### SCHEDULE 3

#### Adequate Training

1. Practitioners and operators must have successfully completed training, including theoretical knowledge and practical experience, in—

- (a) such of the subjects detailed in Table 1 as are relevant to their functions as practitioner or operator; and
- (b) such of the subjects detailed in Table 2 as are relevant to their specific area of practice.

### Table 1

# Radiation production, radiation protection and statutory obligations relating to ionising radiations

Fundamental Physics of Radiation	
Properties of Radiation	Excitation and ionisation
	Attenuation of ionising radiation
	Scattering and absorption
Radiation Hazards and Dosimetry	Biological effects of radiation – stochastic and deterministic
	Risks and benefits of radiation
	Absorbed dose, equivalent dose, effective dose, other dose indicators and their units
Management and Radiation Protection	n of the individual being exposed
Special Attention Areas	Pregnancy and potential pregnancy
	Asymptomatic individuals
	Breastfeeding
	Infants and children
	Medical and biomedical research
	Health screening
	Non-medical imaging
	Carers and comforters
	High dose techniques
Justification	Justification of the individual exposure
	Use of existing appropriate radiological information
	Alternative techniques
<b>Radiation Protection</b>	Diagnostic reference levels
	Dose Constraints
	Dose Optimisation

Fundamental Physics of Radiation		
	Dose reduction devices and techniques	
	Dose recording and dose audit	
	General radiation protection	
	Quality Assurance and Quality Control including routine inspection and testing of equipment	
	Risk communication	
	Use of radiation protection devices	
Statutory Requirements and Non-Statutory Regulations		
	Regulations	
	Non-statutory guidance	
	Local procedures and protocols	
	Individual responsibilities relating to exposures	
	Responsibility for radiation safety	
	Clinical audit	

### Table 2

All Modalities	
General	Fundamentals of radiological anatomy
	Factors affecting radiation dose
	Dosimetry
	Fundamentals of clinical evaluation
	Identification of the individual being exposed
Diagnostic radiology	
General	Principles of radiological techniques
	Production of X-rays
	Equipment selection and use
Specialised Techniques	Computed Tomography: advanced applications
	Interventional procedures
	Cone Beam Computed Tomography
	Hybrid imaging
Fundamentals of Image Acquisition etc.	Optimisation of image quality and radiation dose

## Diagnostic radiology, radiotherapy and nuclear medicine

All Modalities		
		Image formats, acquisition, processing display and storage
Contrast Media		Use and preparation
		Contraindications
		Use of contrast injection systems
Radiotherapy		
General		Production of ionising radiation
		Treatment of malignant disease
		Treatment of benign disease
		Principles of external beam radiotherapy
		Principles of brachytherapy
Specialised techniques		Intra-operative radiotherapy
		Stereotactic radiotherapy and radiosurgery
		Stereotactic ablative radiotherapy
		Proton therapy
		MR Linac therapy
Radiobiological Aspects Radiotherapy	for	Fractionation
F_		Dose rate
		Radiosensitisation
		Target volumes
Practical Aspects for Radiotherapy		Localisation equipment selection
		Therapy equipment selection
		Verification techniques including on- treatment imaging
		Treatment planning systems
Radiation Protection Specific	to	Side effects—early and late
Radiotherapy		Toxicity
		Assessment of efficacy
Nuclear Medicine		
General	_	Atomic structure and radioactivity
		Radioactive decay
		Principles of molecular imaging and non- imaging exposures

All Modalities	
	Principles of molecular radiotherapy
Molecular Radiotherapy	Dose rate
	Fractionation
	Radiobiology aspects
	Radiosensitisation
Specialised techniques	Quantitative imaging – advanced applications
	Hybrid imaging – advanced applications
Principles of Radiation Detection, Instrumentation and Equipment	Selective Internal Radiation Therapy
	Types of detection systems
	Optimisation of image quality and radiation dose
Radiopharmaceuticals	Image acquisition, artefacts, processing, display and storage
	Calibration
	Working practices in the radiopharmacy
	Preparation of individual doses
Radiation Protection Specific to Nuclear Medicine	Conception, pregnancy and breastfeeding
	Arrangements for radioactive individuals