الايه الكريمه

قال تعالي:

﴿ سَنُرِيهِمْ آيَاتِنَا فِي الْآفَاقِ وَفِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ حَتَّى يَتَبَيَّنَ لَهُمْ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ أَوَلَمْ يَتَبَيَّنَ لَهُمْ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ أَوَلَمْ يَتُبِيِّ مَنْ يَعِمْ لَكُلِّ شَيْءٍ شَهِيدٌ ﴾

صدق الله العظيم

سورة فصلت (الایه 53)

Dedication

To those of the fingers to give us a life of happiness.

My humble effort I dedicate to my sweet and lovely mother.

To reap the thorns out of my way for me to pave the way science
To heart the great my father

To my brothers, sister, friends, and to all my family

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I am heartily thankful to my supervisor, Dr. Hussein Ahmed who encouragement, guidance and support from the beginning to final level enabled me to an understanding of subject.

I would like to thank all people who have helped me and contributed to this Thesis.

Thank you all

List of Contents

Page No	Title	Page No
	الآية الكريمه	I
	Dedication	II
	Acknowledgment	III
	List of Contents	IV
	List of Table	VII
	List of Figures	VIII
	Abbreviations	IX
	English Abstract	X
	مستخلص البحث	XI
	Chapter One	
	Introduction	
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Problem of the study	4
1.3	Objective of study	5
1.4	Thesis outline	5
	Chapter Two	1
	Literature Review and Previous Studies	
2.1.1	Thyroid anatomy and physiology	6
2.1.2	Radionuclide Generators:-	8
2.1.3	Important Radionuclide ⁹⁹ Mo ^{99m} Tc Generator	9
2.1.4	Labeling with 99mTc	11
2.1.5	Parent - daughter relationships	11
2.1.6	Elution of generator	13

2.1.7	Laboratory techniques	14		
2.1.8	Dose calibrator	15		
2.2	Previous Studies	17		
	Chapter Three			
Material and methods				
3.1	Materials	20		
3.1.1	Machine used	20		
3.2	Methods	20		
3.2.1	Study population & duration:	20		
3.2.2	Patient preparation	21		
3.2.2	Patient positioning	21		
3.2.3	Interviewing of patient	21		
3.3	Method of Data analysis	21		
	Chapter Four			
	Result			
	Result	22		
Chapter Five Discussion, Conclusion, Recommendation and References				
5.1	Discussion	26		
5.2	Conclusion	28		
5.3	Recommendations	29		
5.4	References	30		

List of Tables:

Table	Title	Page No.
4.1	demographic data for group A and patients dose in	22
	mCi at NMDC.	
4.2	demographic data for group B and patients dose in	22
	mCi at NMDC.	
4.3	demographic data for group C and patients dose in	23
	mCi at NMDC.	
4.4	demographic data for group D and patients dose in	24
	mCi at NMDC.	
4.5	demographic data for group E and patients dose in	24
	mCi at NMDC.	
4.6	demographic data for group F and patients dose in	24
	mCi at NMDC.	
4.7	demographic data for group G and patients dose in	24
	mCi at RCIH.	
4.8	comparative between represent dose and dose	25
	references level in mCi:	

List of Figures

2.1	Thyroid anatomy and physiology	7
2.2	The radionuclide generator system	9
2.3	A Mo ⁹⁹ Tc ^{99m} generator	10
2.4	the radioactive decay and decay growth relationship between99Mo/99mTc	12
2.5	the dose calibrator	15
4.1	the compare for Dose per mCi in NMDC and RCIH	25

List of Abbreviation

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
NMDC	alnielin medical diagnostic center
RCIH	Royal care international hospital
SPECT	Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography
AAPM	American Association of Physics in Medicine
NM	Nuclear Medicine
PET	Positron Emission Tomography
DRL	Diagnostic Reference Level
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
ICRP	International Commission of Radiation Protection
NRC	Nuclear Regulation Commission
ANSI	American National Standard Institute
NCRP	National Council on Radiation Protection
RDRC	Radioactive Drug Research Committee
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
IND	Investigational New Drug
USP-NF	United State Pharmacopeia-National Formulary
Ci	Curie
IEC	International Electrotechnical Committee
ISO	International Standardization Organization
LCI	Calibration Laboratory of institute
MAA	Macro Aggregated Albumin
NEMA	National Electrical manufacturers Association
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Abstract

A diagnostic reference level (DRL) is an investigational level used to identify unusual high radiation doses in Nuclear Medicine procedures. DRLs are suggested action levels above which a facility should review its methods and determine if acceptable image quality can be achieved at lower doses.

In order to evaluate the radiological risk incurred by patients diagnosed at the Department of Nuclear Medicine (DNM), the high specific activity of ^{99m}Tc makes it suitable as a first pass agent, for multiple or sequential studies. is preferred to ^{99m}Tc - pertechnetate.

The aim of this study was the investigation of absorbed dose to the thyroid during technetium-99m thyroid scan.

Patients who had been prepared for the thyroid scan were divided to four groups.the first group received dose zero to 4.5 mCi are represent (17.03 %) from all patients, second group received dose 4.5 to 5 mCi are represent (31.67 %) and the third group received dose from 5 to 5.3 mCi are represent (46.31 %) four group received dose above 5.4 to 5.6 mCi are represent(4.99) from all patients.

This study showed that 95% from all thyroid patients tacked dose less than international reference levels activity.

The study showed that a dose of more than 6mci can be use for high-weight patients, therefore this study can be considered as a basis for the establishment of dose reference level activity for thyroid scan of nuclear medicine departments in Sudan.

مستخلص البحث

في هذه الدراسة أنشانا مستوي تشخيص مرجعي لجرعة المريض خلال فحص الغدة الدرقية باستخدام التكنشيوم -99 ، وقد تم اختيار قسمين من أقسام الطب النووي في الخرطوم.

وتستخدم قيم التشخيص المرجعية لمعرفة الجرعات الإشعاعية العالية بشكل غير عادي للتشخيص الطبي في فحوصات الطب النووي و اقتراح المستويات التي يجب العمل بها من اجل تحقيق جودة صورة مقبولة مع جرعة إشعاعية اقل.

النشاط الإشعاعي للتكنشيوم -99 يجعله عنصرا مناسبا كخيار أولي بالنسبة للعديد من الفحوصات في الطب النووي ، وقد تم تقسيم المرضي الي أربعه مجموعات علي أساس الجرعات الإشعاعية المجموعة الأولي تلقت جرعة إشعاعية من (0-4.5)ملي كوري و مثلت (% 17.03)من عدد المرضي الكلي ، و المجموعة الثانية تلقت جرعة إشعاعية تتراوح بين (% 4.5)ملي كوري و مثلت (% 13.67)، أما المجموعة الثالثة فتلقت جرعة الشاعية من (5-5.5) ملي كوري و مثلت (% 16.31) من عدد المرضي الكلي.أما المجموعة الرابعة فتلقت جرعه أشعاعيه من (5-5.5) ملي كوري و مثلت و فقا المرضي الكلي . و فقا الدرقيه هي (5-5.5) أثبتت هذه الدراسة ان (5-5.5) ملي كوري مع جودة صورة مقبولة أوضحت الدراسة انه يمكن أجراء الفحص لمريض ذات وزن عالي يمكن اعطائه اكثر من (5-5) ملي كوري , لذا يمكن اعتبار هذه الدراسة كأساس لإنشاء قيم جرعات مرجعية لفحوصات الغذة الدرقية لأقسام الطب النوي في السودان.