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IRPA 12

Special Topical Session

**Processes and Tools
for Stakeholders Engagement
in Radiological Protection of Patients**

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The patient as an axis of the XXI Century Sanitary System

**Paternalistic
Relationship
charity principle**



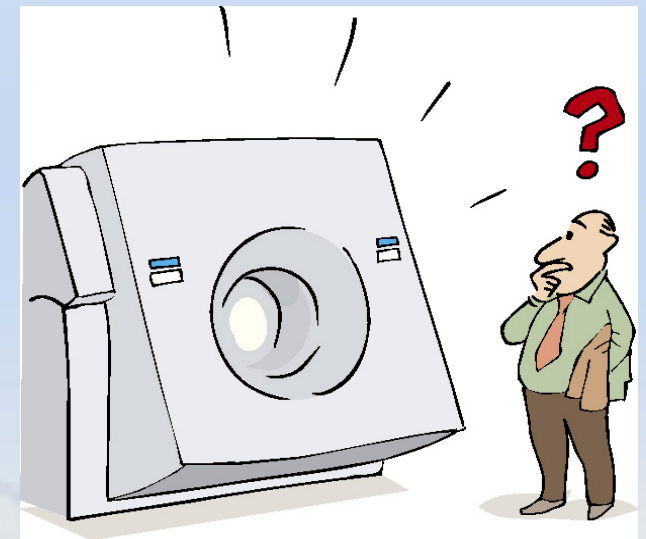
**Patient's autonomy
and values respect**

**The freedom value has grow
up as a natural righth of the
citicent/pacient**

Aim:

Share decision making with patients

- He must be informed about the objective and nature of the procedure.
- He must be cleared informed about their risk and consequences
- The procedure must carry out after the informed consent (Art. 5 Europe Council Agreement to Human Rights Protection related to Biology and Medicine applications, 1997)



To reach social recognition and confidence in the application of ionising radiations in the medical fields

Are needed :

- **Clear and appropriate communication between patients, physicians and the health care professionals.**
- **Patients need to share decisions making about the medical procedures related with their main concerns.**
- **Their implication in such strategy must be implicit in the informed consent at the end of the process.**

Procedures with ionising radiations

The following stakeholders must be involved:

Patients: they are self-responsible about their health.

Professionals: they need information and communication skills. It's important to be specifically trained in this matter. Not to be improvised.

Involved organizations: To inform the society, to train specialists adequately, to check the safety and quality of the procedures in the medical radioactive installations and to guarantee the results quality leading to restore patient's health.



...and the times they are changing
(Bob Dylan)

thank you

