

(5) Problems in Nuclear Medicine from the Governmental Point of View

W. SEELENTAG, M. D.

Beim Bundesminister des Inneren Postfach, D53 Bonn 1, Fed. Rep. of Germany

Nuclear Medicine (NM) in the industrialised world is regarded from two points of view: that of the user, i.e. physician and patient who expect a benefit to health from its application, and that of the governmental or professional bodies responsible for protecting the public from undue or excessive radiation exposure. This opens the questions of safe handling of radionuclides; reliability of

equipment, radioactive waste disposal; the need for compulsory education and training, and finally, licensing, quality control, etc.

Consideration of both viewpoints can occasionally result in conflicts which necessitate a compromise. Particular attention should be paid to educational standards as these will determine the quality of work. The various parameters are discussed.

(6) 題 未 定

J. SOIN, M. D.

The Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee County Medical Complex Division of Nuclear Medicine

(7) Present Status of Department of Nuclear Medicine of Seoul National University Hospital

Chang Soon KOH, M.D.

Chairman, Dept. of Nuclear Med., Seoul National University Hospital,
Chairman of the Board of Director, Korean Society of Nuclear Medicine, Seoul, Korea

The Department of Nuclear Medicine of the Seoul National University Hospital started as the Radioisotope Clinic in April, 1960, which made the medical application of radioisotopes possible for the first time in Korea. At the beginning, thyroid function tests and ferrokinetic studies were the main tasks for the Radioisotope Clinic, but after establishment of a photoscanner (Magne-scanner) in 1964 and a scintillation camera (phogamma III) in 1969 with the aid of International Atomic Energy Association, scanning of various organs in the body could be performed. Radio-immunoassay technique was used for the research purposes and clinical application from 1969, and dynamic studies of the organs with computerized

analysis were made possible after the computer system (Gamma 11) were established in March, 1979.

Today the Department of Nuclear Medicine of Seoul National University Hospital is comprised of a chairman (Professor of Internal Medicine), two staff doctors, three residents, two interns, 11 technicians, one nurse and 6 other personnels. And the Department of Nuclear Medicine is equipped with 4 scintillation cameras, one color scanner and a computer system (Gamma 11) etc. in the imaging section, and 3 automatic gamma counters, one automatic liquid scintillation counter and a radiochromato scanner etc. for the in-vitro measurement.