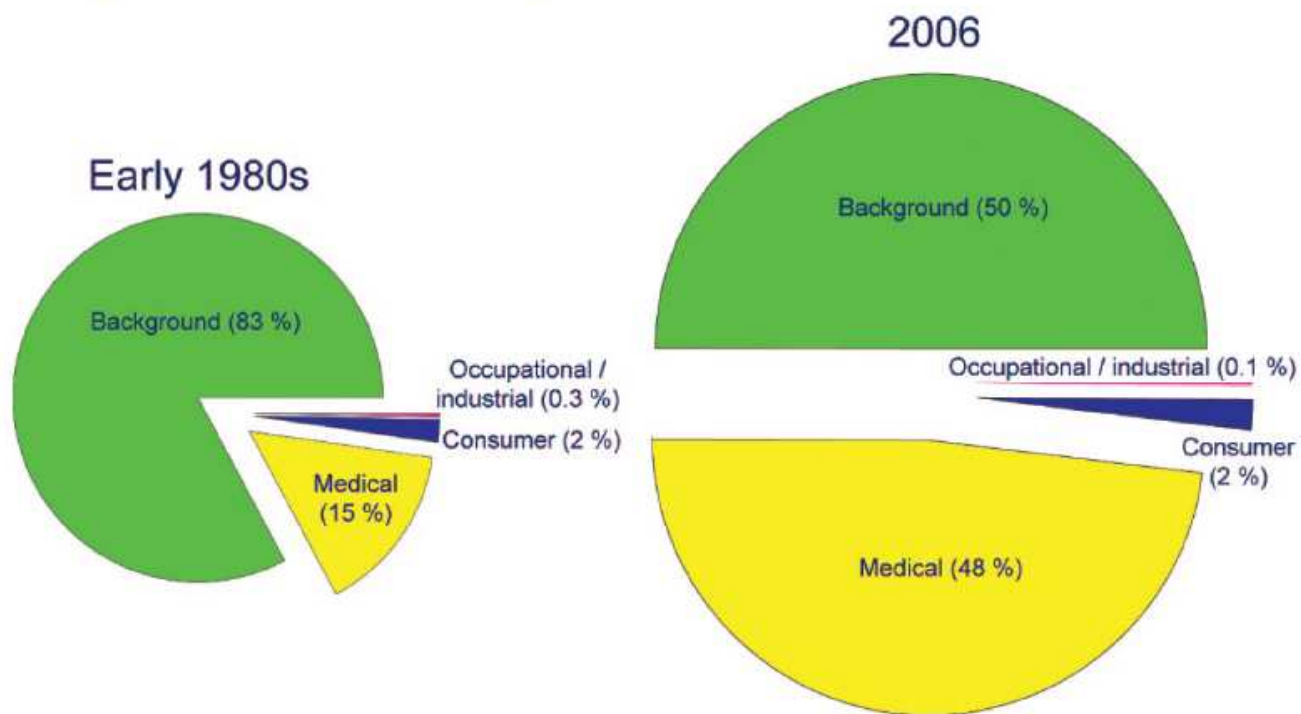
Il problema della stima del rischio nella diagnostica per immagine

esempio 1)

Health Physics

July 2009, Volume 97, Number 1

NCRP Report No. 160, *Ionizing Radiation Exposure of the Population of the United States*



	Early 1980s	2006
Collective effective dose (person-Sv)	835,000	1,870,000
Effective dose per individual in the U.S. population (mSv)	3.6	6.2

Radiation-Emitting Products

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Home > Radiation-Emitting Products > Radiation Safety > Radiation Dose Reduction

Radiation Safety
▶ Radiation Dose Reduction
Initiative to Reduce Unnecessary Radiation Exposure from Medical Imaging

Radiation Dose Reduction

Ionizing radiation, a high-energy form of radiation, is used in a variety of medical applications.

Ionizing radiation is used in some types of medical imaging exams to produce images of different areas inside the body. In projection radiography (commonly called standard x-ray), computed tomography (CT), and fluoroscopy, x-rays from an external source are used to produce images. In nuclear medicine studies, a radioactive material is ingested or injected into the body and viewed using an external detector.

“A balanced public health approach seeks to support the benefits of these medical imaging exams while minimizing the risks. “

medical uses of ionizing radiation, in order to maximize their benefits.

The *Initiative to Reduce Unnecessary Radiation Exposure from Medical Imaging* describes actions that FDA and our partners are taking to support the benefits of medical imaging.

FDA, Feb. 2010 (Initiative to Reduce Unnecessary Radiation Exposure from Medical Imaging)

“ ...approximately 29 000 future cancers could be related to CT scans performed in the US in 2007. “

The largest contributions were from scans of the abdomen and pelvis (n = 14 000), chest (n = 4100) and head (n = 4000), as well as from chest CT angiography (n = 2700). One-third of the projected cancers were due to scans performed at the ages of 35 to 54 years compared with 15% due to scans performed at ages younger than 18 years,

Berrington de González A, et al. Arch. Internal Med., Dec. 2009

“ estimate that 1 in 270 women and 1 in 600 men who undergo CT coronary angiography at age 40 will develop cancer from that CT scan .”

.... 1 in 8100 women who had a routine head CT scan at the same age (1 in 11 080 men). For 20-year-old patients, the risks were approximately doubled, and for 60-year-old patients, they were approximately 50% lower.

Smith-Bindman R, et al., Arch. Internal Med, Dec. 2009

Ancor prima del report NRCP, 2009, studi recenti indicano che da 1% al 3% dei tumori può essere attribuito, nei diversi paesi, ad esposizione medica da diagnostica per imaging.

Berrington de Gonzalez A., Risk of cancer from diagnostic x-rays: estimates for the UK and 14 other countries Lancet 2004.

Nella comunità medica e nei media accresce la preoccupazione e i pazienti chiedono informazioni sul loro proprio rischio.

Già nel 2004 si lamentava che ai pazienti non vengono date sufficienti informazioni su rischi e benefici della CT scan.

Lee CI, Haims AH et al. Diagnostic CT Scans: Assessment of Patient, Physician, and Radiologist Awareness of Radiation Dose and Possible Risks. Radiology, 2004.



E' disponibile un sito che permette al singolo individuo di tracciare la storia di diagnostica per immagine e stimare il

“PROPRIO RISCHIO PERSONALE”



www.xrayrisk.com : - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.xrayrisk.com/calculator/calculator.php

www.xrayrisk.com : home about faq's calculate your risk glossary contact

Risk Calculator

Help

Plain Films (x-rays)

- [Chest x-ray](#)
- [Abdomen x-ray](#)
- [Pelvis/Hip x-ray](#)
- [Neck x-ray](#)
- [Upper Back x-ray](#)
- [Lower Back x-ray](#)
- [Extremity x-ray \(Arm, Leg, etc\)](#)
- [Mammogram](#)
- [Dental x-ray](#)
- [Skull x-ray](#)

CT Scans

Fluoroscopy

Nuclear Medicine

Interventional Procedures

Please see [Glossary](#) for description of different studies.

Study: **Abdomen and Pelvis CT**

Gender: Male Female

Age at Time of Study: 20 (years)

Number of Exams: 1

Average Dose: 14.00 (mSv)

DLP (Optional for CT): Optional (mGy · cm)

Calculate

Total Effective Dose: 14 (mSv)

Additional Cancer Risk: 0.262 (%)

Add This Exam to your Report

To learn more about how these calculations are made, see the [About](#) page.

Internet 100%

different studies.

Build Your X-ray Risk Report

Study	Gender	Age	# of exams	Dose (mSv)	Additional Cancer Risk(%)
Abdomen and Pelvis CT	Female	20	1	14	0.262% 
					0.262%

Comparison Doses

Natural Background	3.1 mSv/year ¹⁰	Domestic Pilots	2.2 mSv/year ¹¹
Average US Exposure	6.2 mSv/year ¹⁰	7 Hour Airline Flight	0.02 mSv/year ¹¹

Keep in mind, the overall lifetime risk of developing an invasive cancer is 37.5% (1 in 3) for women and 44.9% (1 in 2) for men regardless of imaging history. These statistics are averages and do not predict what is going to happen to you. They do not take into consideration individual risk factors including lifestyle (smoking, diet, exercise, etc), family history (genetics) or radiation exposure. The majority of cancers occur later in life and the average lifetime risk of dying from cancer is 25% (1 in 4).

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different studies.

Build Your X-ray Risk Report

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Abdomen and Pelvis CT	Female	20	1	14	0.262%

nessuna incertezza in questa stima di rischio !

Comparison Doses


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 Sponsorship Opportunities

- **Indicare un rischio numerico di cancro può dare una impressione di certezza che non è giustificata.**
- **Si può invece sviluppare una terminologia per descrivere il rischio da esposizione medica da usare con pazienti e familiari.**

E (mSv)	Lifetime risk of fatal cancer ^(a)	Proposed risk term	Examples of medical exposures
<0.1	1 in 1 million	Negligible	Radiographs of chest, limbs, head, neck and teeth; nuclear medicine ¹⁴ C breath test
0.1–1	1 in 100 000	Minimal	Radiographs of spine, abdomen and pelvis; nuclear medicine lung ventilation scans
1–10	1 in 10 000	Very low	Barium meals and enemas, CT scans of head, chest and abdomen; coronary angiography and angioplasty; nuclear medicine bone and lung perfusion scans
10–100	1 in 1000	Low	Contrast enhanced CT scans, or series of CT scans; higher dose interventional radiology or cardiology procedures; nuclear medicine ²⁰¹ Tl myocardial imaging
>100	>1 in 100	Moderate	Multiple CT scans, multiple interventional radiology or cardiology procedures

Colin J. Martin, Editorial -The application of effective dose to medical exposures, Radiation Protection Dosimetry 2007

Non tutti gli esperti concordano sulle stesse stime di rischio di cancro attribuibile alla diagnostica medica, ma è condivisa da tutti la **necessità di porre attenzione alle esposizioni mediche.**

*“Managing the risks of computed tomography (CT), fluoroscopy, and nuclear medicine imaging procedures depends on two principles of radiation protection: appropriate **justification** for ordering and performing each procedure, and careful **optimization** of the radiation dose used during each procedure”*

FDA, 2010

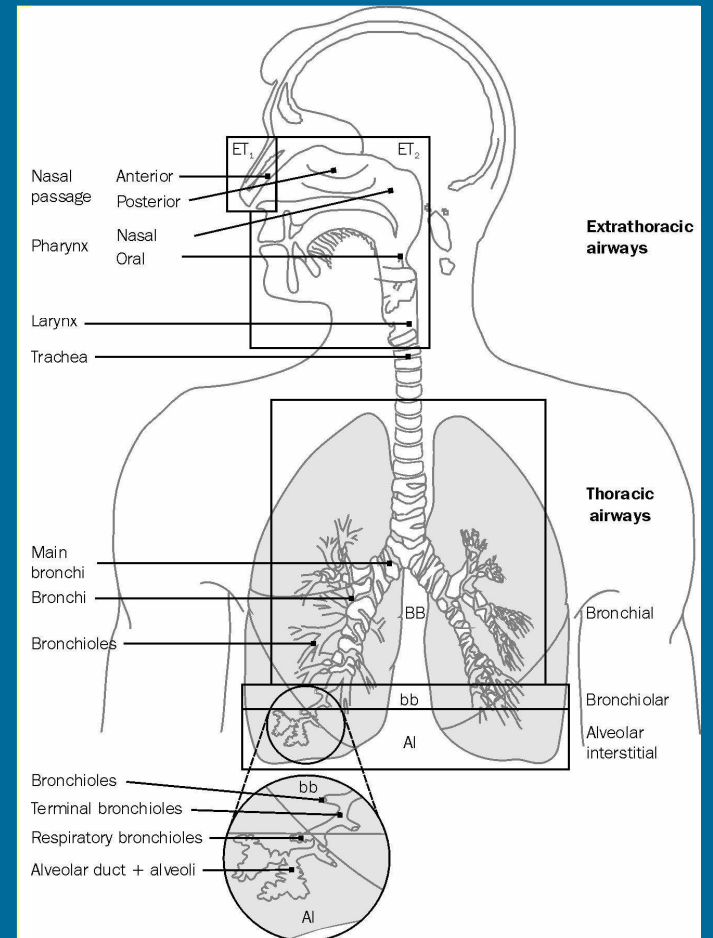
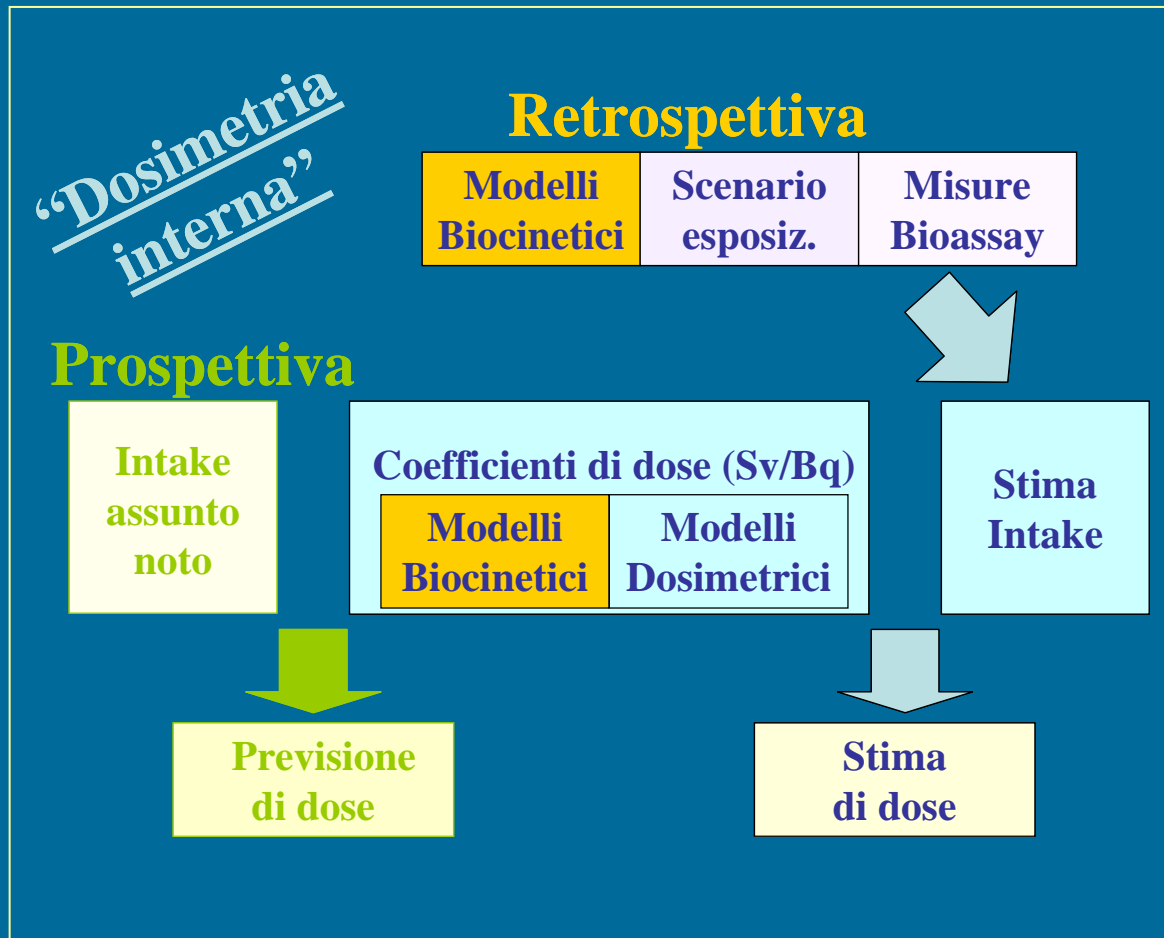
“When used appropriately, diagnostic imaging delivers tremendous benefit and value”

La valutazione di dose e di rischio a seguito di incorporazione di materiale radioattivo

esempio 2)

incorporazione di materiale radioattivo

HRTM, ICRP 66 (1994)



Fonti d'incertezza nella stima di dose interna



Una quantificazione dell'incertezza associata alle predizioni di un modello non è ottenibile sempre attraverso un **processo statistico obiettivo**, è possibile ricorrere al **giudizio di esperti** per tener conto del merito delle informazioni disponibili.



Tener presente questo aspetto aiuta a non dimenticare che la dose è una quantità derivata, che poggia su una serie di assunzioni, e inoltre a non cadere nel falso senso di sicurezza che può essere generato dalla facilità con cui possono essere calcolati e usati i valori di dose per unità di attività incorporata.

M.C.Cantone, AIRP Verona, 2004

La comunicazione nella security e rischio terrorismo nucleare

esempio 3)

What We Need to Know ...and when by Igor Khripunov

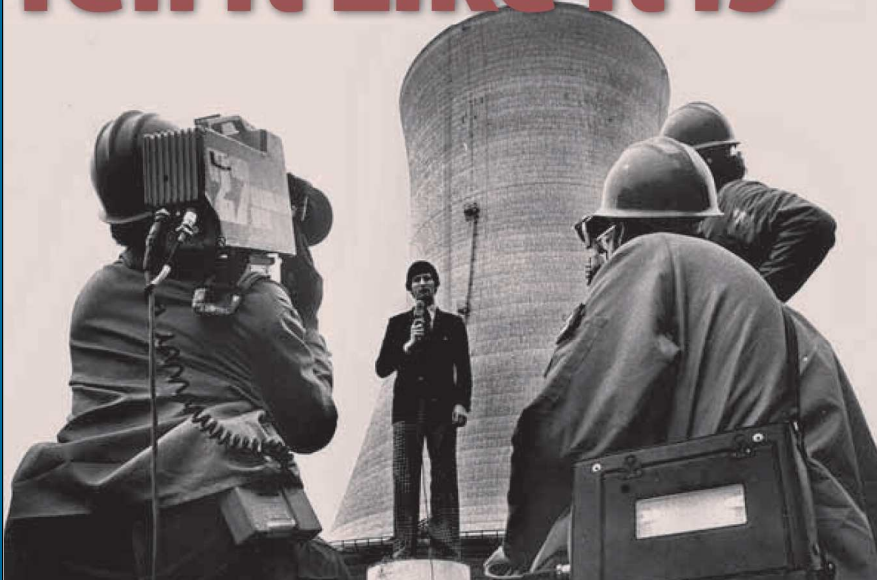
IAEA BULLETIN 48/1

September 2006 39

- ★ Area sensibile in termini di **percezione**
- ★ Importante il ruolo di **comprensione** e **rispetto** di timori e preoccupazioni del pubblico riguardo a **safety** e **security**

by Peter M. Sandman

Tell It Like It Is



7 Lessons from

TMI, 1979

The Three Mile Island (TMI) nuclear plant accident in Middletown, USA made global news in March and April 1979. The event turned out to be a "school" for many. One "student" was then a young professor who covered the story behind the headlines, and learned about the news and information business along the way.

IAEA BULLETIN 47/2 March 2006 9

2

Err on the Alarming Side

In the early hours and days of the TMI accident, nobody knew for sure what was happening. That encouraged Metropolitan Edison to put the best face on things, to make the most reassuring statements it could make given what was known at the time. So as the news got worse, MetEd had to keep going back to the public and the authorities to say, in effect "it's worse than we thought."

This violated a cardinal rule of crisis communication: Always err on the alarming side. Make your first communication sufficiently cautious that later communications are likely to take the form "it's not as bad as we feared," rather than "it's worse than we thought." In the 25 years since, I have seen countless corporations and government agencies make the same mistake. Its cost: the source loses all credibility. And since the source is obviously underreacting, everybody else tends to get on the other side of the see-saw and overreact.

esempio 5)

La rapidità di crescita di valutazioni e approcci scientifici e di policy



INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

ICRP ref: 4815-7285-5821

Released November 4, 2011

ICRP Main Commission Meeting

October 23-30, 2011 – Bethesda, USA

Four reports were approved for publication, and will appear as issues of the Annals of the ICRP:

- *Radiological Protection in Paediatric Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology*
- *Radiological Protection in Cardiology*
- *Radiological Protection in Fluoroscopically Guided Procedures Performed outside the Imaging Department*
- *Compendium of Pre-ICRP Publication 103 Dose Coefficients for use in Radiological Protection of Workers and Members of the Public*

La rapidità di crescita di valutazioni e approcci scientifici e di policy



INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

ICRP ref: 4815-7285-5821

Released November 4, 2011

ICRP Main Commission Meeting

October 23-30, 2011 – Bethesda, USA

The draft report *Occupational Intakes of Radionuclides, Part 1* was approved for public consultation. This is the first of four planned reports in this series. ICRP recommends that pre-ICRP *Publication 103* dose coefficients continue to be used until the full set of occupational dose conversion coefficients following ICRP *Publication 103* has been published.

The draft report *Radiological Protection against Radon Exposure* was approved for public consultation for an extended consultation period of approximately 180 days.

La rapidità di crescita di valutazioni e approcci scientifici e di policy



DRAFT REPORT FOR CONSULTATION

ICRP ref 4843-4564-6599
July 27, 2010

Annals of the ICRP

ICRP PUBLICATION XXXX

Lung cancer risk from radon and progeny

DRAFT

Editor
.....

PUBLISHED FOR

The International Commission on Radiological Protection

ICRP Ref 00/902/09

International Commission on Radiological Protection Statement on Radon

Approved by the Commission in November 2009

(4) The Commission reaffirms that radon exposure in dwellings due to unmodified concentrations of radium-226 in the earth's crust, or from past practices not conducted within the Commission's system of protection, is an existing exposure situation. Furthermore, the Commission's protection policy for these situations continues to be based on setting a level of annual dose of around 10 mSv from radon where action would almost certainly be warranted to reduce exposure. Taking account of the new findings, the Commission has therefore revised the upper value for the reference level for radon gas in dwellings from the value in the 2007 Recommendations of 600 Bq m⁻³ to 300 Bq m⁻³. National authorities should consider setting lower reference levels according to local circumstances. All reasonable efforts should be made, using the principle of optimisation of protection, to reduce radon

M.C.Cantone, Milano, 23 Novembre 2011

La rapidità di crescita di valutazioni e approcci scientifici e di policy



DRAFT REPORT FOR CONSULTATION

ICRP ref 4844-6029-7736
January 20, 2011

Annals of the ICRP

ICRP PUBLICATION XXX

Early and late effects of radiation in normal tissues and organs: threshold doses for tissue reactions and other non-cancer effects of radiation in a radiation protection context

PUBLISHED FOR
The International Commission on Radiological Protection



INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

ICRP ref 4825-3093-1464

Statement on Tissue Reactions

Approved by the Commission on April 21, 2011

(2) The Commission has now reviewed recent epidemiological evidence suggesting that there are some tissue reaction effects, particularly those with very late manifestation, where threshold doses are or might be lower than previously considered. For the lens of the eye, the threshold in absorbed dose is now considered to be 0.5 Gy.

(3) For occupational exposure in planned exposure situations the Commission now recommends an equivalent dose limit for the lens of the eye of 20 mSv in a year, averaged over defined periods of 5 years, with no single year exceeding 50 mSv.

**limite cristallino
lavoratore esposto
20 mSv/a**

Importanza dell'armonizzazione negli approcci e valutazioni

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Draft Standards posted for official comment by MS

IAEA Safety Standards

Recently Published Standards

Radiation Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources: International Basic Safety Standards - Interim Edition

IAEA Safety Standards Series No. GSR Part 3 (Interim)
Published Thursday, November 03, 2011. English, Full Text, (1848 kb).

Geological Disposal Facilities for Radioactive Waste

Importanza dell'armonizzazione negli approcci e valutazioni

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- European Nuclear Safety Regulator Group (ENSREG)
- European Nuclear Energy Forum (ENEF)
- Waste management
- Radiation protection

Nuclear energy

Radiation protection

On 29 September 2011, the European Commission adopted the

- [Proposal for a Council Directive laying down basic safety standards for protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation \[COM\(2011\)593\]](#) [410 KB]
- [Citizens Summary](#) [18 KB]

Search in Energy OK

Günther Oettinger
Commissioner for Energy

Philip Lowe
Director-General for Energy

Limite di dose cristallino

- lavoratore esposto 20 mSv/a
- popolazione 15 mSv/a

Potrebbe configurarsi
come un'area di difficile
comunicazione



Molte sono le tematiche di per se complesse che presentano profonde aree di incertezza a seguito di :

errori statistici, dati dubbi o limitati in numero o casistica, semplificazioni eccessive su rischi complessi, disaccordo a livello scientifico o mancanza di conoscenza su fattori concorrenti

Ancora oggi non vi è consenso né sul **beneficio** riguardo alla informazione su tali incertezze né sulla **modalità di comunicazione** in queste

Inoltre la ricerca nel campo della comunicazione indica anche che **un tipo di pubblico accoglie favorevolmente** l'ammissione e il riconoscimento delle incertezze esistenti, mentre un altro tipo di pubblico **avverte una crescente confusione, sospetto e avversità** D.Spiegelhalter et al, Science Nov. 2011

Citizens Summary

Council Directive laying down basic safety standards for the protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation

What is the challenge?

The European legislation on radiation protection needs to be updated following the new recommendations in Publication 103(2007) of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) and the experience from the implementation of the current requirements:

- there is now a strong indication of effects on the lens of the eye at radiation doses below the threshold that was assumed before. This is of importance to specific categories of exposed workers;
- an important fraction of workers in industries processing Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM)¹ receive doses above the dose limit for members of the public, but still do not benefit from any protection as occupationally exposed workers;
- highest doses to the population result from exposure at home, due to inhalation of radon, a natural radioactive gas entering buildings from the soil below and from certain building materials;
- ICRP recommends that the radiation protection system now addresses the protection of non-human biota against exposure to ionising radiation.

*Grazie per l'attenzione
e il vostro coinvolgimento*

