

Administration of RF

The dose should be administered to a patient according to the instructions of the manufacturer and nuclear medicine physician. Ideally, the administration should commence shortly after reconstitution, and never later than the shelf life of the product.

The patient's **identity** should be checked, before giving a radiopharmaceutical. The **pregnancy** status of female patients of childbearing age should be ascertained and, if not known, a pregnancy test should be performed. Breast-feeding women should be advised regarding breast-feeding, depending on the type radiopharmaceutical. In the case of a pediatric patient, verify appropriate dose based on weight.

All administrations will be implemented in specific areas.

All injections are carried out using **radiation protection measures** (i.e. syringe shields, lead apron, neck protection, safety glasses) and **contamination** (gloves, laboratory coats???, glasses).

All injections are performed with **aseptic technique**.

The exact amount of dose to be **tested in the dose calibrator** will be recorded together with the patient's name, the identity of the radiopharmaceutical, the time and date of injection, the place of administration, and the onset of the person's administration. All data is stored in the documentation.

Wear **personal and extremity dosimeters**, if required, when handling radioactive material.

Further reading EANM, The Radiopharmacy - A Technologist's Guide: Preparing & Dispensing Radiopharmaceuticals (Geraldine O'Reilly, Chapter 3, pp 16-19).

Assignment 1 (dispensing and administration of RF). Answer these questions in the Discussion area:

- Are you using protective equipment to reduce external radiation?
- Which equipment do you use? Is it consistent with the recommended equipment?
- Are you using protective equipment to reduce contamination and which equipment you use?
- Do you calculate the required activity at the specified injection time?
- Which information (about RF) do you include for labeling of patient dose?
- Do you double check patient's identity?
- Do you check the pregnancy status of female patients?
- Do you calculate the activity/dose in the case of a pediatric patient to get the appropriate activity/dose based on patient's weight?
- Do you use protective equipment for administration of radiopharmaceuticals?
- Do you wear personal and extremity dosimeters?
- If no, why not? If yes, how do you do it?