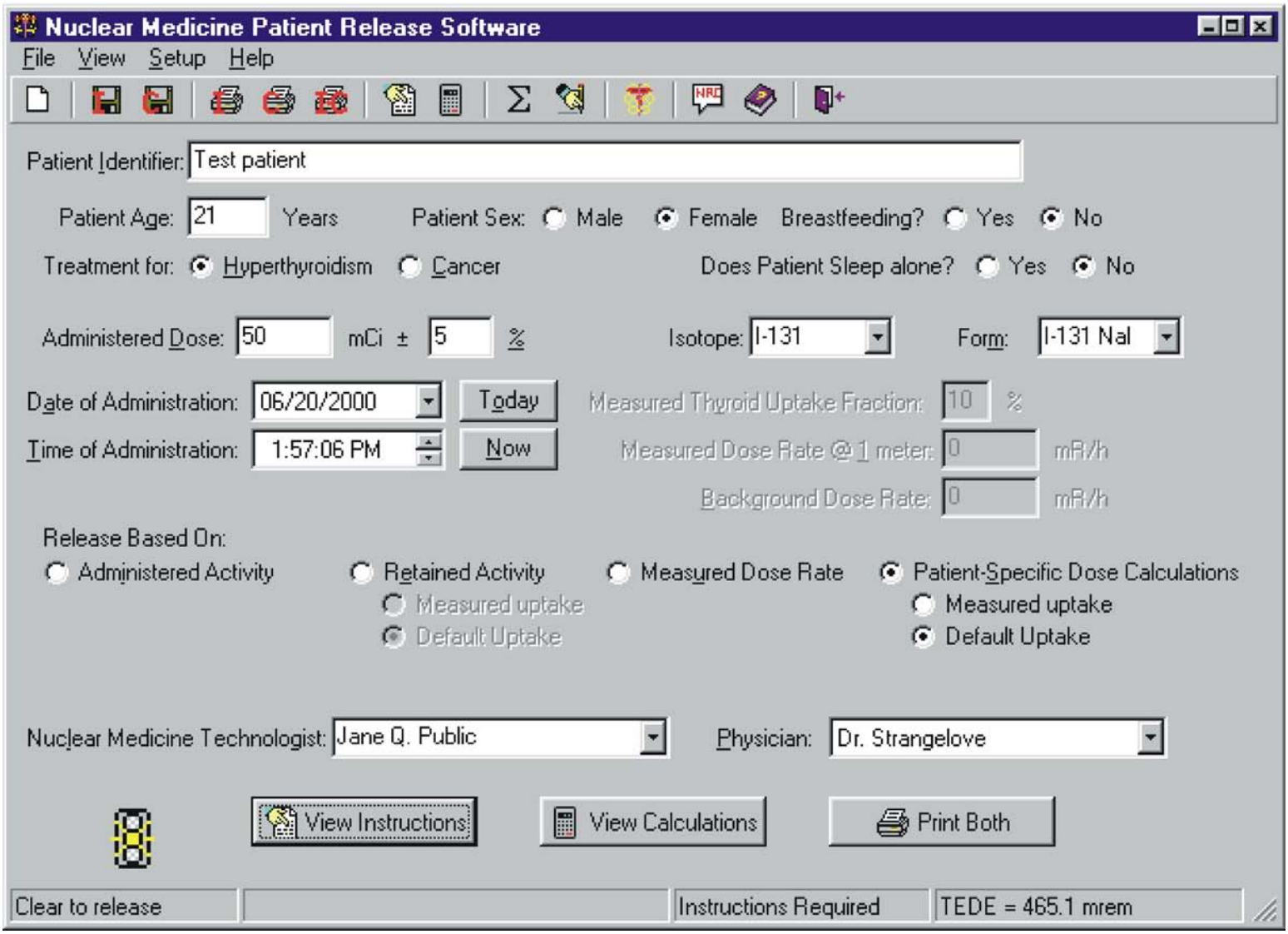
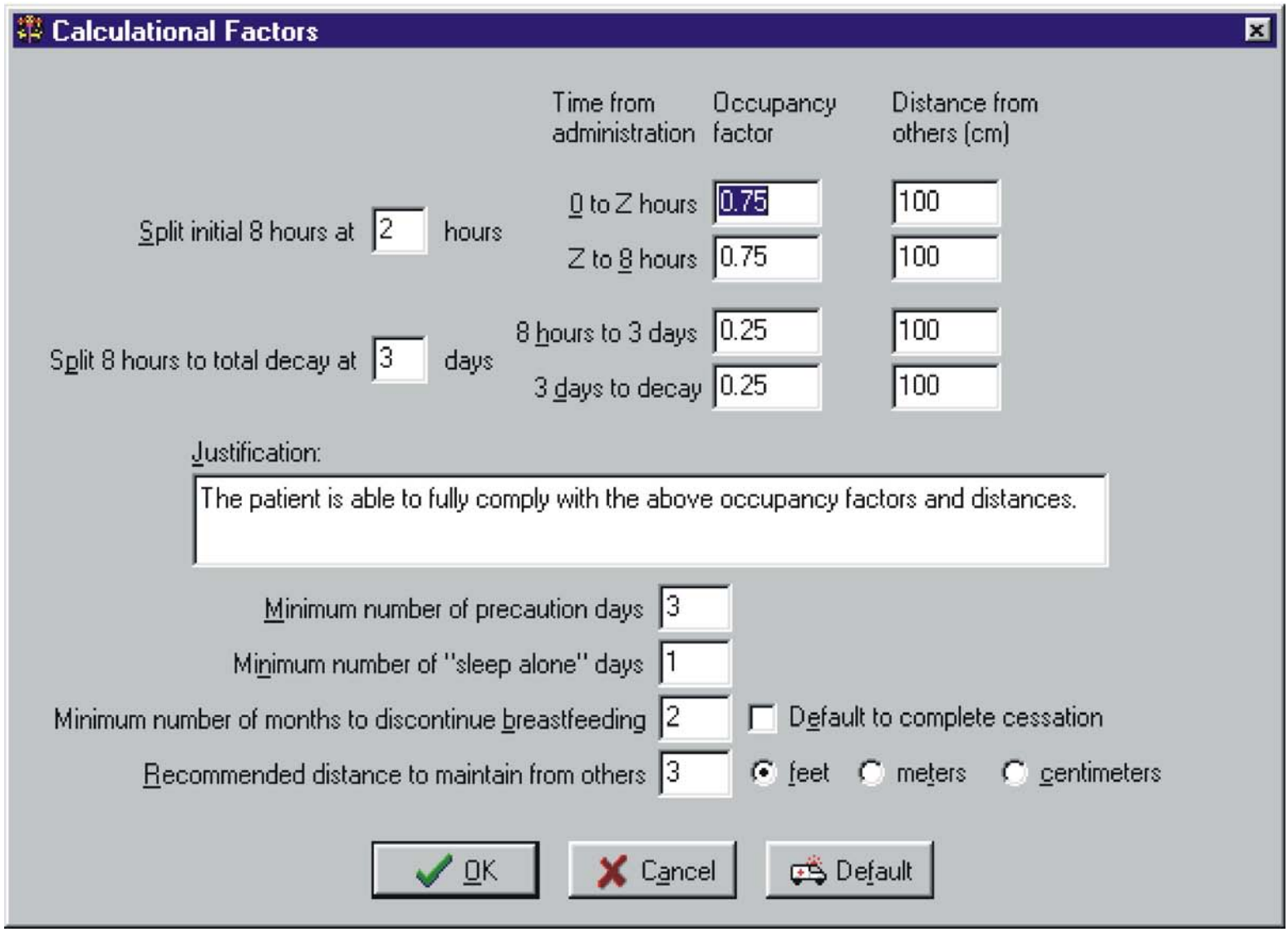
# NUCLEAR MEDICINE PATIENT RELEASE SOFTWARE

NMPRS is a winner! Effortless, efficient, and an unbeatable development in maintaining compliance with the new patient release criteria, it's an outstanding assist for practitioners of nuclear medicine. It performs required calculations, generates patient instruction sheets, and creates file documentation—all based on the new Reg. Guide 8.39 guidelines—automatically!

The NMPRS Patient release calculator is quick and easy to use—just enter patient's name (or other ID); drop-down menus lead you through the simple patient-specific questionnaire. Select release criteria based on administered activity, retained activity, measured dose rate or, patient-specific dose calculations.




NMPRS automatically generates patient release information and patient instruction sheets, and supplies calculation sheets for each treatment. All forms may be saved to a file and printed.




A fully referenced, “web-style” copy of the complete text of US NRC Reg. Guide 8.39 (Release of Patients Administered Radioactive Materials) is included in the software, and is accessible with a single click of your mouse!

Reg Guide 8.39

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U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

REGULATORY GUIDE

Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research


# Regulatory Guide 8.39
# Release of Patients Administered Radioactive Materials

(Draft issued as DG-8015)

## A. INTRODUCTION

Section 35.75, "Release of Individuals Containing Radiopharmaceuticals or Permanent Implants," in 10 CFR Part 35, "Medical Use of Byproduct Material," permits licensees to "authorize the release from its control of any individual who has been administered radiopharmaceuticals or permanent implants containing radioactive material if the total effective dose equivalent to any other individual from exposure to the released individual is not likely to exceed 5 millisieverts (0.5 rem)."

Further, 10 CFR 35.75(b) requires that the licensee "provide the released individual with instructions, including written instructions, on actions recommended to maintain doses to other individuals as low as is reasonably achievable if the total effective dose equivalent to any other individual is likely to exceed 1 millisievert (0.1 rem). If the dose to a breast-feeding infant or child could exceed 1 millisievert (0.1 rem) assuming there were no interruption of breast-feeding, the instructions shall also include (1) guidance on the interruption or discontinuation of breast-feeding and (2) information on the consequences of failure to follow the guidance."

In addition, 10 CFR 35.75(c) requires that the licensee "maintain a record of the basis for authorizing the release of an individual,