
Radiation Dose Estimates for Radiopharmaceuticals

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Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education

Prepared for
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

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Radiation Dose Estimates for Radiopharmaceuticals

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ABSTRACT

Tables of radiation dose estimates based on the Cristy-Eckerman adult male phantom are provided for a number of radiopharmaceuticals commonly used in nuclear medicine. Radiation dose estimates are listed for all major source organs, and several other organs of interest. The dose estimates were calculated using the MIRD Technique as implemented in the MIRDOSE3 computer code, developed by the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education, Radiation Internal Dose Information Center. In this code, residence times for source organs are used with decay data from the MIRD Radionuclide Data and Decay Schemes to produce estimates of radiation dose to organs of standardized phantoms representing individuals of different ages.

The adult male phantom of the Cristy-Eckerman phantom series is different from the MIRD 5, or "Reference Man" phantom (Snyder et al. 1969) in several aspects, the most important of which is the difference in the masses and absorbed fractions for the active (red) marrow. The absorbed fractions for low energy photons striking the marrow are also different. Other minor differences exist, but are not likely to significantly affect dose estimates calculated with the two phantoms. Assumptions which support each of the dose estimates appears at the bottom of the table of estimates for a given radiopharmaceutical.

In most cases, the model kinetics or organ residence times are explicitly given. The results presented here can easily be extended to include other radiopharmaceuticals or phantoms.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document contains radiation dose estimates for a number of radiopharmaceuticals commonly used in nuclear medicine. Radiation dose estimates are listed for all major source organs, and several other organs typically of interest. All dose estimates were calculated using the well known MIRDOSE3 computer code, developed by the Radiation Internal Dose Information Center. In this code, residence times for source organs are used with decay data from the MIRDOSE3 Radionuclide Data and Decay Schemes (1989) to produce estimates of radiation dose to organs of standardized phantoms representing individuals of different ages. This document contains dose estimates only for the adult male phantom in the Cristy-Eckerman phantom series (Cristy and Eckerman, 1987). The adult male phantom of the Cristy-Eckerman phantom series is different from the MIRDOSE3, or "Reference Man" phantom (Snyder et al. 1969) in several aspects, the most important of which is the difference in the masses and absorbed fractions for the active (red) marrow. The Cristy-Eckerman adult male contains only 1120 grams of red marrow, not 1500 grams as in the MIRDOSE3 phantom. Also, the absorbed fractions for low energy photons striking the marrow are different, as suggested by Eckerman (1986). Other minor differences (1910 gram liver in the Cristy-Eckerman phantom vs. 1800 in the MIRDOSE3 phantom, e.g.) exist, but are not likely to significantly affect dose estimates calculated with the two phantoms.

Assumptions which support each of the dose estimates appears at the bottom of the table of estimates for a given radiopharmaceutical. In most cases, the model kinetics or organ residence times are explicitly given. In the case where a MIRDOSE3 Dose Estimate Report was used as the basis for the calculation, reference to the Dose Estimate Report may be the only citation. The use of the Cristy-Eckerman phantom is noted in each table. The tables list dose estimates for all important source organs, the red marrow, bone surfaces, ovaries, testes, and uterus. The bone, marrow, and gonads are considered important by some in considering risks of radiation exposures. The doses to the uterus may be used to estimate the dose to the embryo or fetus, up to about 6 weeks gestation. Thyroid dose estimates are typically not given for iodine-labeled pharmaceuticals; it is assumed that there is no free iodide in the product, or else that the thyroid is completely blocked. Addition of dose from free iodide may be easily done by using an assumed fraction of free iodide and adding a contribution based on the doses from sodium iodide. Similar arguments apply to free pertechnetate in Tc-99m-labeled pharmaceuticals.

Any questions about these estimates, or requests for further information about any radiopharmaceutical dosimetry matter may be directed to the Radiation Internal Dose Information Center. The Center is funded by the Department of Energy, the Food and Drug Administration and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to provide information on these matters to requestors. The Center's phone numbers are:

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March 18, 1993

Radiation Dose Estimates for H-3 Water*

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Brain	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Breasts	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Gallbladder Wall	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
LLI Wall	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Small Intestine	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Stomach	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
ULI Wall	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Heart Wall	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Kidneys	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Liver	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Lungs	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Muscle	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Ovaries	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Pancreas	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Red Marrow	2.0E-02	7.5E-02
Bone Surfaces	1.4E-02	5.1E-02
Skin	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Spleen	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Testes	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Thymus	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Thyroid	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.6E-02	6.1E-02
Uterus	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.6E-02 mSv/MBq	5.9E-02 rem/mCi

* Based on model in ICRP 53.

Dynamic bladder model with 4.8-hour voiding interval

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7)

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

March 18, 1993

Radiation Dose Estimates for H-3 Inulin*

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Brain	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Breasts	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Gallbladder Wall	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
LLI Wall	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Small Intestine	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Stomach	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
ULI Wall	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Heart Wall	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Kidneys	1.0E-03	3.8E-03
Liver	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Lungs	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Muscle	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Ovaries	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Pancreas	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Red Marrow	1.4E-04	5.0E-04
Bone Surfaces	9.3E-05	3.4E-04
Skin	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Spleen	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Testes	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Thymus	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Thyroid	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Urinary Bladder Wall	2.4E-02	9.0E-02
Uterus	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.6E-03 mSv/MBq	6.0E-03 rem/mCi

* Based on the model in ICRP 53.

Dynamic bladder model with 4.8-hour voiding interval

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7)

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

March 18, 1993

Radiation Dose Estimates for C-11 Carbon Monoxide*
Single inhalation with 20 s breathhold

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	6.1E-03	2.3E-02
Brain	1.1E-03	3.9E-03
Breasts	2.3E-03	8.7E-03
Gallbladder Wall	2.9E-03	1.1E-02
LLI Wall	2.3E-03	8.5E-03
Small Intestine	2.4E-03	9.0E-03
Stomach	2.7E-03	1.0E-02
ULI Wall	2.4E-03	8.9E-03
Heart Wall	2.0E-02	7.2E-02
Kidneys	6.8E-03	2.5E-02
Liver	4.9E-03	1.8E-02
Lungs	1.4E-02	5.2E-02
Muscle	2.2E-03	8.2E-03
Ovaries	2.4E-03	8.8E-03
Pancreas	3.2E-03	1.2E-02
Red Marrow	5.4E-03	2.0E-02
Bone Surfaces	3.2E-03	1.2E-02
Skin	1.8E-03	6.5E-03
Spleen	1.3E-02	4.8E-02
Testes	1.9E-03	7.1E-03
Thymus	3.4E-03	1.3E-02
Thyroid	4.8E-03	1.8E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	2.2E-03	8.2E-03
Uterus	2.4E-03	8.7E-03
Effective Dose Equivalent	6.5E-03 mSv/MBq	2.4E-02 rem/mCi

* Based on model in ICRP 53.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7)

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

March 18, 1993

Radiation Dose Estimates for C-11 Carbon Monoxide*
Continuous Inhalation for 1 hr

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	4.0E-03	1.5E-02
Brain	6.9E-04	2.6E-03
Breasts	1.5E-03	5.7E-03
Gallbladder Wall	1.9E-03	6.9E-03
LLI Wall	1.5E-03	5.6E-03
Small Intestine	1.6E-03	5.9E-03
Stomach	1.8E-03	6.5E-03
ULI Wall	1.6E-03	5.8E-03
Heart Wall	1.3E-02	4.7E-02
Kidneys	4.5E-03	1.7E-02
Liver	3.2E-03	1.2E-02
Lungs	9.3E-03	3.4E-02
Muscle	1.4E-03	5.4E-03
Ovaries	1.6E-03	5.8E-03
Pancreas	2.1E-03	7.8E-03
Red Marrow	3.6E-03	1.3E-02
Bone Surfaces	2.1E-03	7.7E-03
Skin	1.1E-03	4.2E-03
Spleen	8.5E-03	3.1E-02
Testes	1.2E-03	4.6E-03
Thymus	2.2E-03	8.2E-03
Thyroid	3.2E-03	1.2E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.4E-03	5.4E-03
Uterus	1.6E-03	5.7E-03
Effective Dose Equivalent	4.3E-03 mSv/MBq	1.6E-02 rem/mCi

* Based on model in ICRP 53.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7)

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for N-13 Ammonia

ORGAN	Estimated Radiation Dose	
	mGy	rad
	MBq	mCi
Adrenals	1.7E-03	6.2E-03
Brain	4.7E-03	1.7E-02
Breasts	1.3E-03	4.7E-03
Gallbladder Wall	1.9E-03	6.9E-03
LLI Wall	1.7E-03	6.2E-03
Small Intestine	1.7E-03	6.2E-03
Stomach	1.6E-03	5.9E-03
ULI Wall	1.7E-03	6.2E-03
Heart Wall	1.6E-03	5.9E-03
Kidneys	1.6E-03	5.9E-03
Liver	3.8E-03	1.4E-02
Lungs	1.5E-03	5.4E-03
Muscle	1.4E-03	5.3E-03
Ovaries	1.7E-03	6.4E-03
Pancreas	1.7E-03	6.4E-03
Red Marrow	1.8E-03	6.6E-03
Bone Surfaces	1.5E-03	5.6E-03
Skin	1.2E-03	4.6E-03
Spleen	1.5E-03	5.7E-03
Testes	1.4E-03	5.4E-03
Thymus	1.5E-03	5.4E-03
Thyroid	1.5E-03	5.5E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	6.9E-03	2.6E-02
Uterus	1.8E-03	6.8E-03
Effective Dose Equivalent	2.2E-03 mSv/MBq	8.3E-03 rem/mCi

Based on distribution data gathered in human subjects by Lockwood et al. (J Clin Invest 63:449-460, 1979). Assumed distribution and retention:

Brain	6.9%	$T_b = \infty$
Liver	7.1%	$T_b = \infty$
Total Body	94%	$T_b = \infty$
	6%	$T_b = 10 \text{ min}$

6% of material cleared through urinary bladder, $T_b = 10 \text{ min}$. Bladder voiding interval 4.8 hours.

Dynamic bladder model with 4.8-hour voiding interval. Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7)

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

March 18, 1993

Radiation Dose Estimates for C-14 Inulin*

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Brain	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Breasts	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Gallbladder Wall	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
LLI Wall	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Small Intestine	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Stomach	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
ULI Wall	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Heart Wall	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Kidneys	8.9E-03	3.3E-02
Liver	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Lungs	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Muscle	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Ovaries	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Pancreas	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Red Marrow	1.2E-03	4.4E-03
Bone Surfaces	8.1E-04	3.0E-03
Skin	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Spleen	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Testes	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Thymus	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Thyroid	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	2.1E-01	7.9E-01
Uterus	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.4E-02 mSv/MBq	5.3E-02 rem/mCi

* Based on the model in ICRP 53.

Dynamic bladder model with 4.8-hour voiding interval

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 22, 1993

Radiation Dose Estimates for O-15 H2O

ORGAN	Estimated Radiation Dose	
	mGy MBq	rad mCi
Adrenals	1.3E-03	4.8E-03
Brain	1.3E-03	4.9E-03
Breasts	3.0E-04	1.1E-03
Gallbladder Wall	4.5E-04	1.7E-03
LLI Wall	7.4E-04	2.7E-03
Small Intestine	9.3E-04	3.5E-03
Stomach	5.3E-04	1.9E-03
ULI Wall	7.0E-04	2.6E-03
Heart Wall	2.2E-03	8.2E-03
Kidneys	1.9E-03	7.2E-03
Liver	1.5E-03	5.6E-03
Lungs	1.9E-03	6.9E-03
Muscle	2.7E-04	1.0E-03
Ovaries	3.6E-04	1.3E-03
Pancreas	1.6E-03	5.9E-03
Red Marrow	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Bone Surfaces	5.2E-04	1.9E-03
Skin	2.6E-04	9.8E-04
Spleen	1.6E-03	5.8E-03
Testes	6.7E-04	2.5E-03
Thymus	3.6E-04	1.3E-03
Thyroid	1.7E-03	6.3E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	2.2E-04	8.1E-04
Uterus	3.4E-04	1.3E-03
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.1E-03 mSv/MBq	4.2E-03 rem/mCi

Based on data derived from a blood flow-based model of water distribution.
Assumed residence times:

Adrenals	:	3.92E-05 hr	Lungs	:	3.80E-03 hr
Brain	:	3.48E-03 hr	Muscle	:	9.72E-03 hr
LLI	:	3.22E-04 hr	Pancreas	:	2.83E-04 hr
Small Intestine	:	1.28E-03 hr	Red Marrow	:	1.59E-03 hr
Stomach	:	2.87E-04 hr	Cort Bone	:	1.50E-03 hr
ULI	:	4.22E-04 hr	Canc Bone	:	3.75E-04 hr
Heart Chambers	:	1.70E-03 hr	Spleen	:	5.50E-04 hr
Heart Wall	:	8.42E-04 hr	Testes	:	5.14E-05 hr
Kidneys	:	1.15E-03 hr	Thyroid	:	7.47E-05 hr
Liver	:	5.17E-03 hr	Urinary Bl Cont	:	9.44E-06 hr
			Remainder	:	1.63E-02 hr

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7)

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 23, 1993

Radiation Dose Estimates for O-15 O2

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	3.4E-04	1.3E-03
Brain	5.2E-04	1.9E-03
Breasts	2.8E-04	1.1E-03
Gallbladder Wall	3.0E-04	1.1E-03
LLI Wall	2.5E-04	9.4E-04
Small Intestine	2.6E-04	9.8E-04
Stomach	2.9E-04	1.1E-03
ULI Wall	2.6E-04	9.8E-04
Heart Wall	1.5E-03	5.6E-03
Kidneys	6.9E-04	2.6E-03
Liver	5.5E-04	2.0E-03
Lungs	4.6E-03	1.7E-02
Muscle	2.6E-04	9.5E-04
Ovaries	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Pancreas	3.3E-04	1.2E-03
Red Marrow	3.3E-04	1.2E-03
Bone Surfaces	2.6E-04	9.6E-04
Skin	2.2E-04	8.1E-04
Spleen	1.1E-03	4.2E-03
Testes	3.2E-04	1.2E-03
Thymus	3.5E-04	1.3E-03
Thyroid	2.6E-04	9.7E-04
Urinary Bladder Wall	2.5E-04	9.3E-04
Uterus	2.6E-04	9.7E-04
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.1E-03 mSv/MBq	4.1E-03 rem/mCi

* Based on distribution data of Bigler and Sgouros (J Nucl Med 24(5):431-437, 1983). Cumulated activities in their Table 3 assumed to be for 8400 MBq (227 mCi).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for F-18 FDG

ORGAN	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	1.3E-02	4.9E-02
Brain	1.9E-02	7.0E-02
Breasts	9.2E-03	3.4E-02
Gallbladder Wall	1.4E-02	5.0E-02
LLI Wall	1.7E-02	6.1E-02
Small Intestine	1.4E-02	5.1E-02
Stomach	1.3E-02	4.7E-02
ULI Wall	1.3E-02	4.9E-02
Heart Wall	6.0E-02	2.2E-01
Kidneys	2.0E-02	7.4E-02
Liver	1.6E-02	5.8E-02
Lungs	1.7E-02	6.4E-02
Muscle	1.1E-02	4.2E-02
Ovaries	1.7E-02	6.3E-02
Pancreas	2.6E-02	9.6E-02
Red Marrow	1.3E-02	4.8E-02
Bone Surfaces	1.2E-02	4.3E-02
Skin	8.4E-03	3.1E-02
Spleen	3.7E-02	1.4E-01
Testes	1.3E-02	4.8E-02
Thymus	1.2E-02	4.4E-02
Thyroid	1.0E-02	3.9E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.9E-01	7.0E-01
Uterus	2.3E-02	8.5E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	3.0E-02 mSv/MBq	1.1E-01 rem/mCi

Based on the distribution data gathered in dogs by Gallagher et al. (JNM 18(10):990-996) and assuming a 1.83 hour effective half time, except for the brain and urinary bladder, for which the assumptions of Jones et al. (JNM 23(7):613-617), based on data gathered in human subjects, were used.

Dynamic bladder model with 4.8-hour voiding interval

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7)

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 27, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for F-18 Sodium Fluoride

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	6.2E-03	2.3E-02
Brain	5.6E-03	2.1E-02
Breasts	2.8E-03	1.0E-02
Gallbladder Wall	4.4E-03	1.6E-02
LLI Wall	1.2E-02	4.3E-02
Small Intestine	6.6E-03	2.5E-02
Stomach	3.8E-03	1.4E-02
ULI Wall	5.8E-03	2.1E-02
Heart Wall	3.9E-03	1.5E-02
Kidneys	1.9E-02	7.1E-02
Liver	4.0E-03	1.5E-02
Lungs	4.1E-03	1.5E-02
Muscle	6.0E-03	2.2E-02
Ovaries	1.1E-02	3.9E-02
Pancreas	4.8E-03	1.8E-02
Red Marrow	2.8E-02	1.0E-01
Bone Surfaces	6.0E-02	2.2E-01
Skin	4.0E-03	1.5E-02
Spleen	4.2E-03	1.5E-02
Testes	7.8E-03	2.9E-02
Thymus	3.5E-03	1.3E-02
Thyroid	4.4E-03	1.6E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	2.5E-01	9.1E-01
Uterus	1.9E-02	7.0E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	2.7E-02 mSv/MBq	1.0E-01 rem/mCi

Biological model: ICRP 53 model (data gathered in humans)

Kidney	$\tau = 0.025$ hours		
Cortical bone	25%	$T_b = 0.333$ hours (uptake)	$T_b = \infty$ (washout)
Cancellous bone	25%	$T_b = 0.333$ hours (uptake)	$T_b = \infty$ (washout)
Total body	12.5%	$T_b = 0.167$ hours,	37.5% $T_b = 3.2$ hours
	50.0%	$T_b = \infty$	

Dynamic Bladder Model Used (4.80 hr void)

12.50%	$T_b = 0.167$ hr
37.50%	$T_b = 3.2$ hr

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 27, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for P-32 Sodium Phosphate

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Brain	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Breasts	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Gallbladder Wall	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
LLI Wall	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Small Intestine	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Stomach	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
ULI Wall	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Heart Wall	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Kidneys	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Liver	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Lungs	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Muscle	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Ovaries	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Pancreas	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Red Marrow	7.6E+00	2.8E+01
Bone Surfaces	1.0E+01	3.7E+01
Skin	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Spleen	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Testes	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Thymus	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Thyroid	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Uterus	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.2E+00 mSv/MBq	4.5E+00 rem/mCi

Based on model in ICRP 30 (data gathered in humans). Assumed distribution and retention:

Cortical Bone	15%	$T_b = \infty$			
Cancellous Bone	15%	$T_b = \infty$			
Remainder	14%	$T_b = 12$ hr	14%	$T_b = 48$ hr	42% $T_b = 456$ hr

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

July 19, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for the Cr-51 RBCs (Erythrocytes)

ORGAN	Estimated Radiation Dose	
	mGy MBq	rad mCi
Adrenals	2.0E-01	7.6E-01
Brain	3.3E-02	1.2E-01
Breasts	8.4E-02	3.1E-01
Gallbladder Wall	1.3E-01	5.0E-01
LLI Wall	8.7E-02	3.2E-01
Small Intestine	9.8E-02	3.6E-01
Stomach	1.4E-01	5.1E-01
ULI Wall	9.9E-02	3.7E-01
Heart Wall	5.0E-01	1.9E+00
Kidneys	2.2E-01	8.1E-01
Liver	2.4E-01	8.9E-01
Lungs	3.2E-01	1.2E+00
Muscle	8.3E-02	3.1E-01
Ovaries	9.2E-02	3.4E-01
Pancreas	1.9E-01	7.1E-01
Red Marrow	1.2E-01	4.4E-01
Bone Surfaces	1.2E-01	4.4E-01
Skin	5.6E-02	2.1E-01
Spleen	1.6E+00	5.8E+00
Testes	6.4E-02	2.4E-01
Thymus	1.3E-01	5.0E-01
Thyroid	1.3E-01	4.7E-01
Urinary Bladder Wall	8.2E-02	3.0E-01
Uterus	9.1E-02	3.4E-01
Total Body	9.6E-02	3.5E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent	2.6E-01 mSv/MBq	9.6E-01 rem/mCi

Biological model based on ICRP 53. The activity in cortical and trabecular bone was assumed to be distributed in the bone volume. Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7)

Residence Times:

Adrenals	3.76E-01 hr	Red Marrow	2.73E+01 hr
Brain	3.76E+00 hr	Cort Bone	1.33E+01 hr
Heart Contents	6.03E+01 hr	Trab Bone	3.00E+00 hr
Heart Wall	7.45E+00 hr	Spleen	6.24E+01 hr
Kidneys	8.46E+00 hr	Thyroid	4.40E-01 hr
Liver	5.75E+01 hr	Remainder	4.24E+02 hr
Lungs	6.39E+01 hr		

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Co-57 Vitamin B-12 (Cyanocobalamin)

ORGAN	Estimated Radiation Dose (mGy/MBq)			
	No Flushing Dose		With Flushing Dose	
	Normals	Pernicious Anemia	Normals	Pernicious Anemia
Adrenals	4.7E+00	6.0E-01	3.1E+00	4.1E-01
Brain	6.6E-01	8.5E-02	4.4E-01	5.4E-02
Breasts	1.1E+00	1.5E-01	7.6E-01	9.7E-02
Gallbladder Wall	8.6E+00	1.1E+00	5.7E+00	7.8E-01
LLI Wall	1.3E+00	1.4E+00	9.8E-01	1.4E+00
Small Intestine	1.8E+00	4.0E-01	1.2E+00	3.3E-01
Stomach	2.0E+00	3.1E-01	1.3E+00	2.3E-01
ULI Wall	2.5E+00	8.0E-01	1.7E+00	7.0E-01
Heart Wall	2.9E+00	3.7E-01	1.9E+00	2.5E-01
Kidneys	3.4E+00	4.4E-01	2.3E+00	3.1E-01
Liver	3.5E+01	4.4E+00	2.3E+01	3.0E+00
Lungs	2.6E+00	3.3E-01	1.7E+00	2.2E-01
Muscle	1.4E+00	1.9E-01	9.0E-01	1.3E-01
Ovaries	1.3E+00	2.9E-01	8.5E-01	2.4E-01
Pancreas	4.3E+00	5.6E-01	2.9E+00	3.8E-01
Red Marrow	1.5E+00	2.2E-01	1.0E+00	1.5E-01
Bone Surfaces	2.5E+00	3.4E-01	1.6E+00	2.3E-01
Skin	8.2E-01	1.1E-01	5.5E-01	7.3E-02
Spleen	1.4E+00	1.9E-01	9.5E-01	1.3E-01
Testes	6.9E-01	1.0E-01	4.6E-01	6.8E-02
Thymus	1.3E+00	1.6E-01	8.5E-01	1.1E-01
Thyroid	8.3E-01	1.1E-01	5.6E-01	6.9E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	9.6E-01	1.7E-01	5.8E-01	1.2E-01
Uterus	1.2E+00	2.2E-01	8.1E-01	1.7E-01
Effective Dose	4.4E+00	6.7E-01	3.0E+00	5.0E-01
Equivalent (mSv/MBq)				

Based on model in ICRP 53, using data from patients. Assumed distribution and retention:

		No Flushing Dose		With Flushing Dose	
		Normals	Pernicious Anemia	Normals	Pernicious Anemia
Liver	T _b = 500 days	42%	5.3%	28%	3.6%
Kidneys	T _b = 500 days	-	-	0.064%	0.0081%
Total Body	T _b = 500 days	63%	8.0%	42%	5.3%
	T _b = 1 day	7%	0.9%	42%	5.3%
	T _b = 1.7 hours	-	-	24%	3.0%
Fraction absorbed from SI		70%	8.9%	70%	8.9%

Urinary bladder receives all output from total body, bladder voiding interval 4.8 hours.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7)

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Co-58 Vitamin B-12 (Cyanocobalamin)

ORGAN	Estimated Radiation Dose (mGy/MBq)			
	No Flushing Dose		With Flushing Dose	
	Normals	Pernicious Anemia	Normals	Pernicious Anemia
Adrenals	1.1E+01	1.4E+00	7.3E+00	9.9E-01
Brain	1.3E+00	1.6E-01	8.3E-01	1.0E-01
Breasts	2.9E+00	3.8E-01	1.9E+00	2.5E-01
Gallbladder Wall	2.0E+01	2.7E+00	1.3E+01	1.9E+00
LLI Wall	3.3E+00	4.0E+00	2.6E+00	3.9E+00
Small Intestine	4.5E+00	1.4E+00	3.1E+00	1.2E+00
Stomach	4.9E+00	9.0E-01	3.3E+00	7.1E-01
ULI Wall	6.2E+00	2.5E+00	4.3E+00	2.2E+00
Heart Wall	6.6E+00	8.6E-01	4.4E+00	5.8E-01
Kidneys	7.8E+00	1.1E+00	5.3E+00	8.0E-01
Liver	5.3E+01	6.8E+00	3.5E+01	4.7E+00
Lungs	5.6E+00	7.2E-01	3.7E+00	4.9E-01
Muscle	3.1E+00	5.0E-01	2.1E+00	3.7E-01
Ovaries	3.1E+00	1.3E+00	2.2E+00	1.2E+00
Pancreas	9.3E+00	1.3E+00	6.2E+00	9.0E-01
Red Marrow	3.7E+00	6.4E-01	2.5E+00	4.8E-01
Bone Surfaces	3.0E+00	4.6E-01	2.0E+00	3.3E-01
Skin	2.0E+00	3.0E-01	1.4E+00	2.1E-01
Spleen	3.3E+00	5.1E-01	2.2E+00	3.7E-01
Testes	1.5E+00	2.9E-01	1.0E+00	2.2E-01
Thymus	3.0E+00	3.9E-01	2.0E+00	2.6E-01
Thyroid	1.8E+00	2.3E-01	1.2E+00	1.5E-01
Urinary Bladder Wall	2.3E+00	5.7E-01	1.6E+00	4.8E-01
Uterus	2.8E+00	7.6E-01	1.9E+00	6.4E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent (mSv/MBq)	8.5E+00	1.6E+00	5.7E+00	1.3E+00

Based on model in ICRP 53, using data from patients. Assumed distribution and retention:

		No Flushing Dose		With Flushing Dose	
		Normals	Pernicious Anemia	Normals	Pernicious Anemia
Liver	T _b = 500 days	42%	5.3%	28%	3.6%
Kidneys	T _b = 500 days	-	-	0.064%	0.0081%
Total Body	T _b = 500 days	63%	8.0%	42%	5.3%
	T _b = 1 day	7%	0.9%	42%	5.3%
	T _b = 1.7 hours	-	-	24%	3.0%
Fraction absorbed from SI		70%	8.9%	70%	8.9%

Urinary bladder receives all output from total body, bladder voiding interval 4.8 hours.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7)

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 26, 1996

Radiation Dose Estimates for Fe-59 Citrate*

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose (mGy/MBq)</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Adrenals	1.0E+01	1.1E+01
Brain	6.7E+00	8.9E+00
Breasts	4.7E+00	6.3E+00
Gallbladder Wall	9.7E+00	9.6E+00
LLI Wall	5.3E+00	7.2E+00
Small Intestine	6.0E+00	7.2E+00
Stomach	8.0E+00	8.9E+00
ULI Wall	6.2E+00	7.7E+00
Heart Wall	1.9E+01	2.4E+01
Kidneys	1.2E+01	1.3E+01
Liver	2.2E+01	1.9E+01
Lungs	1.4E+01	1.9E+01
Muscle	4.9E+00	6.3E+00
Ovaries	---	7.3E+00
Pancreas	1.2E+01	1.2E+01
Red Marrow	1.2E+01	1.4E+01
Bone Surfaces	8.5E+00	1.0E+01
Skin	3.4E+00	4.6E+00
Spleen	8.5E+01	5.4E+01
Testes	3.5E+00	---
Thymus	6.9E+00	9.0E+00
Thyroid	4.3E+00	5.7E+00
Urinary Bladder Wall	4.5E+00	5.1E+00
Uterus	5.2E+00	6.9E+00
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.4E+01 mSv/MBq	1.4E+01 mSv/MBq

* Calculated using the kinetic model of Thind (Health Physics 68(1):9-20, 1995. Activity in blood apportioned to brain, heart contents, kidneys, and lungs according to the model of Hui and Poston.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Co-60 Vitamin B-12 (Cyanocobalamin)

ORGAN	Estimated Radiation Dose (mGy/MBq)			
	No Flushing Dose		With Flushing Dose	
	Normals	Pernicious Anemia	Normals	Pernicious Anemia
Adrenals	1.7E+02	2.2E+01	1.1E+02	1.5E+01
Brain	2.0E+01	2.5E+00	1.3E+01	1.6E+00
Breasts	4.5E+01	5.8E+00	3.0E+01	3.9E+00
Gallbladder Wall	2.9E+02	3.8E+01	2.0E+02	2.6E+01
LLI Wall	3.6E+01	1.4E+01	2.5E+01	1.2E+01
Small Intestine	6.6E+01	1.0E+01	4.4E+01	7.7E+00
Stomach	7.2E+01	9.8E+00	4.8E+01	6.8E+00
ULI Wall	9.1E+01	1.6E+01	6.1E+01	1.2E+01
Heart Wall	1.0E+02	1.3E+01	6.8E+01	8.8E+00
Kidneys	1.2E+02	1.5E+01	8.0E+01	1.1E+01
Liver	8.2E+02	1.0E+02	5.5E+02	7.1E+01
Lungs	8.6E+01	1.1E+01	5.7E+01	7.3E+00
Muscle	4.8E+01	6.4E+00	3.2E+01	4.3E+00
Ovaries	4.5E+01	7.9E+00	3.0E+01	5.9E+00
Pancreas	1.4E+02	1.8E+01	9.2E+01	1.2E+01
Red Marrow	5.5E+01	7.4E+00	3.7E+01	5.1E+00
Bone Surfaces	4.6E+01	6.1E+00	3.1E+01	4.1E+00
Skin	3.3E+01	4.3E+00	2.2E+01	2.9E+00
Spleen	5.2E+01	6.8E+00	3.5E+01	4.6E+00
Testes	2.4E+01	3.3E+00	1.6E+01	2.2E+00
Thymus	4.8E+01	6.1E+00	3.2E+01	4.1E+00
Thyroid	2.8E+01	3.6E+00	1.9E+01	2.4E+00
Urinary Bladder Wall	3.5E+01	5.2E+00	2.2E+01	3.4E+00
Uterus	4.3E+01	6.4E+00	2.9E+01	4.6E+00
Effective Dose Equivalent (mSv/MBq)	1.3E+02	1.7E+01	8.7E+01	1.2E+01

Based on model in ICRP 53, using data from patients. Assumed distribution and retention:

		No Flushing Dose		With Flushing Dose	
		Normals	Pernicious Anemia	Normals	Pernicious Anemia
Liver	T _b = 500 days	42%	5.3%	28%	3.6%
Kidneys	T _b = 500 days	-	-	0.064%	0.0081%
Total Body	T _b = 500 days	63%	8.0%	42%	5.3%
	T _b = 1 day	7%	0.9%	42%	5.3%
	T _b = 1.7 hours	-	-	24%	3.0%
Fraction absorbed from SI		70%	8.9%	70%	8.9%

Urinary bladder receives all output from total body, bladder voiding interval 4.8 hours.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7)

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 27, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for Ga-67 Citrate

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	1.3E-01	4.7E-01
Brain	5.4E-02	2.0E-01
Breasts	4.6E-02	1.7E-01
Gallbladder Wall	8.3E-02	3.1E-01
LLI Wall	2.6E-01	9.7E-01
Small Intestine	8.6E-02	3.2E-01
Stomach	6.9E-02	2.6E-01
ULI Wall	1.5E-01	5.4E-01
Heart Wall	6.7E-02	2.5E-01
Kidneys	1.1E-01	4.2E-01
Liver	1.1E-01	4.2E-01
Lungs	6.1E-02	2.3E-01
Muscle	5.9E-02	2.2E-01
Ovaries	8.7E-02	3.2E-01
Pancreas	7.9E-02	2.9E-01
Red Marrow	1.2E-01	4.6E-01
Bone Surfaces	3.2E-01	1.2E+00
Skin	4.4E-02	1.6E-01
Spleen	1.4E-01	5.2E-01
Testes	5.5E-02	2.0E-01
Thymus	5.9E-02	2.2E-01
Thyroid	6.0E-02	2.2E-01
Urinary Bladder Wall	9.0E-02	3.3E-01
Uterus	7.9E-02	2.9E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.1E-01 mSv/MBq	4.1E-01 rem/mCi

Based on the model in MIRDO Dose Estimate Report No. 2 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 14:755-756, 1973. Dynamic bladder model with 4.8-hour voiding interval.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

March 18, 1993

Radiation Dose Estimates for Ga-68 Citrate

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	3.2E-02	1.2E-01
Brain	1.1E-02	4.2E-02
Breasts	1.1E-02	4.1E-02
Gallbladder Wall	1.7E-02	6.2E-02
LLI Wall	2.1E-02	7.8E-02
Small Intestine	8.8E-02	3.3E-01
Stomach	1.4E-02	5.3E-02
ULI Wall	6.6E-02	2.5E-01
Heart Wall	1.3E-02	4.9E-02
Kidneys	2.7E-02	9.8E-02
Liver	2.7E-02	1.0E-01
Lungs	1.2E-02	4.6E-02
Muscle	1.3E-02	4.7E-02
Ovaries	1.8E-02	6.5E-02
Pancreas	1.5E-02	5.5E-02
Red Marrow	2.1E-02	7.9E-02
Bone Surfaces	1.7E-02	6.3E-02
Skin	1.1E-02	4.0E-02
Spleen	3.6E-02	1.3E-01
Testes	1.2E-02	4.5E-02
Thymus	1.2E-02	4.6E-02
Thyroid	1.2E-02	4.5E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	2.0E-02	7.4E-02
Uterus	1.7E-02	6.2E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	2.6E-02 mSv/MBq	9.6E-02 rem/mCi

Biological model based on MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 2 (data gathered in human subjects).

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Se-75 Selenomethionine

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	3.2E+00	1.2E+01
Brain	1.4E+00	5.1E+00
Breasts	1.4E+00	5.1E+00
Gallbladder Wall	3.8E+00	1.4E+01
LLI Wall	2.4E+00	8.7E+00
Small Intestine	2.4E+00	8.9E+00
Stomach	2.5E+00	9.1E+00
ULI Wall	2.4E+00	9.0E+00
Heart Wall	2.6E+00	9.5E+00
Kidneys	5.2E+00	1.9E+01
Liver	6.0E+00	2.2E+01
Lungs	2.7E+00	9.8E+00
Muscle	2.0E+00	7.3E+00
Ovaries	2.7E+00	1.0E+01
Pancreas	3.3E+00	1.2E+01
Red Marrow	2.1E+00	7.7E+00
Bone Surfaces	3.0E+00	1.1E+01
Skin	1.2E+00	4.4E+00
Spleen	3.7E+00	1.4E+01
Testes	2.0E+00	7.5E+00
Thymus	2.0E+00	7.6E+00
Thyroid	2.6E+00	9.7E+00
Urinary Bladder Wall	2.1E+00	7.7E+00
Uterus	2.4E+00	9.0E+00
Effective Dose Equivalent	2.9E+00 mSv/MBq	1.1E+01 rem/mCi

Biological model based on MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 1 (data gathered in human subjects).

Dynamic bladder model with a 4.8 hour voiding interval:

11.20% Tb = 1.33E+01 hr.
35.20% Tb = 1.10E+03 hr.
33.60% Tb = 5.33E+03 hr.

ICRP 30 GI model used, 15% to the small intestine

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Kr-81m Inhalation

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	4.3E-06	1.6E-05
Brain	1.7E-07	6.1E-07
Breasts	4.3E-06	1.6E-05
Gallbladder Wall	1.4E-06	5.1E-06
LLI Wall	7.4E-08	2.7E-07
Small Intestine	2.7E-07	1.0E-06
Stomach	2.1E-06	7.9E-06
ULI Wall	3.6E-07	1.3E-06
Heart Wall	7.8E-06	2.9E-05
Kidneys	1.2E-06	4.6E-06
Liver	3.6E-06	1.3E-05
Lungs	2.0E-04	7.4E-04
Muscle	1.7E-06	6.4E-06
Ovaries	1.3E-07	5.0E-07
Pancreas	3.0E-06	1.1E-05
Red Marrow	2.1E-06	7.7E-06
Bone Surfaces	2.3E-06	8.5E-06
Skin	7.6E-07	2.8E-06
Spleen	3.0E-06	1.1E-05
Testes	1.0E-08	3.8E-08
Thymus	5.0E-06	1.9E-05
Thyroid	1.6E-06	5.9E-06
Urinary Bladder Wall	3.6E-08	1.3E-07
Uterus	9.9E-08	3.7E-07
Effective Dose Equivalent	2.7E-05 mSv/MBq	9.8E-05 rem/mCi

Assumes that all activity inhaled decays in lungs (no patient or animal data used).

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Kr-81m Injections

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	4.5E-06	1.7E-05
Brain	9.7E-08	3.6E-07
Breasts	4.5E-06	1.7E-05
Gallbladder Wall	1.7E-06	6.4E-06
LLI Wall	8.9E-08	3.3E-07
Small Intestine	3.0E-07	1.1E-06
Stomach	2.8E-06	1.0E-05
ULI Wall	4.3E-07	1.6E-06
Heart Wall	1.9E-04	7.1E-04
Kidneys	1.2E-06	4.4E-06
Liver	3.8E-06	1.4E-05
Lungs	5.1E-05	1.9E-04
Muscle	1.6E-06	6.0E-06
Ovaries	1.2E-07	4.4E-07
Pancreas	4.3E-06	1.6E-05
Red Marrow	2.1E-06	7.6E-06
Bone Surfaces	2.2E-06	8.3E-06
Skin	6.7E-07	2.5E-06
Spleen	2.4E-06	8.7E-06
Testes	1.4E-08	5.2E-08
Thymus	1.3E-05	5.0E-05
Thyroid	1.1E-06	4.0E-06
Urinary Bladder Wall	5.1E-08	1.9E-07
Uterus	1.1E-07	4.2E-07
Effective Dose Equivalent	2.0E-05 mSv/MBq	7.5E-05 rem/mCi

Residence times based on a model in which activity clears from the blood, to the right heart, lungs, left heart, and back to blood, with 95% clearance of blood from lungs on each pass. Half times for transport are 1 minute in heart chambers, 5 minutes in lung, and 3 minutes in the body. (No patient or animal data used).

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Oral Administration of Kr-81m

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	5.0E-06	1.9E-05
Brain	1.5E-08	5.4E-08
Breasts	1.1E-06	4.0E-06
Gallbladder Wall	5.4E-06	2.0E-05
LLI Wall	1.6E-06	5.8E-06
Small Intestine	3.7E-06	1.4E-05
Stomach	4.1E-04	1.5E-03
ULI Wall	4.7E-06	1.7E-05
Heart Wall	4.3E-06	1.6E-05
Kidneys	5.0E-06	1.9E-05
Liver	2.7E-06	9.9E-06
Lungs	1.9E-06	7.2E-06
Muscle	1.8E-06	6.7E-06
Ovaries	1.1E-06	4.0E-06
Pancreas	2.2E-05	8.2E-05
Red Marrow	1.5E-06	5.4E-06
Bone Surfaces	1.5E-06	5.4E-06
Skin	6.5E-07	2.4E-06
Spleen	1.4E-05	5.2E-05
Testes	7.6E-08	2.8E-07
Thymus	7.5E-07	2.8E-06
Thyroid	6.6E-08	2.4E-07
Urinary Bladder Wall	3.7E-07	1.4E-06
Uterus	9.3E-07	3.4E-06
Effective Dose Equivalent	2.8E-05 mSv/MBq	1.1E-04 rem/mCi

All activity administered assumed to decay in stomach (no patient or animal data used).

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Rb-82

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	4.4E-04	1.6E-03
Brain	3.2E-04	1.2E-03
Breasts	3.3E-04	1.2E-03
Gallbladder Wall	4.2E-04	1.5E-03
LLI Wall	3.6E-04	1.3E-03
Small Intestine	3.8E-04	1.4E-03
Stomach	3.8E-04	1.4E-03
ULI Wall	3.8E-04	1.4E-03
Heart Wall	1.8E-03	6.7E-03
Kidneys	9.0E-03	3.3E-02
Liver	8.3E-04	3.1E-03
Lungs	1.7E-03	6.4E-03
Muscle	3.5E-04	1.3E-03
Ovaries	3.7E-04	1.4E-03
Pancreas	4.2E-04	1.6E-03
Red Marrow	4.5E-04	1.7E-03
Bone Surfaces	3.3E-04	1.2E-03
Skin	3.2E-04	1.2E-03
Spleen	4.1E-04	1.5E-03
Testes	2.6E-04	9.5E-04
Thymus	3.7E-04	1.4E-03
Thyroid	3.4E-04	1.3E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	3.6E-04	1.3E-03
Uterus	3.7E-04	1.4E-03
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.2E-03 mSv/MBq	4.3E-03 rem/mCi

Based on data gathered in human subjects by Ryan et al., Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium, Oak Ridge, 1985, pp. 346-358.
Assumed residence times:

Heart Chambers	5.25×10^{-4}
Heart Wall	4.95×10^{-4}
Kidneys	3.11×10^{-3}
Liver	1.54×10^{-3}
Lungs	1.95×10^{-3}
Testes	9.00×10^{-6}
Remainder	2.24×10^{-2}

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 27, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for Sr-85 Nitrate

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	9.0E-01	3.3E+00
Brain	8.8E-01	3.2E+00
Breasts	4.0E-01	1.5E+00
Gallbladder Wall	6.0E-01	2.2E+00
LLI Wall	9.8E-01	3.6E+00
Small Intestine	6.8E-01	2.5E+00
Stomach	5.5E-01	2.0E+00
ULI Wall	6.9E-01	2.5E+00
Heart Wall	6.2E-01	2.3E+00
Kidneys	6.5E-01	2.4E+00
Liver	5.8E-01	2.1E+00
Lungs	6.3E-01	2.3E+00
Muscle	6.7E-01	2.5E+00
Ovaries	7.5E-01	2.8E+00
Pancreas	7.0E-01	2.6E+00
Red Marrow	1.4E+00	5.3E+00
Bone Surfaces	2.0E+00	7.6E+00
Skin	4.9E-01	1.8E+00
Spleen	5.8E-01	2.1E+00
Testes	5.0E-01	1.9E+00
Thymus	5.5E-01	2.0E+00
Thyroid	7.0E-01	2.6E+00
Urinary Bladder Wall	6.3E-01	2.3E+00
Uterus	6.5E-01	2.4E+00
Effective Dose Equivalent	8.3E-01 mSv/MBq	3.1E+00 rem/mCi

Biological model based on ICRP 53 (data gathered in human subjects).

Cortical bone	$\tau = 201.6$ hour	Cancellous bone	$\tau = 160.8$ hour
Small Intestine	$\tau = 0.6$ hour	Upper Large Intestine	$\tau = 2.0$ hour
Lower Large Intestine	$\tau = 3.6$ hour	Urinary bladder	$\tau = 1.1$ hour
Remainder of body	$\tau = 163.1$ hour		

Dynamic bladder model with 3.5-hour voiding interval

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m Albumin Microspheres

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	7.3E-03	2.7E-02
Brain	1.2E-03	4.5E-03
Breasts	4.6E-03	1.7E-02
Gallbladder Wall	4.7E-03	1.8E-02
LLI Wall	7.8E-03	2.9E-02
Small Intestine	3.9E-03	1.5E-02
Stomach	1.8E-02	6.5E-02
ULI Wall	9.0E-03	3.3E-02
Heart Wall	8.7E-03	3.2E-02
Kidneys	3.6E-02	1.3E-01
Liver	5.5E-03	2.0E-02
Lungs	5.8E-02	2.2E-01
Muscle	3.2E-03	1.2E-02
Ovaries	3.4E-03	1.3E-02
Pancreas	7.5E-03	2.8E-02
Red Marrow	3.8E-03	1.4E-02
Bone Surfaces	5.6E-03	2.1E-02
Skin	1.6E-03	6.1E-03
Spleen	6.8E-03	2.5E-02
Testes	1.5E-03	5.6E-03
Thymus	5.8E-03	2.1E-02
Thyroid	1.4E-02	5.0E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.0E-02	3.8E-02
Uterus	3.3E-03	1.2E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.4E-02 mSv/MBq	5.4E-02 rem/mCi

Based on model in MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 10 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 23:915-917, 1982.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m for the Adult
for Disofenin, Lidofenin and Mebrofenin

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	3.6E-03	1.3E-02
Brain	6.9E-05	2.6E-04
Breasts	4.7E-04	1.7E-03
Gallbladder Wall	1.1E-01	4.0E-01
LLI Wall	6.0E-02	2.2E-01
Small Intestine	4.4E-02	1.6E-01
Stomach	5.6E-03	2.1E-02
ULI Wall	8.6E-02	3.2E-01
Heart Wall	1.4E-03	5.4E-03
Kidneys	6.0E-03	2.2E-02
Liver	1.4E-02	5.2E-02
Lungs	1.1E-03	4.2E-03
Muscle	3.0E-03	1.1E-02
Ovaries	1.9E-02	7.1E-02
Pancreas	5.6E-03	2.1E-02
Red Marrow	3.9E-03	1.5E-02
Bone Surfaces	3.8E-03	1.4E-02
Skin	9.2E-04	3.4E-03
Spleen	2.5E-03	9.3E-03
Testes	1.7E-03	6.3E-03
Thymus	3.7E-04	1.4E-03
Thyroid	1.2E-04	4.5E-04
Urinary Bladder Wall	2.7E-02	9.9E-02
Uterus	1.4E-02	5.1E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	2.5E-02 mSv/MBq	9.3E-02 rem/mCi

Biological model based on ICRP 53 (data gathered in human subjects).

Kidneys	$\tau = 0.012$ hour	Gallbladder contents	$\tau = 0.77$ hour
Liver	$\tau = 0.80$ hour	Small Intestine	$\tau = 1.79$ hour
Upper Large Intestine	$\tau = 2.34$ hour	Lower Large Intestine	$\tau = 1.14$ hour
Urinary bladder	$\tau = 0.53$ hour	Remainder of body	$\tau = 0.14$ hour

Dynamic bladder model with 4.8-hour voiding interval

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m DMSA

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	1.2E-02	4.3E-02
Brain	1.3E-03	4.9E-03
Breasts	1.4E-03	5.0E-03
Gallbladder Wall	7.5E-03	2.8E-02
LLI Wall	3.3E-03	1.2E-02
Small Intestine	5.0E-03	1.9E-02
Stomach	5.2E-03	1.9E-02
ULI Wall	4.9E-03	1.8E-02
Heart Wall	2.9E-03	1.1E-02
Kidneys	1.9E-01	7.0E-01
Liver	5.7E-03	2.1E-02
Lungs	2.4E-03	9.0E-03
Muscle	2.9E-03	1.1E-02
Ovaries	3.5E-03	1.3E-02
Pancreas	8.7E-03	3.2E-02
Red Marrow	4.1E-03	1.5E-02
Bone Surfaces	5.0E-03	1.9E-02
Skin	1.6E-03	5.8E-03
Spleen	1.1E-02	4.0E-02
Testes	1.8E-03	6.8E-03
Thymus	1.8E-03	6.6E-03
Thyroid	1.6E-03	6.0E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.5E-02	5.4E-02
Uterus	4.2E-03	1.6E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.6E-02 mSv/MBq	6.0E-02 rem/mCi

Based on data gathered in human subjects by Arnold et al., J Nucl Med 16:357-367, 1975. Assumed distribution and retention:

Total body 80% $T_b = 72$ hr 20% $T_b = 1.6$ hr
Kidneys 44% $T_b = \infty$
Urinary bladder receives whole body clearance: 44.8%, $T_b = 72$ hr, 11.2%,
 $T_b = 1.6$ hr. Bladder voiding interval 4.8 hours.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m DTPA (injection)

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	2.0E-03	7.4E-03
Brain	1.3E-03	4.7E-03
Breasts	1.1E-03	4.0E-03
Gallbladder Wall	2.2E-03	8.1E-03
LLI Wall	5.6E-03	2.1E-02
Small Intestine	3.4E-03	1.3E-02
Stomach	1.9E-03	6.9E-03
ULI Wall	2.9E-03	1.1E-02
Heart Wall	1.7E-03	6.3E-03
Kidneys	5.7E-03	2.1E-02
Liver	1.8E-03	6.6E-03
Lungs	1.5E-03	5.5E-03
Muscle	2.2E-03	8.3E-03
Ovaries	5.5E-03	2.0E-02
Pancreas	2.1E-03	7.7E-03
Red Marrow	2.2E-03	8.0E-03
Bone Surfaces	3.3E-03	1.2E-02
Skin	1.2E-03	4.6E-03
Spleen	1.9E-03	6.8E-03
Testes	3.8E-03	1.4E-02
Thymus	1.5E-03	5.6E-03
Thyroid	1.5E-03	5.6E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	7.7E-02	2.8E-01
Uterus	1.0E-02	3.7E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	8.2E-03 mSv/MBq	3.0E-02 rem/mCi

Based on the model in MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 12 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 25:503-505, 1984.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m DTPA (aerosol)

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	1.9E-03	7.2E-03
Brain	6.8E-04	2.5E-03
Breasts	1.4E-03	5.2E-03
Gallbladder Wall	1.8E-03	6.7E-03
LLI Wall	5.2E-03	1.9E-02
Small Intestine	3.5E-03	1.3E-02
Stomach	2.4E-03	9.0E-03
ULI Wall	5.3E-03	2.0E-02
Heart Wall	2.5E-03	9.3E-03
Kidneys	3.0E-03	1.1E-02
Liver	1.7E-03	6.4E-03
Lungs	1.4E-02	5.3E-02
Muscle	1.5E-03	5.6E-03
Ovaries	3.3E-03	1.2E-02
Pancreas	1.9E-03	7.1E-03
Red Marrow	1.6E-03	5.9E-03
Bone Surfaces	2.4E-03	8.7E-03
Skin	7.8E-04	2.9E-03
Spleen	1.7E-03	6.2E-03
Testes	1.7E-03	6.4E-03
Thymus	1.8E-03	6.7E-03
Thyroid	1.1E-03	4.1E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	3.2E-02	1.2E-01
Uterus	4.8E-03	1.8E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	6.1E-03 mSv/MBq	2.2E-02 rem/mCi

Dose estimates are given per unit activity inhaled, based on an assumed 0.25 μm AMAD aerosol. Deposition fractions and kinetics based on lung model in ICRP 30, except that activity is cleared from the pulmonary region into the bloodstream with a one hour biological half time. DTPA absorbed into the bloodstream treated as in MIRD Dose Estimate No. 12 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 25:503-505, 1984. Urinary bladder voiding interval 4.8 hours.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 12, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m ECD*

ORGAN	Estimated Radiation Dose	
	mGy MBq	rad mCi
Adrenals	2.5E-03	9.3E-03
Brain	5.5E-03	2.0E-02
Breasts	9.4E-04	3.5E-03
Gallbladder Wall	2.7E-02	1.0E-01
LLI Wall	1.5E-02	5.4E-02
Small Intestine	1.0E-02	3.7E-02
Stomach	2.5E-03	9.3E-03
ULI Wall	1.7E-02	6.2E-02
Heart Wall	1.8E-03	6.5E-03
Kidneys	7.7E-03	2.9E-02
Liver	5.4E-03	2.0E-02
Lungs	2.0E-03	7.4E-03
Muscle	2.4E-03	8.8E-03
Ovaries	7.8E-03	2.9E-02
Pancreas	2.9E-03	1.1E-02
Red Marrow	2.4E-03	9.0E-03
Bone Surfaces	3.7E-03	1.4E-02
Skin	1.2E-03	4.3E-03
Spleen	2.0E-03	7.3E-03
Testes	3.5E-03	1.3E-02
Thymus	1.2E-03	4.6E-03
Thyroid	1.3E-03	4.8E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	7.3E-02	2.7E-01
Uterus	1.1E-02	4.1E-02
Total Body	2.7E-03	1.0E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.1E-02 mSv/MBq	4.2E-02 rem/mCi

*Based on data gathered in 16 patients. Assumed distribution and retention:

Brain	4.6% $T_b = 22.4$ hr	2.1% $T_b = 0.554$ hr
Heart Wall	0.43% $T_b = 1.9$ hr	0.32% $T_b = 0.31$ hr
Kidneys	1.2% $T_b = 14.4$ hr	7.8% $T_b = 0.4$ hr
Liver	3.5% $T_b = 18.6$ hr	15.5% $T_b = 0.42$ hr
Lungs	0.97% $T_b = 12.0$ hr	4.7% $T_b = 0.25$ hr
Gallbladder:	average residence time 0.185 hr	
Total Body	30.6% $T_b = 31.2$ hr	69.4% $T_b = 0.854$ hr
Urinary Bladder	19% $T_b = 68.5$ hr	70% $T_b = 1.11$ hr
GI Tract:	11% of total activity cleared into small intestine, follows GI tract kinetics as in ICRP 30.	

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m Exametazime (HMPAO)

ORGAN	Estimated Radiation Dose	
	mGy MBq	rad mCi
Adrenals	5.9E-03	2.2E-02
Brain	6.9E-03	2.5E-02
Breasts	1.9E-03	7.0E-03
Gallbladder Wall	5.1E-02	1.9E-01
LLI Wall	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Small Intestine	1.2E-02	4.6E-02
Stomach	4.2E-03	1.5E-02
ULI Wall	2.2E-02	8.0E-02
Heart Wall	3.8E-03	1.4E-02
Kidneys	3.5E-02	1.3E-01
Liver	1.5E-02	5.4E-02
Lungs	1.1E-02	4.2E-02
Muscle	2.9E-03	1.1E-02
Ovaries	7.0E-03	2.6E-02
Pancreas	5.9E-03	2.2E-02
Red Marrow	3.5E-03	1.3E-02
Bone Surfaces	4.9E-03	1.8E-02
Skin	1.5E-03	5.6E-03
Spleen	4.2E-03	1.5E-02
Testes	2.3E-03	8.4E-03
Thymus	2.4E-03	8.8E-03
Thyroid	2.7E-02	1.0E-01
Urinary Bladder Wall	2.8E-02	1.0E-01
Uterus	7.1E-03	2.6E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.4E-02 mSv/MBq	5.1E-02 rem/mCi

Based on data gathered in patients (see Nucl Med Comm 11:791-799, 1990. Assumed distribution and retention:

Brain	5.1 %	T _b = 92.4 hours		
Gallbladder	4.0 %	T _b = ∞		
Kidneys	9.0 %	T _b = 27.7 hours		
Liver	10.4 %	T _b = 116 hours	11.6 %	T _b = 0.73 hours
Lungs	8.6 %	T _b = 69 hours	1.4 %	T _b = 1.6 hours
Thyroid	0.54 %	T _b = 54.1 hours	0.26 %	T _b = 1.07 hours
Remainder of the body	29.4 %	T _b = 43.3 hours	16.6 %	T _b = 0.93 hours

Dynamic Bladder Model used (4.80 hour void)

24.0 % T_b = 8.30 hours

13.0 % T_b = 0.55 hours

ICRP 30 GI Model used, with 14.0 % to the small intestine

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m Glucoheptonate

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	4.1E-03	1.5E-02
Brain	1.2E-03	4.6E-03
Breasts	1.1E-03	4.1E-03
Gallbladder Wall	3.4E-03	1.3E-02
LLI Wall	5.6E-03	2.1E-02
Small Intestine	3.9E-03	1.4E-02
Stomach	2.5E-03	9.4E-03
ULI Wall	3.4E-03	1.3E-02
Heart Wall	1.9E-03	7.1E-03
Kidneys	4.4E-02	1.6E-01
Liver	3.2E-03	1.2E-02
Lungs	1.7E-03	6.2E-03
Muscle	2.5E-03	9.1E-03
Ovaries	5.5E-03	2.0E-02
Pancreas	3.5E-03	1.3E-02
Red Marrow	2.6E-03	9.5E-03
Bone Surfaces	3.7E-03	1.4E-02
Skin	1.3E-03	4.8E-03
Spleen	3.7E-03	1.4E-02
Testes	3.7E-03	1.4E-02
Thymus	1.5E-03	5.6E-03
Thyroid	1.5E-03	5.5E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	7.4E-02	2.7E-01
Uterus	9.9E-03	3.6E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.0E-02 mSv/MBq	3.8E-02 rem/mCi

Based on data gathered in humans by Arnold et al., J Nucl Med 16:357-367, 1975. Assumed distribution and retention:

Kidneys	14.6%	uptake $T_b = 0.75$ hr	elimination $T_b = 24$ hr
Liver	1.5%	$T_b = \infty$	
Total Body	35%	$T_b = 89$ hr	30% $T_b = 2.04$ hr 35% $T_b = 0.333$ hr

All clearance through urinary bladder, 4.8 hour bladder voiding interval.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 27, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m HEDP

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	2.4E-03	8.8E-03
Brain	1.6E-03	6.0E-03
Breasts	1.0E-03	3.8E-03
Gallbladder Wall	2.1E-03	7.7E-03
LLI Wall	3.8E-03	1.4E-02
Small Intestine	2.7E-03	1.0E-02
Stomach	1.8E-03	6.5E-03
ULI Wall	2.4E-03	8.8E-03
Heart Wall	1.7E-03	6.4E-03
Kidneys	9.3E-03	3.5E-02
Liver	1.8E-03	6.6E-03
Lungs	1.6E-03	5.8E-03
Muscle	2.0E-03	7.4E-03
Ovaries	3.8E-03	1.4E-02
Pancreas	2.2E-03	8.1E-03
Red Marrow	3.7E-03	1.4E-02
Bone Surfaces	1.9E-02	7.1E-02
Skin	1.2E-03	4.4E-03
Spleen	2.0E-03	7.3E-03
Testes	2.6E-03	9.6E-03
Thymus	1.5E-03	5.5E-03
Thyroid	1.6E-03	6.0E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	4.1E-02	1.5E-01
Uterus	6.1E-03	2.2E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	6.1E-03 mSv/MBq	2.3E-02 rem/mCi

Based on model in MIRDO Dose Estimate Report No. 13 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 30:1117-1122, 1989. Bladder voiding interval 4.8 hr.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 27, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m HMDP

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	3.1E-03	1.2E-02
Brain	2.7E-03	9.8E-03
Breasts	1.3E-03	4.8E-03
Gallbladder Wall	2.3E-03	8.4E-03
LLI Wall	3.5E-03	1.3E-02
Small Intestine	2.7E-03	1.0E-02
Stomach	2.0E-03	7.3E-03
ULI Wall	2.5E-03	9.1E-03
Heart Wall	2.2E-03	8.1E-03
Kidneys	6.0E-03	2.2E-02
Liver	2.1E-03	7.7E-03
Lungs	2.1E-03	7.9E-03
Muscle	2.4E-03	8.8E-03
Ovaries	3.4E-03	1.3E-02
Pancreas	2.6E-03	9.5E-03
Red Marrow	7.5E-03	2.8E-02
Bone Surfaces	5.2E-02	1.9E-01
Skin	1.5E-03	5.6E-03
Spleen	2.2E-03	8.1E-03
Testes	2.3E-03	8.5E-03
Thymus	1.9E-03	7.0E-03
Thyroid	2.3E-03	8.5E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	2.2E-02	8.0E-02
Uterus	4.4E-03	1.6E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	6.1E-03 mSv/MBq	2.3E-02 rem/mCi

Based on model in MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 13 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 30:1117-1122, 1989. Bladder voiding interval 4.8 hr.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m HSA

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	6.0E-03	2.2E-02
Brain	7.5E-03	2.8E-02
Breasts	3.7E-03	1.4E-02
Gallbladder Wall	5.5E-03	2.1E-02
LLI Wall	4.0E-03	1.5E-02
Small Intestine	4.3E-03	1.6E-02
Stomach	4.9E-03	1.8E-02
ULI Wall	4.3E-03	1.6E-02
Heart Wall	2.1E-02	7.7E-02
Kidneys	8.6E-03	3.2E-02
Liver	8.2E-03	3.0E-02
Lungs	1.5E-02	5.6E-02
Muscle	3.6E-03	1.3E-02
Ovaries	4.2E-03	1.6E-02
Pancreas	6.3E-03	2.3E-02
Red Marrow	4.3E-03	1.6E-02
Bone Surfaces	7.0E-03	2.6E-02
Skin	2.4E-03	8.8E-03
Spleen	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Testes	2.9E-03	1.1E-02
Thymus	6.5E-03	2.4E-02
Thyroid	3.8E-03	1.4E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	5.3E-03	2.0E-02
Uterus	4.3E-03	1.6E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	7.9E-03 mSv/MBq	2.9E-02 rem/mCi

Based on total body kinetic model in ICRP 53 (data gathered in human subjects), modified by the assumed fractional distribution of blood in model by Hui and Poston.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m MAA

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	6.7E-03	2.5E-02
Brain	9.2E-04	3.4E-03
Breasts	5.0E-03	1.8E-02
Gallbladder Wall	5.6E-03	2.1E-02
LLI Wall	1.7E-03	6.1E-03
Small Intestine	2.0E-03	7.3E-03
Stomach	3.7E-03	1.4E-02
ULI Wall	2.2E-03	8.2E-03
Heart Wall	9.5E-03	3.5E-02
Kidneys	3.7E-03	1.4E-02
Liver	1.6E-02	5.9E-02
Lungs	6.7E-02	2.5E-01
Muscle	2.8E-03	1.1E-02
Ovaries	1.8E-03	6.7E-03
Pancreas	5.6E-03	2.1E-02
Red Marrow	3.3E-03	1.2E-02
Bone Surfaces	5.0E-03	1.9E-02
Skin	1.4E-03	5.4E-03
Spleen	4.1E-03	1.5E-02
Testes	1.1E-03	4.1E-03
Thymus	6.1E-03	2.3E-02
Thyroid	2.5E-03	9.3E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	9.8E-03	3.6E-02
Uterus	2.3E-03	8.5E-03
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.3E-02 mSv/MBq	4.7E-02 rem/mCi

Model in ICRP 53 is adopted (data gathered in human subjects). Assumed distribution and retention:

Lungs 85% $T_b = 6$ hr 15% $T_b = 72$ hr
Liver 25% uptake $T_b = 6$ hr, elimination $T_b = 120$ hr
Kidneys residence time = .108 hr

Urinary bladder receives clearance from liver and long term clearance from lung. Dynamic bladder model used with a 4.8 hour voiding interval.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m MAG3

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	4.4E-04	1.6E-03
Brain	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Breasts	1.1E-04	3.9E-04
Gallbladder Wall	6.7E-04	2.5E-03
LLI Wall	7.1E-03	2.6E-02
Small Intestine	2.9E-03	1.1E-02
Stomach	4.5E-04	1.7E-03
ULI Wall	2.1E-03	7.8E-03
Heart Wall	1.8E-04	6.8E-04
Kidneys	4.1E-03	1.5E-02
Liver	3.5E-04	1.3E-03
Lungs	1.5E-04	5.5E-04
Muscle	1.7E-03	6.3E-03
Ovaries	6.6E-03	2.5E-02
Pancreas	4.5E-04	1.7E-03
Red Marrow	1.1E-03	4.2E-03
Bone Surfaces	1.5E-03	5.6E-03
Skin	5.5E-04	2.0E-03
Spleen	4.1E-04	1.5E-03
Testes	4.6E-03	1.7E-02
Thymus	1.3E-04	5.0E-04
Thyroid	1.3E-04	4.6E-04
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.4E-01	5.1E-01
Uterus	1.5E-02	5.5E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.2E-02 mSv/MBq	4.4E-02 rem/mCi

Based on the model of Stabin et al. (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 33:33-40, 1992. Residence times:

Kidneys	0.0757 hr
Urinary Bladder	3.3 hr (bladder voided every 4.8 hours)
Remainder	0.23 hr

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 27, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m MDP

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	2.5E-03	9.1E-03
Brain	1.9E-03	7.0E-03
Breasts	9.5E-04	3.5E-03
Gallbladder Wall	1.9E-03	6.8E-03
LLI Wall	3.4E-03	1.3E-02
Small Intestine	2.4E-03	8.9E-03
Stomach	1.6E-03	5.8E-03
ULI Wall	2.1E-03	7.9E-03
Heart Wall	1.6E-03	6.0E-03
Kidneys	8.6E-03	3.2E-02
Liver	1.6E-03	6.0E-03
Lungs	1.6E-03	5.8E-03
Muscle	1.9E-03	7.2E-03
Ovaries	3.3E-03	1.2E-02
Pancreas	2.1E-03	7.6E-03
Red Marrow	5.4E-03	2.0E-02
Bone Surfaces	3.5E-02	1.3E-01
Skin	1.2E-03	4.3E-03
Spleen	1.8E-03	6.7E-03
Testes	2.3E-03	8.4E-03
Thymus	1.4E-03	5.1E-03
Thyroid	1.7E-03	6.1E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	3.3E-02	1.2E-01
Uterus	5.1E-03	1.9E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	6.1E-03 mSv/MBq	2.2E-02 rem/mCi

Based on model in MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 13 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 30:1117-1122, 1989.

Dynamic bladder model with 4.8-hour voiding interval

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m Sestamibi*

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose (mGy/MBq)</u>	
	<u>Rest patients</u>	<u>Stress patients</u>
Adrenals	4.3E-03	3.9E-03
Brain	1.8E-03	1.9E-03
Breasts	1.7E-03	1.6E-03
Gallbladder Wall	1.8E-02	2.5E-02
LLI Wall	3.7E-02	2.9E-02
Small Intestine	2.7E-02	2.2E-02
Stomach	5.2E-03	4.7E-03
ULI Wall	5.0E-02	4.0E-02
Heart Wall	4.4E-03	4.8E-03
Kidneys	1.8E-02	1.5E-02
Liver	5.1E-03	3.7E-03
Lungs	2.4E-03	2.2E-03
Muscle	3.7E-03	3.3E-03
Ovaries	1.4E-02	1.2E-02
Pancreas	5.0E-03	4.6E-03
Red Marrow	4.5E-03	4.0E-03
Bone Surfaces	5.8E-03	5.4E-03
Skin	1.9E-03	1.8E-03
Spleen	5.2E-03	4.0E-03
Testes	3.5E-03	3.1E-03
Thymus	2.3E-03	2.3E-03
Thyroid	2.2E-03	2.2E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	3.7E-02	2.7E-02
Uterus	1.2E-02	1.0E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent (mSv/MBq)	1.5E-02	1.3E-02

* Based on data gathered in human volunteers.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Oral Administration of Tc-99m

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	2.8E-03	1.0E-02
Brain	2.3E-06	8.7E-06
Breasts	3.5E-04	1.3E-03
Gallbladder Wall	1.4E-02	5.1E-02
LLI Wall	8.0E-02	3.0E-01
Small Intestine	5.8E-02	2.1E-01
Stomach	3.4E-02	1.3E-01
ULI Wall	1.2E-01	4.3E-01
Heart Wall	1.3E-03	4.8E-03
Kidneys	5.6E-03	2.1E-02
Liver	3.7E-03	1.4E-02
Lungs	7.0E-04	2.6E-03
Muscle	3.2E-03	1.2E-02
Ovaries	2.4E-02	9.0E-02
Pancreas	7.4E-03	2.7E-02
Red Marrow	4.6E-03	1.7E-02
Bone Surfaces	4.1E-03	1.5E-02
Skin	9.3E-04	3.5E-03
Spleen	5.0E-03	1.8E-02
Testes	1.2E-03	4.6E-03
Thymus	2.3E-04	8.6E-04
Thyroid	2.3E-05	8.5E-05
Urinary Bladder Wall	6.6E-03	2.4E-02
Uterus	1.5E-02	5.6E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	2.5E-02 mSv/MBq	9.3E-02 rem/mCi

Activity follows GI tract kinetics as in ICRP 30, with no absorption from small intestine (no human or animal data used).

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m Pertechnetate

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	3.1E-03	1.1E-02
Brain	1.8E-03	6.7E-03
Breasts	1.6E-03	5.8E-03
Gallbladder Wall	5.2E-03	1.9E-02
LLI Wall	2.7E-02	1.0E-01
Small Intestine	8.2E-03	3.0E-02
Stomach	1.3E-02	4.7E-02
ULI Wall	2.8E-02	1.0E-01
Heart Wall	2.7E-03	1.0E-02
Kidneys	3.3E-03	1.2E-02
Liver	3.0E-03	1.1E-02
Lungs	2.3E-03	8.4E-03
Muscle	2.9E-03	1.1E-02
Ovaries	8.6E-03	3.2E-02
Pancreas	4.5E-03	1.7E-02
Red Marrow	3.3E-03	1.2E-02
Bone Surfaces	4.8E-03	1.8E-02
Skin	1.7E-03	6.1E-03
Spleen	3.5E-03	1.3E-02
Testes	3.3E-03	1.2E-02
Thymus	2.2E-03	8.1E-03
Thyroid	2.3E-02	8.5E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	3.6E-02	1.3E-01
Uterus	8.2E-03	3.0E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.1E-02 mSv/MBq	3.9E-02 rem/mCi

Based on the model for "nonresting patients" in MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 8 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 17:74-77, 1976.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 27, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m Pyrophosphate

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	3.3E-03	1.2E-02
Brain	2.6E-03	9.7E-03
Breasts	1.5E-03	5.6E-03
Gallbladder Wall	2.7E-03	1.0E-02
LLI Wall	3.9E-03	1.4E-02
Small Intestine	3.2E-03	1.2E-02
Stomach	2.4E-03	8.8E-03
ULI Wall	2.9E-03	1.1E-02
Heart Wall	2.5E-03	9.3E-03
Kidneys	6.4E-03	2.4E-02
Liver	2.4E-03	9.0E-03
Lungs	2.3E-03	8.7E-03
Muscle	2.6E-03	9.5E-03
Ovaries	3.8E-03	1.4E-02
Pancreas	2.9E-03	1.1E-02
Red Marrow	6.3E-03	2.3E-02
Bone Surfaces	3.8E-02	1.4E-01
Skin	1.6E-03	6.1E-03
Spleen	2.5E-03	9.3E-03
Testes	2.6E-03	9.8E-03
Thymus	2.2E-03	8.1E-03
Thyroid	2.5E-03	9.2E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	2.4E-02	9.0E-02
Uterus	5.0E-03	1.9E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	6.0E-03 mSv/MBq	2.2E-02 rem/mCi

Based on the model in MIRDO Dose Estimate Report No. 13 (data gathered in human subjects), (J Nucl Med 30:1117- 1122, 1989) Dynamic bladder model with 4.8-hour voiding interval.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m
Red Blood Cells - In vitro Labeling

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	5.0E-03	1.8E-02
Brain	2.6E-03	9.4E-03
Breasts	3.0E-03	1.1E-02
Gallbladder Wall	4.7E-03	1.7E-02
LLI Wall	4.5E-03	1.7E-02
Small Intestine	4.2E-03	1.6E-02
Stomach	4.2E-03	1.6E-02
ULI Wall	4.1E-03	1.5E-02
Heart Wall	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Kidneys	6.6E-03	2.4E-02
Liver	6.1E-03	2.3E-02
Lungs	1.1E-02	4.1E-02
Muscle	3.4E-03	1.2E-02
Ovaries	4.7E-03	1.7E-02
Pancreas	5.3E-03	2.0E-02
Red Marrow	3.8E-03	1.4E-02
Bone Surfaces	6.1E-03	2.3E-02
Skin	2.2E-03	8.0E-03
Spleen	1.1E-02	4.1E-02
Testes	3.3E-03	1.2E-02
Thymus	5.3E-03	1.9E-02
Thyroid	3.3E-03	1.2E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	2.1E-02	7.8E-02
Uterus	5.8E-03	2.1E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	7.3E-03 mSv/MBq	2.7E-02 rem/mCi

Based on model in MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 14 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 31:378-380, 1990 (bladder voiding interval 4.8 hours). Blood activity distributed according to the assumed fractional distribution of blood in model by Hui and Poston.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m
Red Blood Cells - In vivo Labeling

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	5.4E-03	2.0E-02
Brain	2.8E-03	1.0E-02
Breasts	3.3E-03	1.2E-02
Gallbladder Wall	5.1E-03	1.9E-02
LLI Wall	4.6E-03	1.7E-02
Small Intestine	4.5E-03	1.7E-02
Stomach	4.6E-03	1.7E-02
ULI Wall	4.4E-03	1.6E-02
Heart Wall	1.6E-02	5.9E-02
Kidneys	6.9E-03	2.6E-02
Liver	6.5E-03	2.4E-02
Lungs	1.2E-02	4.3E-02
Muscle	3.6E-03	1.3E-02
Ovaries	4.7E-03	1.7E-02
Pancreas	5.7E-03	2.1E-02
Red Marrow	4.1E-03	1.5E-02
Bone Surfaces	6.6E-03	2.4E-02
Skin	2.3E-03	8.7E-03
Spleen	1.2E-02	4.4E-02
Testes	3.3E-03	1.2E-02
Thymus	5.7E-03	2.1E-02
Thyroid	3.6E-03	1.3E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.5E-02	5.4E-02
Uterus	5.4E-03	2.0E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	7.2E-03 mSv/MBq	2.7E-02 rem/mCi

Based on model in MIRDO Dose Estimate Report No. 14 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 31:378-380, 1990 (bladder voiding interval 4.8 hours). Blood activity distributed according to the assumed fractional distribution of blood in model by Hui and Poston.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 27, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for Intravenous Administration of
Tc-99m Sulfur Colloid in Normal Patients

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	1.3E-02	4.8E-02
Brain	2.7E-04	9.9E-04
Breasts	2.1E-03	7.7E-03
Gallbladder Wall	2.4E-02	8.7E-02
LLI Wall	9.6E-04	3.5E-03
Small Intestine	3.8E-03	1.4E-02
Stomach	5.9E-03	2.2E-02
ULI Wall	5.6E-03	2.1E-02
Heart Wall	6.9E-03	2.5E-02
Kidneys	9.6E-03	3.6E-02
Liver	8.6E-02	3.2E-01
Lungs	6.2E-03	2.3E-02
Muscle	2.5E-03	9.2E-03
Ovaries	1.6E-03	5.9E-03
Pancreas	1.3E-02	5.0E-02
Red Marrow	5.2E-03	1.9E-02
Bone Surfaces	5.4E-03	2.0E-02
Skin	1.2E-03	4.4E-03
Spleen	5.3E-02	2.0E-01
Testes	2.2E-04	8.2E-04
Thymus	1.9E-03	7.1E-03
Thyroid	5.1E-04	1.9E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	6.3E-04	2.3E-03
Uterus	1.3E-03	5.0E-03
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.4E-02 mSv/MBq	5.0E-02 rem/mCi

Based on model of MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 3 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 16:108A-108B, 1975.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 27, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for Intravenous Administration
of Tc-99m Sulfur Colloid in Intermediate-to-Advanced
Diffuse Parenchymal Liver Disease

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	1.1E-02	4.1E-02
Brain	1.2E-03	4.3E-03
Breasts	1.9E-03	7.1E-03
Gallbladder Wall	1.2E-02	4.3E-02
LLI Wall	2.9E-03	1.1E-02
Small Intestine	4.3E-03	1.6E-02
Stomach	1.0E-02	3.7E-02
ULI Wall	4.8E-03	1.8E-02
Heart Wall	5.4E-03	2.0E-02
Kidneys	1.1E-02	4.1E-02
Liver	3.4E-02	1.3E-01
Lungs	5.0E-03	1.9E-02
Muscle	3.0E-03	1.1E-02
Ovaries	3.2E-03	1.2E-02
Pancreas	1.8E-02	6.5E-02
Red Marrow	1.6E-02	5.8E-02
Bone Surfaces	1.2E-02	4.4E-02
Skin	1.4E-03	5.2E-03
Spleen	2.2E-01	8.1E-01
Testes	8.3E-04	3.1E-03
Thymus	2.2E-03	8.2E-03
Thyroid	1.4E-03	5.1E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.6E-03	6.0E-03
Uterus	2.5E-03	9.4E-03
Effective Dose Equivalent	2.2E-02 mSv/MBq	8.0E-02 rem/mCi

Based on model of MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 3 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 16:108A-108B, 1975.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m Teboroxime

ORGAN	Estimated Radiation Dose	
	mGy	rad
	MBq	mCi
Adrenals	5.0E-03	1.8E-02
Brain	3.1E-03	1.1E-02
Breasts	2.1E-03	7.6E-03
Gallbladder Wall	3.4E-02	1.3E-01
LLI Wall	2.5E-02	9.3E-02
Small Intestine	1.9E-02	7.1E-02
Stomach	4.7E-03	1.7E-02
ULI Wall	3.6E-02	1.3E-01
Heart Wall	2.2E-02	8.0E-02
Kidneys	4.6E-03	1.7E-02
Liver	1.7E-02	6.2E-02
Lungs	7.6E-03	2.8E-02
Muscle	2.9E-03	1.1E-02
Ovaries	9.3E-03	3.5E-02
Pancreas	5.6E-03	2.1E-02
Red Marrow	3.6E-03	1.3E-02
Bone Surfaces	4.9E-03	1.8E-02
Skin	1.5E-03	5.6E-03
Spleen	3.2E-03	1.2E-02
Testes	1.9E-03	7.2E-03
Thymus	3.2E-03	1.2E-02
Thyroid	1.8E-03	6.6E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.1E-02	3.9E-02
Uterus	7.1E-03	2.6E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.2E-02 mSv/MBq	4.6E-02 rem/mCi

Based on data gathered in human subjects by Narra et al., J Nucl Med 33:88-93, 1992. Assumed distribution and retention:

Brain	2.03%	$T_b = 173$ hr		
Liver	27.8%	$T_b = 6.0$ hr		
Lungs	13.2%	$T_b = 0.073$ hr	8.02%	$T_b = 6.2$ hr
Heart Wall	1.19%	$T_b = 3.7$ hr	2.05%	$T_b = 0.088$ hr

Gallbladder: receives 1/3 of activity leaving the liver, voids every 6 hours. 26.07% to small intestines, follows GI tract kinetics as in ICRP 30. 71.56% to urinary bladder, $T_b = 47.8$ hr. Dynamic bladder model with 4.8-hour voiding interval. Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 27, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tc-99m White Blood Cells

ORGAN	Estimated Radiation Dose	
	mGy	rad
	MBq	mCi
Adrenals	1.0E-02	3.9E-02
Brain	1.4E-03	5.2E-03
Breasts	1.8E-03	6.8E-03
Gallbladder Wall	9.8E-03	3.6E-02
LLI Wall	3.5E-03	1.3E-02
Small Intestine	4.6E-03	1.7E-02
Stomach	8.7E-03	3.2E-02
ULI Wall	4.8E-03	1.8E-02
Heart Wall	5.0E-03	1.8E-02
Kidneys	1.0E-02	3.7E-02
Liver	2.7E-02	1.0E-01
Lungs	4.7E-03	1.7E-02
Muscle	2.9E-03	1.1E-02
Ovaries	3.8E-03	1.4E-02
Pancreas	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Red Marrow	2.3E-02	8.7E-02
Bone Surfaces	1.6E-02	6.0E-02
Skin	1.4E-03	5.1E-03
Spleen	1.8E-01	6.8E-01
Testes	8.4E-04	3.1E-03
Thymus	2.3E-03	8.4E-03
Thyroid	1.5E-03	5.7E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.8E-03	6.8E-03
Uterus	3.0E-03	1.1E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	2.0E-02 mSv/MBq	7.4E-02 rem/mCi

Based on assumed model for WBC's, from data gathered in patients in several sources (ICRP 53; Goodwin et al., Third Int. Radiopharm. Dosimetry Symposium, Oak Ridge, TN, 1980, p. 88-101; Marcus et al. Nucl Med Comm 9:249-254, 1988; Thakur et al. Semin Nucl Med 14:107-117, 1984; Weiblen et al. J Lab Clin Med 94:246-255, 1979). Assumed distribution and retention:

Liver	25%	$T_b = \infty$
Spleen	25%	$T_b = \infty$
Marrow	40%	$T_b = \infty$
Remainder	10%	$T_b = \infty$

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for In-111 DTPA

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	6.2E-03	2.3E-02
Brain	4.8E-03	1.8E-02
Breasts	3.8E-03	1.4E-02
Gallbladder Wall	7.2E-03	2.7E-02
LLI Wall	2.8E-02	1.0E-01
Small Intestine	1.4E-02	5.4E-02
Stomach	7.0E-03	2.6E-02
ULI Wall	1.2E-02	4.4E-02
Heart Wall	5.6E-03	2.1E-02
Kidneys	1.4E-02	5.3E-02
Liver	5.0E-03	1.9E-02
Lungs	4.6E-03	1.7E-02
Muscle	8.3E-03	3.1E-02
Ovaries	2.5E-02	9.4E-02
Pancreas	6.7E-03	2.5E-02
Red Marrow	8.2E-03	3.0E-02
Bone Surfaces	1.0E-02	3.8E-02
Skin	4.6E-03	1.7E-02
Spleen	4.8E-03	1.8E-02
Testes	1.9E-02	6.9E-02
Thymus	4.6E-03	1.7E-02
Thyroid	4.5E-03	1.7E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	4.3E-01	1.6E+00
Uterus	5.4E-02	2.0E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent	4.1E-02 mSv/MBq	1.5E-01 rem/mCi

Based on data gathered in dogs by McAfee et al., J Nucl Med 20:1273,1278, 1979. Assumed distribution and retention:

Liver	2.68%	$T_b = 0.17$ hr	0.28%	$T_b = 17.3$ hr
Kidneys	4.18%	$T_b = 0.17$ hr	0.39%	$T_b = 13.8$ hr
Spleen	0.226%	$T_b = 0.40$ hr	0.009%	$T_b = 38.5$ hr
Small Intestine	3.57%	$T_b = 0.23$ hr	0.06%	$T_b = 27.7$ hr
Stomach	1.49%	$T_b = 0.87$ hr	0.013%	$T_b = 31.5$ hr
Muscle	21.2%	$T_b = 0.54$ hr	0.6%	$T_b = 7.7$ hr
Total Body	79.7%	$T_b = 0.51$ hr	20.3%	$T_b = 7.86$ hr

Clearance through urinary bladder. Bladder voiding interval 4.8 hours.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose Information Center

February 27, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for In-111 Platelets

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	2.8E-01	1.1E+00
Brain	8.3E-02	3.1E-01
Breasts	9.0E-02	3.3E-01
Gallbladder Wall	2.7E-01	1.0E+00
LLI Wall	1.4E-01	5.0E-01
Small Intestine	1.6E-01	6.0E-01
Stomach	3.1E-01	1.1E+00
ULI Wall	1.7E-01	6.2E-01
Heart Wall	1.8E-01	6.5E-01
Kidneys	3.1E-01	1.1E+00
Liver	5.6E-01	2.1E+00
Lungs	1.6E-01	6.1E-01
Muscle	1.3E-01	4.7E-01
Ovaries	1.4E-01	5.3E-01
Pancreas	4.9E-01	1.8E+00
Red Marrow	1.7E-01	6.3E-01
Bone Surfaces	2.1E-01	7.7E-01
Skin	7.5E-02	2.8E-01
Spleen	5.2E+00	1.9E+01
Testes	9.0E-02	3.3E-01
Thymus	1.1E-01	4.2E-01
Thyroid	1.0E-01	3.7E-01
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.8E-01	6.7E-01
Uterus	1.4E-01	5.3E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent	5.1E-01 mSv/MBq	1.9E+00 rem/mCi

Based on data gathered in patients by Goodwin et al., Third Int. Radiopharm. Dosimetry Symposium, Oak Ridge, TN, 1980, p. 88-101. Assumed distribution and retention: Initial uptake:

Liver 8.5%, Spleen 23.5%

Platelets have a 9 day survival time, and then are transported to destruction sites, where they have a 10 day biological half time:

Liver 50%, Spleen 25%, Marrow 25%

After leaving the destruction sites, activity is cleared through the urinary bladder with a 6.6 day biological half time. Bladder voiding interval 4.8 hours.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 27, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for In-111 Red Blood Cells

ORGAN	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	1.9E-01	7.0E-01
Brain	1.3E-01	4.7E-01
Breasts	1.1E-01	4.0E-01
Gallbladder Wall	1.9E-01	7.0E-01
LLI Wall	1.8E-01	6.7E-01
Small Intestine	1.9E-01	6.9E-01
Stomach	1.9E-01	6.9E-01
ULI Wall	1.8E-01	6.7E-01
Heart Wall	1.7E-01	6.3E-01
Kidneys	1.8E-01	6.7E-01
Liver	1.7E-01	6.5E-01
Lungs	1.5E-01	5.6E-01
Muscle	1.4E-01	5.2E-01
Ovaries	1.9E-01	7.0E-01
Pancreas	2.2E-01	8.3E-01
Red Marrow	1.5E-01	5.4E-01
Bone Surfaces	2.2E-01	8.3E-01
Skin	9.6E-02	3.5E-01
Spleen	7.6E-01	2.8E+00
Testes	1.4E-01	5.0E-01
Thymus	1.5E-01	5.6E-01
Thyroid	1.5E-01	5.6E-01
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.7E-01	6.5E-01
Uterus	1.9E-01	7.0E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent	2.0E-01 mSv/MBq	7.5E-01 rem/mCi

Based on model in humans for Cr-51 RBC's by Powsner and Raeside, Diagnostic Nuclear Medicine, 1971, p. 184. Assumed distribution and retention:

100% to blood, $T_b = 35$ days
Of material removed from blood:
Liver 40% $T_b = 50$ days
Spleen 40% $T_b = 50$ days
Marrow 20% $T_b = 50$ days

Clearance through urinary bladder. Bladder voiding interval 4.8 hours.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 27, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for In-111 White Blood Cells

ORGAN	Estimated Radiation Dose	
	mGy MBq	rad mCi
Adrenals	3.6E-01	1.3E+00
Brain	5.1E-02	1.9E-01
Breasts	6.7E-02	2.5E-01
Gallbladder Wall	3.4E-01	1.2E+00
LLI Wall	1.2E-01	4.6E-01
Small Intestine	1.6E-01	5.7E-01
Stomach	2.9E-01	1.1E+00
ULI Wall	1.6E-01	6.0E-01
Heart Wall	1.7E-01	6.2E-01
Kidneys	3.5E-01	1.3E+00
Liver	9.0E-01	3.3E+00
Lungs	1.6E-01	6.0E-01
Muscle	1.0E-01	3.9E-01
Ovaries	1.3E-01	4.8E-01
Pancreas	5.5E-01	2.0E+00
Red Marrow	6.5E-01	2.4E+00
Bone Surfaces	4.6E-01	1.7E+00
Skin	5.0E-02	1.9E-01
Spleen	5.9E+00	2.2E+01
Testes	3.0E-02	1.1E-01
Thymus	7.9E-02	2.9E-01
Thyroid	5.4E-02	2.0E-01
Urinary Bladder Wall	6.4E-02	2.4E-01
Uterus	1.0E-01	3.8E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent	6.4E-01 mSv/MBq	2.4E+00 rem/mCi

Based on assumed model for WBC's, from data gathered in patients in several sources (ICRP 53; Goodwin et al., Third Int. Radiopharm. Dosimetry Symposium, Oak Ridge, TN, 1980, p. 88-101; Marcus et al. Nucl Med Comm 9:249-254, 1988; Thakur et al. Semin Nucl Med 14:107-117, 1984; Weiblen et al. J Lab Clin Med 94:246-255, 1979). Assumed distribution and retention:

Liver	25%	$T_b = \infty$
Spleen	25%	$T_b = \infty$
Marrow	40%	$T_b = \infty$
Remainder	10%	$T_b = \infty$

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-123 Hippuran

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	7.7E-04	2.8E-03
Brain	1.7E-04	6.1E-04
Breasts	1.7E-04	6.4E-04
Gallbladder Wall	1.0E-03	3.8E-03
LLI Wall	1.1E-02	4.2E-02
Small Intestine	4.1E-03	1.5E-02
Stomach	7.0E-04	2.6E-03
ULI Wall	3.1E-03	1.1E-02
Heart Wall	2.8E-04	1.0E-03
Kidneys	9.9E-03	3.7E-02
Liver	5.6E-04	2.1E-03
Lungs	2.4E-04	8.8E-04
Muscle	2.8E-03	1.1E-02
Ovaries	1.0E-02	3.7E-02
Pancreas	7.2E-04	2.6E-03
Red Marrow	1.7E-03	6.1E-03
Bone Surfaces	2.0E-03	7.4E-03
Skin	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Spleen	7.3E-04	2.7E-03
Testes	7.0E-03	2.6E-02
Thymus	2.1E-04	7.8E-04
Thyroid	1.9E-04	7.1E-04
Urinary Bladder Wall	3.0E-01	1.1E+00
Uterus	2.6E-02	9.5E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	2.4E-02 mSv/MBq	8.8E-02 rem/mCi

Based on data gathered in patients by Lindmo et al. (Med Phys 1(4):193-197, 1974). Assumed distribution and retention:

Total body 49% $T_b = 0.285$ hr 51% $T_b = 0.0392$ hr
Kidney Residence time = 6.2 minutes
All activity cleared through urinary bladder. Dynamic bladder model with 4.8-hour voiding interval

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-123 IMP

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	1.3E-02	4.6E-02
Brain	1.9E-02	7.1E-02
Breasts	8.9E-03	3.3E-02
Gallbladder Wall	1.2E-02	4.4E-02
LLI Wall	1.4E-02	5.0E-02
Small Intestine	1.3E-02	4.7E-02
Stomach	1.2E-02	4.3E-02
ULI Wall	1.2E-02	4.4E-02
Heart Wall	1.4E-02	5.1E-02
Kidneys	1.1E-02	4.0E-02
Liver	9.0E-03	3.3E-02
Lungs	4.2E-02	1.6E-01
Muscle	1.0E-02	3.8E-02
Ovaries	1.4E-02	5.1E-02
Pancreas	1.3E-02	4.8E-02
Red Marrow	1.1E-02	4.1E-02
Bone Surfaces	1.9E-02	7.0E-02
Skin	7.1E-03	2.6E-02
Spleen	1.2E-02	4.4E-02
Testes	1.0E-02	3.8E-02
Thymus	1.2E-02	4.3E-02
Thyroid	1.1E-02	4.1E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	5.7E-02	2.1E-01
Uterus	1.6E-02	6.0E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.9E-02 mSv/MBq	7.1E-02 rem/mCi

Based on data gathered in six human volunteers. Average residence times:

Brain 0.60 hr
Liver 0.165 hr
Lungs 1.46 hr
Remainder 11.5 hr

Urinary bladder: 100%, $T_b = 34.1$ hr. Bladder voiding interval 4.8 hours.
Dynamic bladder model with 4.8-hour voiding interval

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-123 mIBG

ORGAN	Estimated Radiation Dose	
	mGy	rad
	MBq	mCi
Adrenals	1.6E-02	5.9E-02
Brain	4.8E-03	1.8E-02
Breasts	5.2E-03	1.9E-02
Gallbladder Wall	2.2E-02	8.0E-02
LLI Wall	9.8E-03	3.6E-02
Small Intestine	9.3E-03	3.4E-02
Stomach	8.6E-03	3.2E-02
ULI Wall	9.9E-03	3.6E-02
Heart Wall	1.8E-02	6.7E-02
Kidneys	1.1E-02	3.9E-02
Liver	7.3E-02	2.7E-01
Lungs	9.3E-03	3.4E-02
Muscle	7.1E-03	2.6E-02
Ovaries	9.9E-03	3.7E-02
Pancreas	1.3E-02	4.9E-02
Red Marrow	7.1E-03	2.6E-02
Bone Surfaces	1.2E-02	4.3E-02
Salivary Glands	2.5E-02	9.4E-02
Skin	4.4E-03	1.6E-02
Spleen	2.1E-02	7.7E-02
Testes	6.9E-03	2.6E-02
Thymus	6.6E-03	2.5E-02
Thyroid	4.7E-03	1.7E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	9.4E-02	3.5E-01
Uterus	1.4E-02	5.4E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.9E-02 mSv/MBq	7.1E-02 rem/mCi

Based on data gathered in patients - Jacobsson et al, 4th International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium, CONF-851113, pp. 389-398. Assumed distribution and retention:

Total body	63 %	$T_b = 32.8$ hours	36 %	$T_b = 3.05$ hours
	1 %	$T_b = \infty$		
Liver	21 %	$T_b = 32.8$ hours	15 %	$T_b = 3.05$ hours
	0.3 %	$T_b = \infty$		
Spleen	0.6 %	$T_b = 178$ hours		
Sal. glands	0.04 %	$T_b = 32.8$ hours		
Thyroid	0.005 %	$T_b = 168$ hours		
Adrenals	0.02 %	$T_b = 48.6$ hours		
Heart wall	0.8 %	$T_b = 120$ hours		

Dynamic Bladder Model used (4.80 hour void)

36 % $T_b = 3.00$ hours 63 % $T_b = 33.6$ hours

Dose to salivary glands is self-dose only, based on 77 g mass and photon absorbed fractions from MIRD Pamphlet No. 8. Salivary gland activity did not contribute to other organ doses. Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-123 Sodium Iodide

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	5.1E-03	1.9E-02
Brain	4.7E-03	1.8E-02
Breasts	3.0E-03	1.1E-02
Gallbladder Wall	7.3E-03	2.7E-02
LLI Wall	1.1E-02	4.0E-02
Small Intestine	3.3E-02	1.2E-01
Stomach	5.5E-02	2.0E-01
ULI Wall	1.4E-02	5.0E-02
Heart Wall	5.1E-03	1.9E-02
Kidneys	5.5E-03	2.0E-02
Liver	4.9E-03	1.8E-02
Lungs	4.9E-03	1.8E-02
Muscle	6.8E-03	2.5E-02
Ovaries	1.2E-02	4.4E-02
Pancreas	1.0E-02	3.8E-02
Red Marrow	5.8E-03	2.2E-02
Bone Surfaces	9.8E-03	3.6E-02
Skin	3.3E-03	1.2E-02
Spleen	7.3E-03	2.7E-02
Testes	5.1E-03	1.9E-02
Thymus	5.6E-03	2.1E-02
Thyroid	3.4E+00	1.3E+01
Urinary Bladder Wall	9.6E-02	3.6E-01
Uterus	1.6E-02	5.9E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.2E-01 mSv/MBq	4.5E-01 rem/mCi

Based on model in MIRDO Dose Estimate Report No. 5 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 16:857-860, 1975 (25% thyroid uptake).

Dynamic bladder model with 4.8-hour voiding interval

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

March 18, 1993

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-124 Sodium Iodide

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	5.8E-02	2.1E-01
Brain	1.5E-01	5.7E-01
Breasts	6.2E-02	2.3E-01
Gallbladder Wall	7.1E-02	2.6E-01
LLI Wall	7.9E-02	2.9E-01
Small Intestine	2.8E-01	1.0E+00
Stomach	4.5E-01	1.7E+00
ULI Wall	9.9E-02	3.7E-01
Heart Wall	8.4E-02	3.1E-01
Kidneys	5.4E-02	2.0E-01
Liver	9.7E-02	3.6E-01
Lungs	1.1E-01	4.1E-01
Muscle	1.4E-01	5.3E-01
Ovaries	8.8E-02	3.2E-01
Pancreas	8.8E-02	3.3E-01
Red Marrow	1.1E-01	4.2E-01
Bone Surfaces	1.3E-01	4.7E-01
Skin	7.2E-02	2.7E-01
Spleen	6.6E-02	2.4E-01
Testes	4.3E-02	1.6E-01
Thymus	1.7E-01	6.3E-01
Thyroid	2.1E+02	7.8E+02
Urinary Bladder Wall	7.9E-01	2.9E+00
Uterus	1.1E-01	4.2E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent	6.5E+00 mSv/MBq	2.4E+01 rem/mCi

Based on model in MIRDO Dose Estimate Report No. 5 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 16:857-860, 1975 (25% thyroid uptake).

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

March 25, 1993

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-125 Fibrinogen*

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	5.8E-02	2.1E-01
Brain	6.0E-02	2.2E-01
Breasts	4.4E-02	1.6E-01
Gallbladder Wall	6.8E-02	2.5E-01
LLI Wall	6.0E-02	2.2E-01
Small Intestine	8.7E-02	3.2E-01
Stomach	1.1E-01	4.1E-01
ULI Wall	6.2E-02	2.3E-01
Heart Wall	5.6E-02	2.1E-01
Kidneys	5.4E-02	2.0E-01
Liver	1.3E-01	4.9E-01
Lungs	6.9E-02	2.5E-01
Muscle	1.3E-01	4.8E-01
Ovaries	6.0E-02	2.2E-01
Pancreas	6.3E-02	2.3E-01
Red Marrow	5.4E-02	2.0E-01
Bone Surfaces	1.9E-01	7.0E-01
Skin	5.0E-02	1.9E-01
Spleen	5.5E-02	2.1E-01
Testes	4.8E-02	1.8E-01
Thymus	6.9E-02	2.6E-01
Thyroid	2.1E+02	7.8E+02
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.7E-01	6.1E-01
Uterus	6.3E-02	2.3E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent rem/mCi	6.4E+00 mSv/MBq	2.4E+01

* Based on kinetic model in Wootton and Hammond (Brit J Radiol 51:265-272, 1978).

Free iodide treated as in MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 5 (J Nucl Med 16:857-860, 1975).

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-125 IMP

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	2.0E-02	7.3E-02
Brain	2.8E-02	1.0E-01
Breasts	1.6E-02	6.1E-02
Gallbladder Wall	1.9E-02	7.0E-02
LLI Wall	2.2E-02	8.1E-02
Small Intestine	2.1E-02	7.6E-02
Stomach	2.0E-02	7.3E-02
ULI Wall	2.0E-02	7.2E-02
Heart Wall	2.1E-02	7.9E-02
Kidneys	1.8E-02	6.8E-02
Liver	9.4E-03	3.5E-02
Lungs	7.2E-02	2.7E-01
Muscle	1.9E-02	6.9E-02
Ovaries	2.1E-02	7.9E-02
Pancreas	2.0E-02	7.5E-02
Red Marrow	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Bone Surfaces	3.9E-02	1.5E-01
Skin	1.4E-02	5.0E-02
Spleen	2.0E-02	7.4E-02
Testes	1.8E-02	6.5E-02
Thymus	1.9E-02	7.1E-02
Thyroid	2.0E-02	7.2E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.4E-01	5.0E-01
Uterus	2.5E-02	9.4E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	3.4E-02 mSv/MBq	1.3E-01 rem/mCi

Based on data gathered in six human volunteers. Average residence times:

Brain	1.34 hr
Liver	0.349 hr
Lungs	3.45 hr
Remainder	42.9 hr

Urinary bladder: 100%, $T_b = 34.1$ hr. Dynamic bladder model with 4.8-hour voiding interval.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-125 mIBG

ORGAN	Estimated Radiation Dose	
	mGy	rad
	MBq	mCi
Adrenals	4.2E-02	1.6E-01
Brain	1.4E-02	5.3E-02
Breasts	1.2E-02	4.5E-02
Gallbladder Wall	4.3E-02	1.6E-01
LLI Wall	1.7E-02	6.1E-02
Small Intestine	1.6E-02	5.9E-02
Stomach	1.7E-02	6.4E-02
ULI Wall	1.7E-02	6.2E-02
Heart Wall	8.3E-02	3.1E-01
Kidneys	2.0E-02	7.4E-02
Liver	2.2E-01	8.2E-01
Lungs	2.3E-02	8.3E-02
Muscle	1.6E-02	5.8E-02
Ovaries	1.6E-02	5.9E-02
Pancreas	2.6E-02	9.6E-02
Red Marrow	1.2E-02	4.4E-02
Bone Surfaces	3.1E-02	1.2E-01
Salivary Glands	7.0E-02	2.6E-01
Skin	1.1E-02	3.9E-02
Spleen	1.6E-01	5.9E-01
Testes	1.3E-02	4.8E-02
Thymus	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Thyroid	4.6E-02	1.7E-01
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.4E-01	5.1E-01
Uterus	2.0E-02	7.5E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	5.1E-02 mSv/MBq	1.9E-01 rem/mCi

Based on data gathered in patients - Jacobsson et al, 4th International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium, CONF-851113, pp. 389-398. Assumed distribution and retention:

Total body	63 %	$T_b = 32.8$ hours	36 %	$T_b = 3.05$ hours
	1 %	$T_b = \infty$		
Liver	21 %	$T_b = 32.8$ hours	15 %	$T_b = 3.05$ hours
	0.3 %	$T_b = \infty$		
Spleen	0.6 %	$T_b = 178$ hours		
Sal. glands	0.04 %	$T_b = 32.8$ hours		
Thyroid	0.005 %	$T_b = 168$ hours		
Adrenals	0.02 %	$T_b = 48.6$ hours		
Heart wall	0.8 %	$T_b = 120$ hours		

Dynamic Bladder Model used (4.80 hour void)

36 % $T_b = 3.00$ hours 63 % $T_b = 33.6$ hours

Dose to salivary glands is self-dose only, based on 77 g mass and photon absorbed fractions from MIRD Pamphlet No. 8. Salivary gland activity did not contribute to other organ doses. Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-125 Sodium Iodide

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	1.1E-02	4.0E-02
Brain	1.3E-02	4.7E-02
Breasts	6.2E-03	2.3E-02
Gallbladder Wall	1.9E-02	6.8E-02
LLI Wall	1.1E-02	4.2E-02
Small Intestine	3.7E-02	1.4E-01
Stomach	6.4E-02	2.4E-01
ULI Wall	1.5E-02	5.5E-02
Heart Wall	9.1E-03	3.4E-02
Kidneys	8.6E-03	3.2E-02
Liver	8.6E-02	3.2E-01
Lungs	1.9E-02	7.1E-02
Muscle	8.6E-02	3.2E-01
Ovaries	1.1E-02	4.1E-02
Pancreas	1.3E-02	4.9E-02
Red Marrow	1.7E-02	6.3E-02
Bone Surfaces	9.9E-02	3.6E-01
Skin	1.7E-02	6.4E-02
Spleen	8.4E-03	3.1E-02
Testes	6.5E-03	2.4E-02
Thymus	2.4E-02	8.9E-02
Thyroid	2.1E+02	7.8E+02
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.2E-01	4.4E-01
Uterus	1.4E-02	5.2E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	6.4E+00 mSv/MBq	2.4E+01 rem/mCi

Based on model in MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 5, J Nucl Med 16:857-860, 1975 (25% thyroid uptake).

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

March 18, 1993

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-126 Sodium Iodide

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	4.9E-02	1.8E-01
Brain	1.7E-01	6.4E-01
Breasts	6.0E-02	2.2E-01
Gallbladder Wall	5.7E-02	2.1E-01
LLI Wall	4.6E-02	1.7E-01
Small Intestine	2.0E-01	7.5E-01
Stomach	3.1E-01	1.2E+00
ULI Wall	5.9E-02	2.2E-01
Heart Wall	8.1E-02	3.0E-01
Kidneys	4.2E-02	1.6E-01
Liver	1.5E-01	5.6E-01
Lungs	1.2E-01	4.4E-01
Muscle	1.6E-01	5.8E-01
Ovaries	5.1E-02	1.9E-01
Pancreas	6.2E-02	2.3E-01
Red Marrow	1.2E-01	4.4E-01
Bone Surfaces	1.5E-01	5.4E-01
Skin	7.5E-02	2.8E-01
Spleen	4.7E-02	1.8E-01
Testes	2.8E-02	1.0E-01
Thymus	1.9E-01	7.0E-01
Thyroid	4.2E+02	1.6E+03
Urinary Bladder Wall	5.4E-01	2.0E+00
Uterus	6.4E-02	2.3E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.3E+01 mSv/MBq	4.7E+01 rem/mCi

Based on model in MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 5 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 16:857-860, 1975 (25% thyroid uptake).

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

March 18, 1993

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-130 Sodium Iodide

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	5.1E-02	1.9E-01
Brain	4.7E-02	1.7E-01
Breasts	3.1E-02	1.2E-01
Gallbladder Wall	7.1E-02	2.6E-01
LLI Wall	9.9E-02	3.7E-01
Small Intestine	3.2E-01	1.2E+00
Stomach	5.2E-01	1.9E+00
ULI Wall	1.2E-01	4.6E-01
Heart Wall	5.0E-02	1.9E-01
Kidneys	5.4E-02	2.0E-01
Liver	5.0E-02	1.9E-01
Lungs	4.7E-02	1.7E-01
Muscle	6.4E-02	2.3E-01
Ovaries	1.1E-01	4.1E-01
Pancreas	9.6E-02	3.6E-01
Red Marrow	6.2E-02	2.3E-01
Bone Surfaces	5.4E-02	2.0E-01
Skin	3.5E-02	1.3E-01
Spleen	7.0E-02	2.6E-01
Testes	5.0E-02	1.9E-01
Thymus	5.6E-02	2.1E-01
Thyroid	3.1E+01	1.1E+02
Urinary Bladder Wall	8.9E-01	3.3E+00
Uterus	1.5E-01	5.5E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.1E+00 mSv/MBq	4.0E+00 rem/mCi

Based on model in MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 5 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 16:857-860, 1975 (25% thyroid uptake).

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-131 Hippuran

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	2.1E-03	7.7E-03
Brain	5.5E-04	2.1E-03
Breasts	6.7E-04	2.5E-03
Gallbladder Wall	3.0E-03	1.1E-02
LLI Wall	2.6E-02	9.5E-02
Small Intestine	1.0E-02	3.8E-02
Stomach	2.1E-03	7.7E-03
ULI Wall	8.0E-03	2.9E-02
Heart Wall	9.0E-04	3.3E-03
Kidneys	4.5E-02	1.7E-01
Liver	1.7E-03	6.4E-03
Lungs	7.7E-04	2.8E-03
Muscle	6.7E-03	2.5E-02
Ovaries	2.3E-02	8.6E-02
Pancreas	2.1E-03	7.7E-03
Red Marrow	4.8E-03	1.8E-02
Bone Surfaces	3.6E-03	1.3E-02
Skin	2.6E-03	9.6E-03
Spleen	2.0E-03	7.5E-03
Testes	1.7E-02	6.4E-02
Thymus	7.3E-04	2.7E-03
Thyroid	6.4E-04	2.4E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.4E+00	5.3E+00
Uterus	5.4E-02	2.0E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.0E-01 mSv/MBq	3.7E-01 rem/mCi

Based on data gathered in patients by Lindmo et al. (Med Phys 1(4):193-197, 1974).
Assumed distribution and retention:

Total body 49% $T_b = 0.285$ hr 51% $T_b = 0.0392$ hr
Kidney Residence time = 6.2 minutes
All activity cleared through urinary bladder. Bladder voiding interval 4.8 hours.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
 Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-131 HSA

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	5.3E-01	2.0E+00
Brain	1.0E+00	3.8E+00
Breasts	4.0E-01	1.5E+00
Gallbladder Wall	5.0E-01	1.9E+00
LLI Wall	4.1E-01	1.5E+00
Small Intestine	4.3E-01	1.6E+00
Stomach	4.7E-01	1.7E+00
ULI Wall	4.3E-01	1.6E+00
Heart Wall	3.0E+00	1.1E+01
Kidneys	1.2E+00	4.6E+00
Liver	9.6E-01	3.6E+00
Lungs	2.5E+00	9.3E+00
Muscle	3.9E-01	1.4E+00
Ovaries	4.2E-01	1.5E+00
Pancreas	5.5E-01	2.0E+00
Red Marrow	4.9E-01	1.8E+00
Bone Surfaces	4.4E-01	1.6E+00
Skin	3.2E-01	1.2E+00
Spleen	2.4E+00	9.0E+00
Testes	3.5E-01	1.3E+00
Thymus	5.6E-01	2.1E+00
Thyroid	4.0E-01	1.5E+00
Urinary Bladder Wall	5.2E-01	1.9E+00
Uterus	4.2E-01	1.6E+00
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.1E+00 mSv/MBq	4.0E+00 rem/mCi

Based on total body kinetic model in ICRP 53 (data gathered in human subjects), modified by assumed fractional distribution of blood in model of Hui and Poston.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-131 MAA

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	1.8E-01	6.7E-01
Brain	2.2E-02	8.2E-02
Breasts	8.3E-02	3.1E-01
Gallbladder Wall	2.5E-01	9.4E-01
LLI Wall	3.8E-02	1.4E-01
Small Intestine	6.1E-02	2.2E-01
Stomach	8.4E-02	3.1E-01
ULI Wall	7.8E-02	2.9E-01
Heart Wall	1.6E-01	5.9E-01
Kidneys	1.4E-01	5.3E-01
Liver	2.0E+00	7.5E+00
Lungs	2.3E+00	8.5E+00
Muscle	6.0E-02	2.2E-01
Ovaries	4.4E-02	1.6E-01
Pancreas	1.5E-01	5.6E-01
Red Marrow	7.3E-02	2.7E-01
Bone Surfaces	6.3E-02	2.3E-01
Skin	3.8E-02	1.4E-01
Spleen	7.3E-02	2.7E-01
Testes	2.7E-02	1.0E-01
Thymus	9.0E-02	3.3E-01
Thyroid	4.1E-02	1.5E-01
Urinary Bladder Wall	4.9E-01	1.8E+00
Uterus	5.2E-02	1.9E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent	5.0E-01 mSv/MBq	1.8E+00 rem/mCi

Model in ICRP 53 is adopted (data gathered in human subjects). Assumed distribution and retention:

Lungs 85% $T_b = 6$ hr 15% $T_b = 72$ hr
Liver 25% uptake $T_b = 6$ hr, elimination $T_b = 120$ hr
Kidneys residence time = .108 hr
Urinary bladder receives clearance from liver and long term clearance from lung. Bladder voiding interval 4.8 hours.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-131 mIBG (i.v. injection)

ORGAN	Estimated Radiation Dose	
	mGy	rad
	MBq	mCi
Adrenals	2.1E-01	7.6E-01
Brain	4.7E-02	1.7E-01
Breasts	5.4E-02	2.0E-01
Gallbladder Wall	1.4E-01	5.2E-01
LLI Wall	7.2E-02	2.7E-01
Small Intestine	7.5E-02	2.8E-01
Stomach	7.8E-02	2.9E-01
ULI Wall	7.9E-02	2.9E-01
Heart Wall	3.8E-01	1.4E+00
Kidneys	8.8E-02	3.3E-01
Liver	7.8E-01	2.9E+00
Lungs	7.4E-02	2.7E-01
Muscle	6.2E-02	2.3E-01
Ovaries	7.4E-02	2.7E-01
Pancreas	1.1E-01	3.9E-01
Red Marrow	7.4E-02	2.7E-01
Bone Surfaces	6.5E-02	2.4E-01
Salivary glands	2.4E-01	8.8E-01
Skin	4.8E-02	1.8E-01
Spleen	5.8E-01	2.2E+00
Testes	5.8E-02	2.2E-01
Thymus	6.4E-02	2.4E-01
Thyroid	9.0E-02	3.3E-01
Urinary Bladder Wall	7.6E-01	2.8E+00
Uterus	8.9E-02	3.3E-01

Effective Dose Equivalent 2.1E-01 mSv/MBq 7.8E-01 rem/mCi

Based on data gathered in patients - Jacobsson et al, 4th International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium, CONF-851113, pp. 389-398. Assumed distribution and retention:

Total body	63 %	$T_b = 32.8$ hours	36 %	$T_b = 3.05$ hours	1 %	$T_b = \infty$
Liver	21 %	$T_b = 32.8$ hours	15 %	$T_b = 3.05$ hours	0.3 %	$T_b = \infty$
Spleen	0.6 %	$T_b = 178$ hours				
Sal. glands	0.04 %	$T_b = 32.8$ hours				
Thyroid	0.005 %	$T_b = 168$ hours				
Adrenals	0.02 %	$T_b = 48.6$ hours				
Heart wall	0.8 %	$T_b = 120$ hours				

Dynamic Bladder Model used (4.80 hour void)

36 % $T_b = 3.00$ hours 63 % $T_b = 33.6$ hours

Dose to salivary glands is self-dose only, based on 77 g mass and photon absorbed fractions from MIRD Pamphlet No. 8. Salivary gland activity did not contribute to other organ doses. Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
 Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-131 Rose Bengal

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	3.0E-02	1.1E-01
Brain	5.4E-04	2.0E-03
Breasts	5.2E-03	1.9E-02
Gallbladder Wall	6.6E-01	2.5E+00
LLI Wall	8.4E+00	3.1E+01
Small Intestine	8.2E-01	3.0E+00
Stomach	7.2E-02	2.7E-01
ULI Wall	3.2E+00	1.2E+01
Heart Wall	1.2E-02	4.6E-02
Kidneys	5.8E-02	2.1E-01
Liver	1.9E-01	7.1E-01
Lungs	9.6E-03	3.6E-02
Muscle	4.4E-02	1.6E-01
Ovaries	3.7E-01	1.4E+00
Pancreas	4.5E-02	1.7E-01
Red Marrow	7.1E-02	2.6E-01
Bone Surfaces	3.6E-02	1.4E-01
Skin	1.5E-02	5.6E-02
Spleen	3.1E-02	1.1E-01
Testes	3.7E-02	1.4E-01
Thymus	4.2E-03	1.5E-02
Thyroid	1.2E-03	4.6E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.7E-01	6.3E-01
Uterus	1.7E-01	6.4E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent	9.0E-01 mSv/MBq	3.3E+00 rem/mCi

Based on model in MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 7 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 16:1214-1217, 1975.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-131 Sodium Iodide

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	3.9E-02	1.4E-01
Brain	1.1E-01	4.1E-01
Breasts	4.2E-02	1.6E-01
Gallbladder Wall	4.5E-02	1.7E-01
LLI Wall	4.3E-02	1.6E-01
Small Intestine	2.4E-01	8.8E-01
Stomach	3.6E-01	1.3E+00
ULI Wall	5.2E-02	1.9E-01
Heart Wall	5.7E-02	2.1E-01
Kidneys	3.6E-02	1.3E-01
Liver	1.1E-01	3.9E-01
Lungs	7.9E-02	2.9E-01
Muscle	1.0E-01	3.7E-01
Ovaries	4.7E-02	1.8E-01
Pancreas	5.2E-02	1.9E-01
Red Marrow	8.3E-02	3.1E-01
Bone Surfaces	1.0E-01	3.7E-01
Skin	5.1E-02	1.9E-01
Spleen	4.1E-02	1.5E-01
Testes	2.8E-02	1.0E-01
Thymus	1.2E-01	4.4E-01
Thyroid	3.4E+02	1.3E+03
Urinary Bladder Wall	6.2E-01	2.3E+00
Uterus	5.9E-02	2.2E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.1E+01 mSv/MBq	3.9E+01 rem/mCi

Based on model in MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 5 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 16:857-860, 1975 (25% thyroid uptake).

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

April 12, 1996

Radiation Dose Estimates for I-131 Sodium Iodide
In the Reference Adult - Athyroid Patient*

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	2.3E-02	8.4E-02
Brain	1.1E-02	4.0E-02
Breasts	1.2E-02	4.5E-02
Gallbladder Wall	3.3E-02	1.2E-01
ILI Wall	3.7E-02	1.4E-01
Small Intestine	2.3E-01	8.6E-01
Stomach	3.5E-01	1.3E+00
ULI Wall	4.2E-02	1.6E-01
Heart Wall	1.9E-02	6.9E-02
Kidneys	2.3E-02	8.4E-02
Liver	9.6E-02	3.6E-01
Lungs	1.5E-02	5.7E-02
Muscle	1.9E-02	6.9E-02
Ovaries	4.0E-02	1.5E-01
Pancreas	3.6E-02	1.3E-01
Red Marrow	1.9E-02	7.1E-02
Bone Surfaces	1.8E-02	6.6E-02
Skin	1.3E-02	4.6E-02
Spleen	2.5E-02	9.3E-02
Testes	2.1E-02	7.9E-02
Thymus	1.4E-02	5.0E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	8.1E-01	3.0E+00
Uterus	5.6E-02	2.1E-01
Total Body	2.4E-02	8.8E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.1E-01 mSv/MBq	4.0E-01 rem/mCi

* Model in MIRDO Dose Estimate Report No. 5 (J Nucl Med 16:857-860, 1975) used, except total body clearance assumed to be 100%, $T_b = 6$ hr. Assumed residence times:

Small Intestine	1.50E+00 hr
Stomach	1.33E+00 hr
Liver	1.16E+00 hr
Urinary Bladder Contents	2.53E+00 hr
Remainder	4.40E+00 hr

Estimate calculated using phantoms of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risks to individual patients and should not be applied to situations involving radiation therapy.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Inhalation of Xe-127
(Breathhold)

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	1.3E-04	4.6E-04
Brain	8.3E-05	3.1E-04
Breasts	8.5E-05	3.2E-04
Gallbladder Wall	1.2E-04	4.4E-04
LLI Wall	1.1E-04	4.2E-04
Small Intestine	1.2E-04	4.3E-04
Stomach	1.1E-04	4.2E-04
ULI Wall	1.1E-04	4.2E-04
Heart Wall	1.4E-04	5.0E-04
Kidneys	1.1E-04	3.9E-04
Liver	1.2E-04	4.3E-04
Lungs	3.6E-04	1.3E-03
Muscle	9.5E-05	3.5E-04
Ovaries	1.2E-04	4.4E-04
Pancreas	1.3E-04	4.7E-04
Red Marrow	1.0E-04	3.9E-04
Bone Surfaces	1.5E-04	5.7E-04
Skin	6.5E-05	2.4E-04
Spleen	1.1E-04	4.2E-04
Testes	8.7E-05	3.2E-04
Thymus	1.1E-04	4.2E-04
Thyroid	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.1E-04	4.1E-04
Uterus	1.2E-04	4.4E-04
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.4E-04 mSv/MBq	5.3E-04 rem/mCi

Based on the model in MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 9 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 21:459-465, 1980.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Inhalation of Xe-127
(5 minute rebreathing)

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	7.8E-04	2.9E-03
Brain	5.9E-04	2.2E-03
Breasts	5.0E-04	1.8E-03
Gallbladder Wall	8.2E-04	3.0E-03
LLI Wall	8.0E-04	3.0E-03
Small Intestine	8.2E-04	3.0E-03
Stomach	7.5E-04	2.8E-03
ULI Wall	7.9E-04	2.9E-03
Heart Wall	7.6E-04	2.8E-03
Kidneys	7.2E-04	2.7E-03
Liver	7.4E-04	2.7E-03
Lungs	8.2E-04	3.0E-03
Muscle	6.3E-04	2.3E-03
Ovaries	8.3E-04	3.1E-03
Pancreas	8.3E-04	3.1E-03
Red Marrow	6.9E-04	2.6E-03
Bone Surfaces	1.0E-03	3.8E-03
Skin	4.4E-04	1.6E-03
Spleen	7.3E-04	2.7E-03
Testes	6.2E-04	2.3E-03
Thymus	6.9E-04	2.5E-03
Thyroid	6.9E-04	2.5E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	7.8E-04	2.9E-03
Uterus	8.4E-04	3.1E-03
Effective Dose Equivalent	7.6E-04 mSv/MBq	2.8E-03 rem/mCi

Based on the model in MIRDO Dose Estimate Report No. 9 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 21:459-465, 1980.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Inhalation of Xe-127
(10 minute rebreathing)

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	1.3E-03	4.7E-03
Brain	9.5E-04	3.5E-03
Breasts	7.9E-04	2.9E-03
Gallbladder Wall	1.3E-03	4.9E-03
LLI Wall	1.3E-03	4.8E-03
Small Intestine	1.3E-03	4.9E-03
Stomach	1.2E-03	4.5E-03
ULI Wall	1.3E-03	4.7E-03
Heart Wall	1.2E-03	4.5E-03
Kidneys	1.2E-03	4.3E-03
Liver	1.2E-03	4.4E-03
Lungs	1.1E-03	4.0E-03
Muscle	1.0E-03	3.7E-03
Ovaries	1.4E-03	5.0E-03
Pancreas	1.3E-03	5.0E-03
Red Marrow	1.1E-03	4.1E-03
Bone Surfaces	1.6E-03	6.1E-03
Skin	7.1E-04	2.6E-03
Spleen	1.2E-03	4.4E-03
Testes	1.0E-03	3.7E-03
Thymus	1.1E-03	4.1E-03
Thyroid	1.1E-03	4.1E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.3E-03	4.7E-03
Uterus	1.4E-03	5.0E-03
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.2E-03 mSv/MBq	4.4E-03 rem/mCi

Based on the model in MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 9 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 21:459-465, 1980.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Inhalation of Xe-133
(Breathhold)

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Brain	9.7E-05	3.6E-04
Breasts	9.5E-05	3.5E-04
Gallbladder Wall	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
LLI Wall	1.0E-04	3.7E-04
Small Intestine	1.0E-04	3.7E-04
Stomach	1.0E-04	3.7E-04
ULI Wall	1.0E-04	3.7E-04
Heart Wall	1.1E-04	3.9E-04
Kidneys	9.8E-05	3.6E-04
Liver	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Lungs	8.2E-04	3.0E-03
Muscle	9.7E-05	3.6E-04
Ovaries	1.0E-04	3.7E-04
Pancreas	1.0E-04	3.8E-04
Red Marrow	1.2E-04	4.4E-04
Bone Surfaces	1.2E-04	4.5E-04
Skin	9.0E-05	3.3E-04
Spleen	1.0E-04	3.7E-04
Testes	9.5E-05	3.5E-04
Thymus	1.0E-04	3.7E-04
Thyroid	9.9E-05	3.7E-04
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.0E-04	3.7E-04
Uterus	1.0E-04	3.7E-04
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.9E-04 mSv/MBq	7.1E-04 rem/mCi

Based on the model in MIRDO Dose Estimate Report No. 9 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 21:459-465, 1980.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Inhalation of Xe-133
(5 minute rebreathing)

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	6.9E-04	2.6E-03
Brain	6.7E-04	2.5E-03
Breasts	6.4E-04	2.4E-03
Gallbladder Wall	7.0E-04	2.6E-03
LLI Wall	7.0E-04	2.6E-03
Small Intestine	7.0E-04	2.6E-03
Stomach	6.9E-04	2.5E-03
ULI Wall	6.9E-04	2.6E-03
Heart Wall	6.9E-04	2.6E-03
Kidneys	6.8E-04	2.5E-03
Liver	6.9E-04	2.5E-03
Lungs	1.1E-03	4.2E-03
Muscle	6.6E-04	2.5E-03
Ovaries	7.0E-04	2.6E-03
Pancreas	7.1E-04	2.6E-03
Red Marrow	8.3E-04	3.1E-03
Bone Surfaces	8.2E-04	3.0E-03
Skin	6.2E-04	2.3E-03
Spleen	6.9E-04	2.5E-03
Testes	6.6E-04	2.4E-03
Thymus	6.8E-04	2.5E-03
Thyroid	6.8E-04	2.5E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	6.9E-04	2.6E-03
Uterus	7.1E-04	2.6E-03
Effective Dose Equivalent	7.6E-04 mSv/MBq	2.8E-03 rem/mCi

Based on the model in MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 9 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 21:459-465, 1980.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Xe-133 Injections

ORGAN	Estimated Radiation Dose	
	mGy	rad
	MBq	mCi
Adrenals	3.8E-05	1.4E-04
Brain	3.8E-06	1.4E-05
Breasts	4.2E-05	1.5E-04
Gallbladder Wall	1.2E-05	4.4E-05
LLI Wall	3.7E-06	1.4E-05
Small Intestine	4.5E-06	1.7E-05
Stomach	2.2E-05	8.0E-05
ULI Wall	4.8E-06	1.8E-05
Heart Wall	1.8E-03	6.5E-03
Kidneys	1.0E-05	3.8E-05
Liver	3.9E-05	1.4E-04
Lungs	7.1E-03	2.6E-02
Muscle	2.1E-05	7.7E-05
Ovaries	3.7E-06	1.4E-05
Pancreas	3.0E-05	1.1E-04
Red Marrow	1.9E-05	7.0E-05
Bone Surfaces	4.3E-05	1.6E-04
Skin	8.6E-06	3.2E-05
Spleen	2.9E-05	1.1E-04
Testes	3.2E-06	1.2E-05
Thymus	6.8E-05	2.5E-04
Thyroid	1.2E-05	4.6E-05
Urinary Bladder Wall	3.5E-06	1.3E-05
Uterus	3.7E-06	1.4E-05
Effective Dose Equivalent	9.9E-04 mSv/MBq	3.6E-03 rem/mCi

Residence times based on a model in which activity clears from the blood, to the right heart, lungs, left heart, and back to blood, with 95% clearance of blood from lungs on each pass. Half times for transport are 1 minute in heart chambers, 5 minutes in lung, and 3 minutes in the body. (No human or animal data used.)

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

September 18, 1992

Radiation Dose Estimates for Inhalation of Xe-133
(10 minute rebreathing)

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	1.2E-03	4.3E-03
Brain	1.1E-03	4.1E-03
Breasts	1.1E-03	3.9E-03
Gallbladder Wall	1.2E-03	4.3E-03
LLI Wall	1.2E-03	4.3E-03
Small Intestine	1.2E-03	4.3E-03
Stomach	1.1E-03	4.2E-03
ULI Wall	1.2E-03	4.3E-03
Heart Wall	1.1E-03	4.2E-03
Kidneys	1.1E-03	4.2E-03
Liver	1.1E-03	4.2E-03
Lungs	1.2E-03	4.4E-03
Muscle	1.1E-03	4.1E-03
Ovaries	1.2E-03	4.3E-03
Pancreas	1.2E-03	4.3E-03
Red Marrow	1.4E-03	5.1E-03
Bone Surfaces	1.4E-03	5.0E-03
Skin	1.0E-03	3.8E-03
Spleen	1.1E-03	4.2E-03
Testes	1.1E-03	4.0E-03
Thymus	1.1E-03	4.1E-03
Thyroid	1.1E-03	4.2E-03
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.1E-03	4.2E-03
Uterus	1.2E-03	4.3E-03
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.2E-03 mSv/MBq	4.4E-03 rem/mCi

Based on the model in MIRDO Dose Estimate Report No. 9 (data gathered in human subjects), J Nucl Med 21:459-465, 1980.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 27, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for Hg-197 Chlormerodrin

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	4.1E-02	1.5E-01
Brain	2.8E-03	1.0E-02
Breasts	4.1E-03	1.5E-02
Gallbladder Wall	4.4E-02	1.6E-01
LLI Wall	6.1E-03	2.2E-02
Small Intestine	1.3E-02	4.7E-02
Stomach	1.4E-02	5.3E-02
ULI Wall	1.4E-02	5.4E-02
Heart Wall	1.1E-02	4.1E-02
Kidneys	2.2E+00	8.1E+00
Liver	3.5E-01	1.3E+00
Lungs	1.1E-02	4.1E-02
Muscle	1.1E-02	4.1E-02
Ovaries	9.3E-03	3.4E-02
Pancreas	3.1E-02	1.1E-01
Red Marrow	2.3E-02	8.4E-02
Bone Surfaces	2.7E-01	9.8E-01
Skin	4.2E-03	1.6E-02
Spleen	2.8E-02	1.0E-01
Testes	6.0E-03	2.2E-02
Thymus	4.2E-03	1.6E-02
Thyroid	3.0E-03	1.1E-02
Urinary Bladder Wall	1.3E-01	4.9E-01
Uterus	8.6E-03	3.2E-02
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.8E-01 mSv/MBq	6.7E-01 rem/mCi

Based on model in MIRDO Dose Estimate Report No. 6 (data gathered in human subjects). Dynamic bladder model with 4.8-hour voiding interval

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 27, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for Au-198 Colloid

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u>	<u>rad</u>
	<u>MBq</u>	<u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	4.1E-01	1.5E+00
Brain	4.5E-02	1.7E-01
Breasts	9.9E-02	3.7E-01
Gallbladder Wall	6.4E-01	2.4E+00
LLI Wall	7.7E-02	2.9E-01
Small Intestine	1.5E-01	5.5E-01
Stomach	2.2E-01	8.3E-01
ULI Wall	1.9E-01	7.1E-01
Heart Wall	2.2E-01	8.2E-01
Kidneys	3.2E-01	1.2E+00
Liver	7.8E+00	2.9E+01
Lungs	2.0E-01	7.3E-01
Muscle	1.1E-01	4.1E-01
Ovaries	9.5E-02	3.5E-01
Pancreas	4.3E-01	1.6E+00
Red Marrow	8.8E-01	3.3E+00
Bone Surfaces	5.5E-01	2.0E+00
Skin	7.1E-02	2.6E-01
Spleen	1.1E+01	3.9E+01
Testes	4.2E-02	1.6E-01
Thymus	9.3E-02	3.4E-01
Thyroid	5.5E-02	2.0E-01
Urinary Bladder Wall	6.2E-02	2.3E-01
Uterus	8.4E-02	3.1E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.4E+00 mSv/MBq	5.1E+00 rem/mCi

Based on model in ICRP 53 (data gathered in human subjects). Liver receives 70%, spleen 10%, marrow and remainder receive 15% each, all with $T_b = \infty$.

Dynamic bladder model with 4.8-hour voiding interval.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7). Bone and marrow model of Eckerman (Aspects of dosimetry of radionuclides within the skeleton with particular emphasis on the active marrow, In Fourth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium; A.T. Schlafke-Stelson and E. E. Watson eds. CONF-851113, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge, TN 37831, 1986. pp 514-534.) used.

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

February 15, 1995

Radiation Dose Estimates for Tl-201 Chloride (plus contaminants)

<u>ORGAN</u>	<u>Estimated Radiation Dose</u>	
	<u>mGy</u> <u>MBq</u>	<u>rad</u> <u>mCi</u>
Adrenals	6.3E-02	2.3E-01
Brain	5.9E-02	2.2E-01
Breasts	3.6E-02	1.3E-01
GB Wall	8.3E-02	3.1E-01
LLI Wall	3.4E-01	1.2E+00
Small Intestine	4.5E-01	1.7E+00
Stomach	1.9E-01	6.9E-01
ULI Wall	3.3E-01	1.2E+00
Heart Wall	2.8E-01	1.0E+00
Kidneys	4.6E-01	1.7E+00
Liver	9.9E-02	3.7E-01
Lungs	4.7E-02	1.7E-01
Muscle	4.6E-02	1.7E-01
Ovaries	1.0E-01	3.7E-01
Pancreas	7.4E-02	2.7E-01
Red Marrow	5.5E-02	2.0E-01
Bone Surfaces	8.8E-02	3.3E-01
Skin	3.3E-02	1.2E-01
Spleen	1.8E-01	6.5E-01
Testes	2.0E-01	7.3E-01
Thymus	4.6E-02	1.7E-01
Thyroid	6.2E-01	2.3E+00
Urinary Bladder Wall	5.2E-02	1.9E-01
Uterus	8.5E-02	3.1E-01
Effective Dose Equivalent	1.6E-01 mSv/MBq	6.0E-01 rem/mCi

Based on data gathered in humans by Krahwinkel et al. (*J Nucl Med* 29(9):1582-1586, 1988) and data on testicular uptake and clearance gathered in humans by Thomas et al. (personal communication, 1994). Assumed distribution and retention:

Brain	1.76%	$T_b = \infty$		
LLI	3.6%	$T_b = 191$ hr (Activity in wall)		
Small Int	14.4%	$T_b = 191$ hr (Activity in wall)		
Stomach	2.8%	$T_b = 205$ hr (Activity in wall)		
ULI	4.7%	$T_b = 191$ hr (Activity in wall)		
Heart Wall	3.4%	$T_b = 179$ hr		
Kidneys	4.5%	$T_b = 260$ hr	0.97%	$T_b = 27$ hr
Liver	4.6%	$T_b = 218$ hr		
Spleen	0.74%	$T_b = 640$ hr	0.28%	$T_b = 37$ hr
Testes	residence time	0.26 hr		
Thyroid	0.29%	$T_b = 350$ hr	0.24%	$T_b = 166$ hr
Total Body	31%	$T_b = 146$ hr	69%	$T_b = 502$ hr
Urinary Bladder Clearance:	6.2%	$T_b = 146$ hr,	13.8%	$T_b = 502$ hr

Bladder voiding interval 4.8 hr. Contaminants assumed: Tl-200 (1%), Tl-202 (0.33%), Pb-201(0.33%), Pb-203(0.33%). Includes dose from Tl-201 Auger electrons.

Estimate calculated using phantom of Cristy & Eckerman (Report ORNL/TM-8381/V1 & V7).

The effective dose equivalent is a quantity which may be suitable for comparing risks of different procedures in nuclear medicine, radiology, and other applications involving ionizing radiation, but should not be construed to give information about risk to individual patients.

Source: Radiation Internal Dose
Information Center

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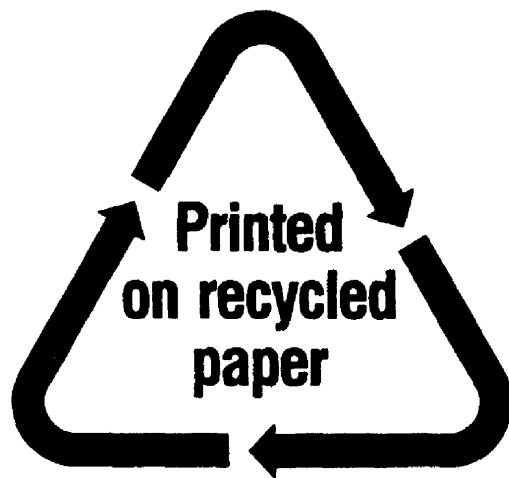
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11. ABSTRACT <p>Tables of radiation dose estimates based on the Cristy-Eckerman adult male phantom are provided for a number of radiopharmaceuticals commonly used in nuclear medicine. Radiation dose estimates are listed for all major source organs, and several other organs of interest. The dose estimates were calculated using the MIRD Technique as implemented in the MIRDOSE3 computer code, developed by the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education, Radiation Internal Dose Information Center. In this code, residence times for source organs are used with decay data from the MIRD Radionuclide Data and Decay Schemes to produce estimates of radiation dose to organs of standardized phantoms representing individuals of different ages.</p>						
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