

\*, †, ‡

\* . \* . \* . † . ‡ . \*

\_\_\_\_\_:

가

\_\_\_\_\_:1993 1 1 1997 12 31 4 347

가 (TLD:Thermoluminescent dosimeter)

가

100 (%) 3 3 가

1993 1997 1995

SPSS

_____:	2-test	ANOVA- test	p-value	
mSv	347	125 (36%)	1.52 ± 1.35 mSv	50
30	1 mSv	1.87 ± 1.01 mSv, 31	가 1.22 ± 0.69 mSv, 41	
0.97 ± 0.43 mSv	가		(p<0.01).	
mSv	1.65 ± 1.54 mSv,	1.17 ± 0.82 mSv,	1.79 ± 1.42 mSv,	0.99 ± 0.51
3.69 ± 1.81 mSv	(p< 0.05),	(p<0.01).		
1.75 ± 1.34 mSv	3.74 ± 1.74 mSv 가	(p<0.01).	1.17 ± 0.35 mSv,	(Fluoroscopy)
mSv,	1.60 ± 1.39 mSv,	0.93 ± 0.35 mSv,	1.00 ± 0.3 mSv	1.75 ± 1.17 가
_____:	(p< 0.05)	가		
		가		가
		가		가

(Genetic effect) .6)  
 , (Somatic effect) 가  
 100  
 Gy (Cerebrovascular  
 syndrome) 24 48 5 12  
 Gy  
 1895 X- 1896  
 1898 가 (Gastrointestinal syndrome)  
 2.5 5 Gy  
 (Hemato-poietic Syndrome) 50%  
 .7,8)  
 .  
 . 가 ,  
 , (Dynamic test) ,  
 5 : .9)  
 .  
 .10)  
 가 가 .11)  
 가 가 2  
 .1)  
 Gy 가 .12)  
 가 , (Genetic effect)  
 ,  
 .13)  
 가 가  
 가  
 가  
 .3)  
 (ICRP, International Commission on Radiological Protection) 가  
 50 mSv ,  
 30 mSv ,  
 .4) 가 5)  
 5 100  
 mSv 50 mSv, 가  
 1 mSv , 150 mSv, 500 1993 1 1 1997 12 31  
 mSv , 50 mSv 15 mSv, 4  
 가 458 1  
 (Somatic effect) 347

(TLD:Thermoluminescent dosimeter) 가 458 1 111 347

1993 1995 4 250 97 1995

(Kodak film, TLD) 41 50 가 30 , 51 173 , 31 40 가 144 ,

1995 TLD 33 가 88 , 193 , 33 , 229 ,

(Panasonic UD 802AT TLD chip, ) 1996 3 32 , 33 , 53 .

3 (ICRP ) 50 mSv

mRem 0.5 mSv

1 mSv 100 mRem 1995 12 31 1996 1 1 TLD

3 TLD 3 31 , 6 31 , 9 31 , 12

31 1 4803 가 79 , 86 , 76 ,

106 TLD 1995 mRem 1996 mSv 1 mSv 100

mRem mSv ICRP

1 mSv 347 125 (36%) (Fig. 1).

ANOVA-test SPSS p-value 2-test 30 2.30±2.43 mSv, 1.20±0.65 mSv (p< 0.01). 1.67±1.74, 1.13±0.61 가 (p<0.01) (Table 1).

0.31 mSv 0.31 0.5 mSv

1 1997 12 4 1993 1 가 31 3

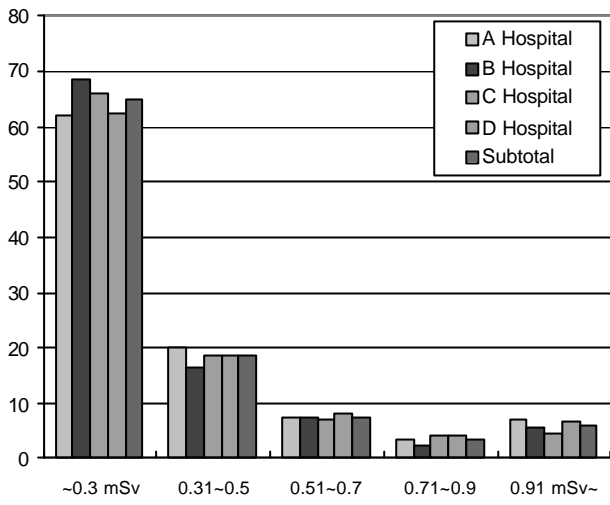
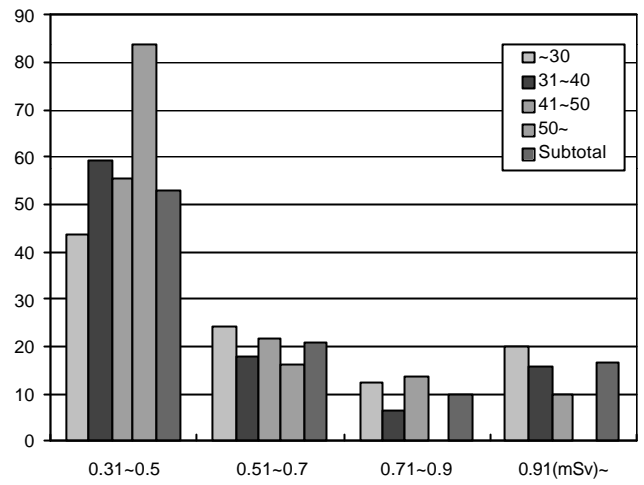


Table 1. The Present Condition of Yearly Average Radiation Exposure According to the Age and Sex of the Radiation Workers in Hospital

SEX	Male	Female	Total
AGE			
30	2.30 ± 2.43	1.20 ± 0.65	1.87 ± 1.01
40	1.27 ± 0.72	0.97 ± 0.45	1.22 ± 0.69
50	0.97 ± 0.44	0.97 ± 0.33	0.97 ± 0.43
Total	1.67 ± 1.74	1.13 ± 0.61	

p < 0.01



가

가

(p < 0.01) (Fig. 2).

1.75 ± 2.17 mSv, 1.60 ± 1.39 mSv,

0.93 ± 0.35 mSv,

1.00 ± 0.38 mSv

가

(p < 0.05) (Fig. 3).

가 42

가

114

2.47 ± 3.87

mSv

0.96 ± 0.39 mSv

(p < 0.01),

1 가

mSv

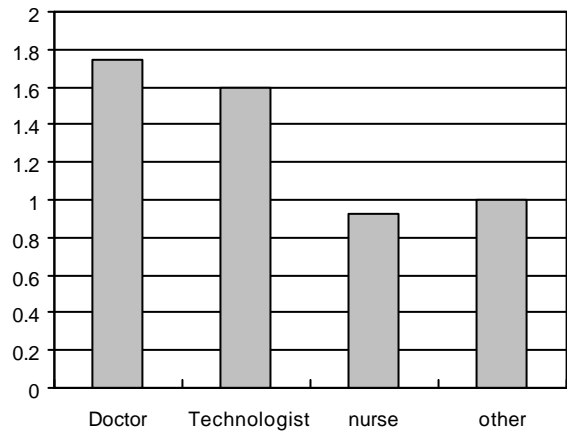
3.86 ± 5.42 (p < 0.05) (Table 2)

Exposure range (mSv)

Table 2. The Present Condition of Yearly Average Radiation Exposure of the Doctors Who Work in Radiation Area in Hospital (Unit : mSv)

Specialists (n = 42)	0.96 ± 0.39	p < 0.01
Residents (n = 114)	2.47 ± 3.87	
R 1 (n = 45)	3.86 ± 5.42	p < 0.05
R 2 (n = 33)	1.91 ± 2.29	
R 3 (n = 22)	1.16 ± 0.54	
R 4 (n = 14)	1.38 ± 2.45	

p < 0.01, n = The number of workers



(Fig. 4).

Table 3. The Present Condition of Yearly Average Radiation Exposure According to the Department that Treat Radiation in Hospital (Unit:mSv)

Department	Average/Y
Diagnostic Radiology (n = 229)	1.65 ± 1.54
Radiation Oncology (n = 33)	1.17 ± 0.82
Nuclear Medicine (n = 32)	1.79 ± 1.42
Others (n = 53)	0.99 ± 0.51

$p < 0.05$ , n = The number of workers

1.17 ± 0.82 mSv  
 0.99 ± 0.51 mSv  
 1.65 ± 1.54  
 1.79 ± 1.42 mSv  
 ( $p < 0.05$ ) (Table 3).  
 1.18 ± 1.17 mSv,  
 0.87 ± 0.10 mSv,  
 3.74 ± 1.74 mSv,  
 1.02 ± 0.42 mSv  
 ( $p < 0.01$ )  
 (Fluoroscopy)

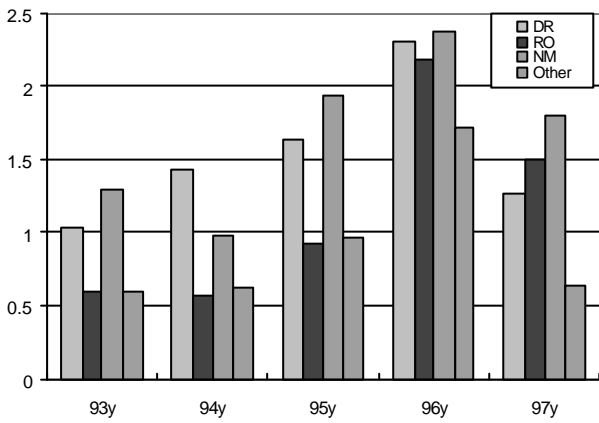


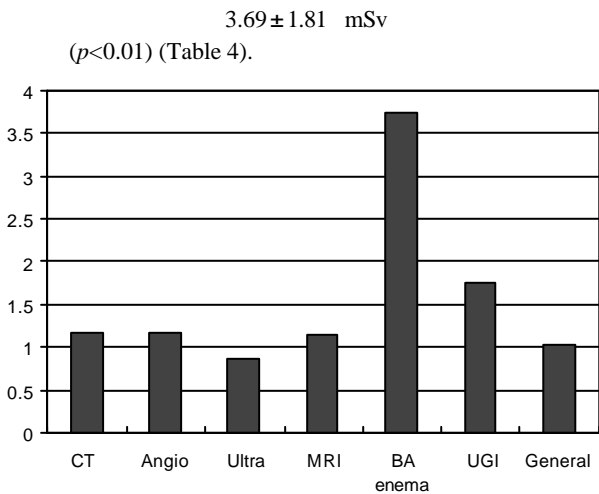
Fig. 5 1996

1993 1997  
 1 mSv  
 7.0%, 1.01 2.00 mSv 가 51.0%, 2.01 4.00 mSv 가 35.6%,  
 4.01 mSv 6.4% 1.01 4.00 mSv  
 ICRP 50  
 가 10 mSv  
 가 가

Table 4. The Present Condition of Yearly Average Radiation Exposure According to Each Department in Nuclear Medicine (Unit:mSv)

Department	Average/Y
Scan Room (n = 12)	1.12 ± 0.31
Room of Management and Injection (n = 14)	3.69 ± 1.81
Usher's desk (n = 4)	0.86 ± 0.12

$p < 0.01$ , n = The number of workers



3.69 ± 1.81 mSv  
 ( $p < 0.01$ ) (Table 4).

1 10 mSv  
 4 10 mSv 가  
 16 가 10 , 14 , 가  
 26 33 가 6 .

5  
 1993 1997 가  
 (Fig. 5).

Table 5. The Details of the Radiation Workers Who Have Received Yearly Radiation Exposure Over 10 mSv

mSv	Dep.	Sex/Age	Occupation	mSv	Dep.	Sex/Age	Occupation
10.15	DR	M/29	R1	10.06	DR	M/31	Radiologist †
20.22	DR	M/29	R1	14.12	DR	M/26	R1
14.06	RO	M/33	Radiologist †	49.12	DR	M/32	Radiologist †
12.09	DR	M/28	R1	16.15	DR	M/29	R1
15.36	DR	M/30	R1	13.15	DR	M/28	Radiologist †
23.07	DR	M/30	R1	21.19	DR	M/32	Radiologist †
17.83	DR	M/27	R1	14.57	RO	M/32	Radiologist †
10.84	DR	M/31	R2	10.94	DR	M/27	R1

M:Male, R1, R2:1st and 2nd Resident, \*Barium enema room, † Low dose therapy room

10 가  
 1 2 9  
 1 (Table 5). 22.9 ± 24.8 mRem 17)  
 가  
 Table 1  
 30  
 1913 X- 가  
 가 가  
 .14) 가  
 .4) 4  
 28.8 ± 26.7 mRem  
 21.5 ± 21.1 mRem  
 가 .18) 가  
 가  
 가  
 .15,16) 가  
 가  
 (ICRP)  
 1 mSv 가 (Fig. 3).  
 347 125 36%  
 가  
 Fig.  
 1 4  
 가  
 1  
 mRem, 160 ± 112 mRem, 20 ± 14 mRem  
 Ciraulo가  
 340 ± 50  
 .19)  
 가

(Table 2). 가 가 . Benson Fluoroscopy

가 가 가 .23)

(Table 3). Hayashi (Radiography)  
(sources) (1) (2) (grid) (3) (4) .24)

(Table 4). 가 가 .25)

가 가 (maze) .17) 1993 1997 (Fig. 5). 347 1.52 ± 1.35 mSv 가

가 가 50 mSv . Miller 0.2 0.4 Gy (Mental retardation)가 0.2 0.3 IQ가 1 cGy 가 가 가 5

.3) (Fig. 4) (Barium enema) (Fluoroscopy) .21)

가 .22) mSv 가 가 가 가 가 Table 5 10 49.12 mSv 가 가 가

mSv 16 10 49.12 mSv 15 가 23.07 mSv 2 가 9 , 2 14 , 1 가 가 1 가





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## The Analysis of Radiation Exposure of Hospital Radiation Workers

Tae Sik Jeong, M.D.\*, Byung Chul Shin, M.D.\*, Chang Woo Moon, M.D.\*  
Yeong Duk Cho, M.D. †, Yong Hwan Lee, M.D. ‡ and Ha Yong Yum, M.D.\*

\*Department of Radiation Oncology, † Diagnostic Radiology, ‡ Preventive Medicine,  
Kosin Medical College and Medical Center, Pusan, Korea

**Purpose:** This investigation was performed in order to improve the health care of radiation workers, to predict a risk, to minimize the radiation exposure hazard to them and for them to realize radiation exposure danger when they work in radiation area in hospital.

**Methods and Materials:** The documentations checked regularly for personal radiation exposure in four university hospitals in Pusan city in Korea between January 1, 1993 and December 31, 1997 were analyzed. There were 458 persons in this documented but 111 persons who worked less than one year were excluded and only 347 persons were included in this study.

**Results:** The average of yearly radiation exposure of 347 persons was  $1.52 \pm 1.35$  mSv. Though it was less than 50mSv, the limit of radiation in law but 125 (36%) people received higher radiation exposure than non-radiation workers. Radiation workers under 30 year old have received radiation exposure of mean  $1.87 \pm 1.01$  mSv/year, mean  $1.22 \pm 0.69$  mSv between 31 and 40 year old and mean  $0.97 \pm 0.43$  mSv/year over 41 year old ( $p < 0.001$ ). Men received mean  $1.67 \pm 1.54$  mSv/year were higher than women who received mean  $1.13 \pm 0.61$  mSv/year ( $p < 0.01$ ). Radiation exposure in the department of nuclear medicine department in spite of low energy sources is higher than other departments that use radiations in hospital ( $p < 0.05$ ). And the workers who received mean  $3.69 \pm 1.81$  mSv/year in parts of management of radiation sources and injection of sources to patient receive high radiation exposure in nuclear medicine department ( $p < 0.01$ ). In department of diagnostic radiology high radiation exposure is in barium enema rooms where workers received mean  $3.74 \pm 1.74$  mSv/year and other parts where they all use fluoroscopy such as angiography room of mean  $1.17 \pm 0.35$  mSv/year and upper gastrointestinal room of mean  $1.74 \pm 1.34$  mSv/year represented higher radiation exposure than average radiation exposure in diagnostic radiology ( $p < 0.01$ ). Doctors and radiation technologists received higher radiation exposure of each mean  $1.75 \pm 1.17$  mSv/year and mean  $1.60 \pm 1.39$  mSv/year than other people who work in radiation area in hospital ( $p < 0.05$ ). Especially young doctors and technologists have the high opportunity to receive higher radiation exposure.

**Conclusion:** The training and education of radiation workers for radiation exposure risks are important and it is necessary to rotate worker in short period in high risk area. The hospital management has to concern health of radiation workers more and to put an effort to reduce radiation exposure as low as possible in radiation areas in hospital.

**Key Words:** Radiation exposure, Radiation worker in hospital

