
Practice for blood irradiation dosimetry

Pratique de la dosimétrie pour l'irradiation du sang

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Explanatory Material

This international standard is part of the project between ISO and ASTM International to develop and maintain a group of ISO/ASTM dosimetry standards for radiation processing. In accordance with ISO/TC 85 N 1248, Maintenance Procedures for ISO/ASTM Radiation Processing Dosimetry Standards, a joint meeting of ISO/TC 85 WG3 Dosimetry for Radiation Processing and ASTM Committee E61 was held in New Orleans, Louisiana, on January 16-28 to review standards being considered for withdrawal, revision/ amendment, or confirmation. Although ISO/ASTM 51939, published in 2005, had been reapproved in 2013, it was decided that this standard should be revised to bring it in line with the new format adopted for the ISO/ASTM standards. A review was conducted to determine if, in addition to the format changes, technical changes would be required. From this review it was decided that major changes should be made to the standard and that it should be revised as a major revision.

The new standard covers the irradiation of blood or blood components in self-contained blood irradiators using photons. The previous version also covered the use of teletherapy equipment and electron beams. The standard provides recommendations for properly implementing dosimetry in blood irradiation. The practice describes a means of achieving compliance with the requirements of ISO/ASTM Practice 52628 for dosimetry performed for blood irradiation and is intended to be read in conjunction with ISO/ASTM 52628.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75% of the member bodies casting a vote.

ASTM International is one of the world's largest voluntary standards development organizations with global participation from affected stakeholders. ASTM technical committees follow rigorous due process balloting procedures.

A project between ISO and ASTM International has been formed to develop and maintain a group of ISO/ASTM radiation processing dosimetry standards. Under this project, ASTM Committee E61, Radiation Processing, is responsible for the development and maintenance of these dosimetry standards with unrestricted participation and input from appropriate ISO member bodies.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. Neither ISO nor ASTM International shall be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO/ASTM 51939 was developed by ASTM Committee E61, Radiation Processing, through Subcommittee E61.04, Specialty Application, and by Technical Committee ISO/TC 85, Nuclear energy, nuclear technologies and radiological protection.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO/ASTM 51939:05(2013)), which has been technically revised.



Standard Practice for Blood Irradiation Dosimetry¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation ISO/ASTM FDIS 51939; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice outlines the irradiator installation qualification program and the dosimetric procedures to be followed during operational qualification and performance qualification of the irradiator. Procedures for the routine radiation processing of blood product (blood and blood components) are also given. If followed, these procedures will help ensure that blood product exposed to gamma radiation or X-radiation (bremsstrahlung) will receive absorbed doses with a specified range.

1.2 This practice covers dosimetry for the irradiation of blood product for self-contained irradiators (free-standing irradiators) utilizing radionuclides such as ¹³⁷Cs and ⁶⁰Co, or X-radiation (bremsstrahlung). The absorbed dose range for blood irradiation is typically 15 Gy to 50 Gy.

1.3 The photon energy range of X-radiation used for blood irradiation is typically from 40 keV to 300 keV.

1.4 This practice also covers the use of radiation-sensitive indicators for the visual and qualitative indication that the product has been irradiated (see ISO/ASTM Guide 51539).

1.5 This document is one of a set of standards that provides recommendations for properly implementing dosimetry in radiation processing and describes a means of achieving compliance with the requirements of ISO/ASTM Practice 52628 for dosimetry performed for blood irradiation. It is intended to be read in conjunction with ISO/ASTM Practice 52628.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability or regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

E170 Terminology Relating to Radiation Measurements and Dosimetry

2.2 ISO/ASTM Standards:²

51026 Practice for Using the Fricke Dosimetry System

51261 Practice for Calibration of Routine Dosimetry Systems for Radiation Processing

51275 Practice for Use of a Radiochromic Film Dosimetry System

51310 Practice for Use of a Radiochromic Optical Waveguide Dosimetry System

51539 Guide for the Use of Radiation-Sensitive Indicators

51607 Practice for Use of the Alanine-EPR Dosimetry System

51707 Guide for Estimating Uncertainties in Dosimetry for Radiation Processing

51956 Practice for Use of Thermoluminescence-Dosimetry Systems (TLD Systems) for Radiation Processing

52116 Practice for Dosimetry for a Self-Contained Dry-Storage Gamma-Ray Irradiator

52628 Practice for Dosimetry in Radiation Processing

52701 Guide for Performance Characterization of Dosimeters and Dosimetry Systems for Use in Radiation Processing

2.3 International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements Reports (ICRU):³

ICRU 80 Dosimetry Systems for Use in Radiation Processing

ICRU 85a Fundamental Quantities and Units for Ionizing Radiation

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E61 on Radiation Processing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E61.04 on Specialty Application, and is also under the jurisdiction of ISO/TC 85/WG 3.

Current edition approved by ASTM Jan. 1, 2016. Published XX. Originally published as ASTM E 1939–98. Last previous ASTM edition E 1939–98. The present International Standard ISO/ASTM 51939:2016(E) is a revision of the last previous edition ISO/ASTM 51939:05(2013)(E).

² For referenced ASTM and ISO/ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from the International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements, 7910 Woodmont Ave., Suite 800, Bethesda, MD 20814 U.S.A.