

# **Briefing Session: WHO's report**

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International Conference on Occupational Radiation Protection, Vienna, Austria, 1-5 December 2014

### Twelve years...

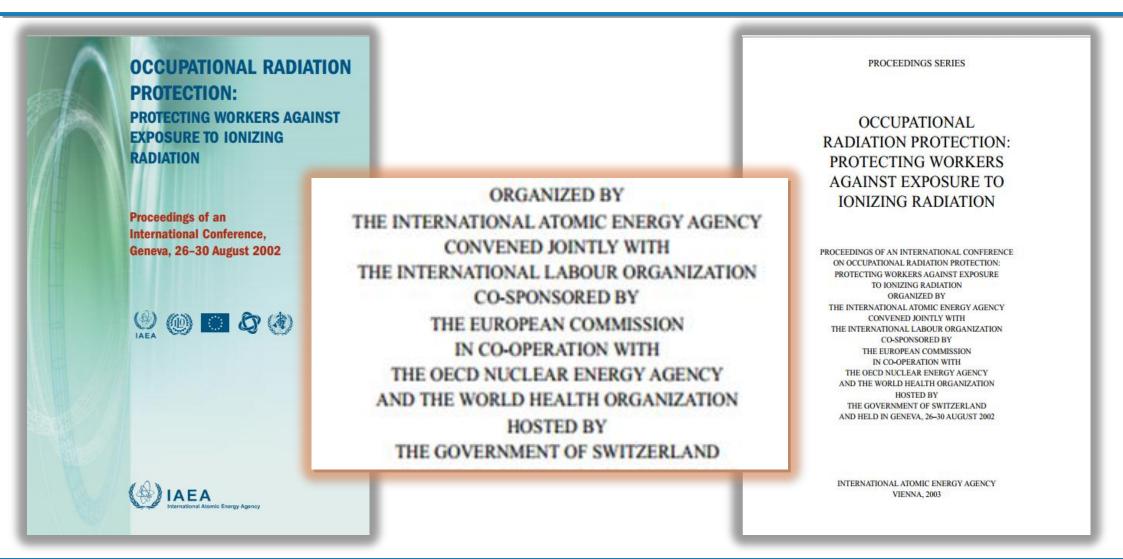


#### Protecting workers...

#### Enhancing protection of workers...



### Twelve years ago...



International Conference on ORP, Vienna, AUSTRIA, December 2014



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# IAPORP: WHO cooperation with IAEA and ILO



- WHO participated in the international action plan on ORP (IAPORP) established by IAEA in cooperation with ILO and other relevant international organizations.
- As member of the Steering Committee (SC) WHO contributed to the IAPORP formulation and implementation, in particular for:
  - Action 9 related to postgraduate education and awareness-raising packages for medical professionals.
  - Action 10 concerning the update of a manual on radiation protection for health workers.
  - Action 14 on guidance for aiding decision-making on the attribution of cases of detrimental health effects to occupational exposure to ionizing radiation for compensation purposes.



# Action 14: the activities

- Consultancy meeting (2003)
- 1<sup>st</sup> IAPORP SC Mtg (2004)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> IAPORP SC Mtg (2006)
- Technical Meeting (2006)

Editorial meetings (2006-2007)

3<sup>rd</sup> IAPORP SC Mtg (2008)

Output

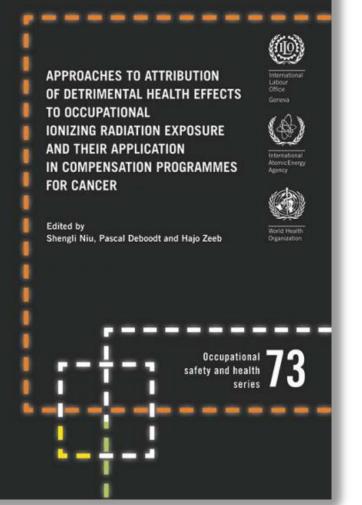
- Prepared a draft document mapping existing systems of compensation
- Defined the scope, purpose and output of Action 14
- Decided that a Technical Meeting (TM) was needed to complete the document.
- WHO convened the TM in Bad-Münstereifel, Germany
- Three editorial meetings with the IAEA, ILO, and WHO took place in Geneva
- Approved the final draft
- Final editing work, internal clearances, layout, and publication by the ILO







## **Action 14: the output**



"Approaches to attribution of detrimental health effects to occupational IR exposure, and their application in compensation programmes for cancer – a practical guide", cosponsored by ILO, IAEA, WHO

ILO Occupational Safety and Health Series, No. 73 (2010)



#### International Basic Safety Standards (BSS) (III) (STAEN

- New BSS co-sponsored by EC, IAEA, ILO, FAO, OECD/NEA, PAHO, UNEP and WHO represent an international benchmark for radiation safety.
- An entire section of the BSS addressed occupational exposures (i.e. safety requirements for workers).
- In line with WHO's core functions, WHO has cooperated with the other international organizations in the BSS revision process.
- WHO adopted the new BSS in 2012 and is currently cooperating to support the BSS implementation.











In 1990 the Inter-Agency Committee on Radiation Safety (IACRS) was formed to serve as a forum for collaboration between international organisations in matters of radiation safety. The IACRS, which represents an important step towards the international harmonisation of radiation protection and safety, is currently comprised of the following members:



Inter-agency Task Group on BSS Implementation established within the IACRS

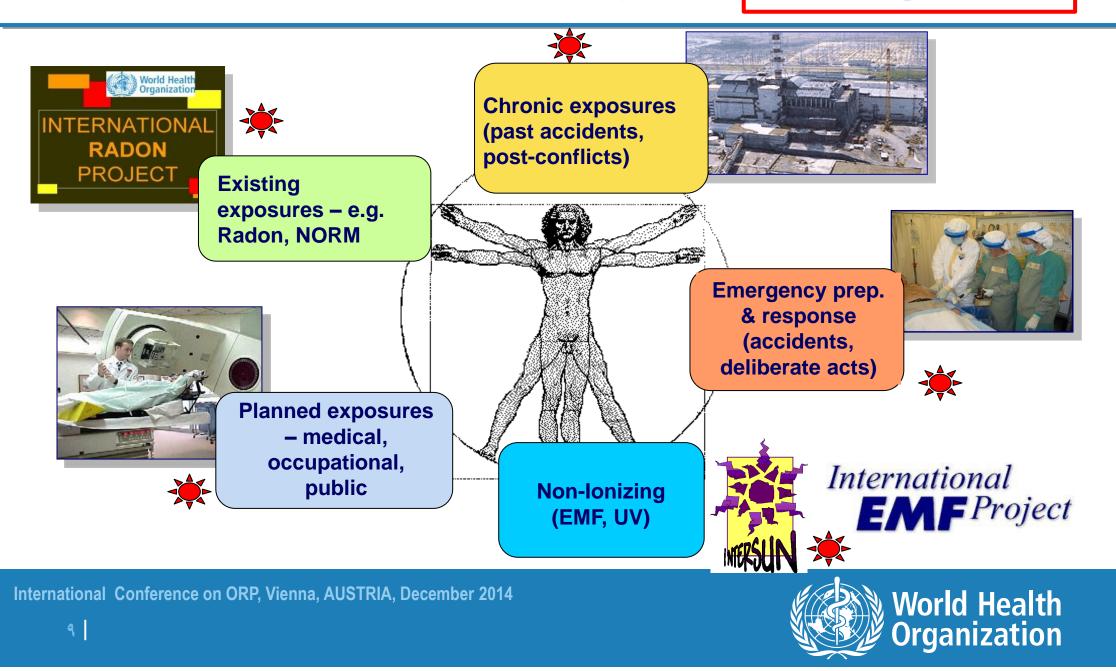
- Strategic plan including safety guides, training packages, information materials (e.g. brochures, posters, leaflets).
- Regional and national BSS Workshops
  - Asian countries, Philippines 2013 (IAEA-WHO)
  - China (national) 2014 (IAEA-WHO)
  - African countries, Ghana 2015 (IAEA-WHO)





### **WHO radiation programme:**

#### different scenarios of human exposure including workers



### WHO Global Initiative on Radiation Safety in Health Care Settings: ORP of health workers







Radiotherapy



Diagnostic radiology Interventional radiology **Nuclear Medicine** 

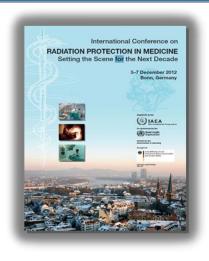
- Launched in 2008 to support the implementation of the BSS in medical settings
- Includes RP of patients and health workers





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# **Bonn Conference and Call for Action**



Main outcome of the International Conference on RP in Medicine, organized by the IAEA, cosponsored by WHO (Bonn, December 2012)

### **Bonn Call for Action**

10 actions to improve radiation protection in medicine in the next decade

It encompasses ORP of health workers





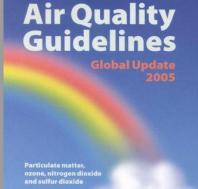
# **Radon and NORM exposures**

- The WHO Radon project has been focused on prevention and mitigation of radon exposures of members of the public (i.e. dwellings). More recently the scope was expanded to consider
   occupational exposures to NORM.
- Risk communication, guidance, education & training
  - Integration in WHO Indoor Air Quality strategy.
  - Networking e.g. Radon Listserver.
  - Technical contribution to ICRP Publication 126 "Radiological Protection against Radon Exposure".
  - Radon Workshop during 4th African IRPA Congress, Rabat, Morocco (Sept. 2014).
  - IAEA-WHO-ARN Radon Regional Latin American Training , Buenos Aires, Argentina, 3-6 Nov. 2014.

International Conference on ORP, Vienna, AUSTRIA, December 2014

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# **Post-Chernobyl activities**

- WHO contributed to the UN Action Plan for the Third Decade of Chernobyl through implementation of the Inter-Agency project "Human Security for Individuals and Communities in Chernobyl-affected Areas through Local Information Provision" (ICRIN), jointly conducted by the IAEA, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO.
- WHO continues contributing through participation in the Inter-Agency Task Group on Chernobyl, currently discussing priorities and future strategy for the post-2016 period.



### WHO response to the Fukushima Daiichi NPP accident



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# WHO's longer term actions



#### WHO's public health agenda in response to the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident

Emilie van Deventer<sup>1</sup>, Maria del Rosario Perez<sup>1</sup>, Angelika Tritscher<sup>2</sup>, Kazuko Fukushima<sup>2</sup> and Zhanat Carr<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Public Health and Environment, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland <sup>2</sup> Department of Food Safety and Zoonoses, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

The health risk assessment included members of the public as well as **emergency workers** 



World Health Organization

Published 23 May 2012

Preliminary



# Framework for estimating cancer risks

RADIATION RESEARCH **182**, 556–572 (2014) 0033-7587/14 \$15.00 ©2014 by Radiation Research Society. All rights of reproduction in any form reserved. DOI: 10.1667/RR13779.1



### Health Risk Assessment Framework

#### A Framework for Estimating Radiation-Related Cancer Risks in Japan from the 2011 Fukushima Nuclear Accident

L. Walsh,<sup>*a*,1</sup> W. Zhang,<sup>*b*</sup> R. E. Shore,<sup>*c*</sup> A. Auvinen,<sup>*d*</sup> D. Laurier,<sup>*e*</sup> R. Wakeford,<sup>*f*</sup> P. Jacob,<sup>*g*</sup> N. Gent,<sup>*b*</sup> L. R. Anspaugh,<sup>*h*</sup> J. Schüz,<sup>*i*</sup> A. Kesminiene,<sup>*i*</sup> E. van Deventer,<sup>*j*</sup> A. Tritscher<sup>*j*</sup> and M. del Rosario Pérez<sup>*j*</sup>

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 <sup>c</sup> Radiation Effects Research Foundation, Chief of Research, Hiroshima, Hiroshima; <sup>d</sup> Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority and University of Tampere, Finland; <sup>c</sup> Institut de Radioprotection et de Sûreté Nucléaire, Fontenay-aux-Roses, France; <sup>f</sup> The University of Manchester, Centre for Occupational and Environmental Health, Institute of Population Health, Manchester, United Kingdom; <sup>s</sup> Helmholtz Zentrum München – German Research Center for Environmental Health and Institute of Radiation Protection, Neuherberg, Germany; <sup>h</sup> Radiobiology Division, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; <sup>i</sup> International Agency for Research on Cancer, Section of Environment and Radiation, Lyon, France; and <sup>j</sup> World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland



# WHO Global Plan of Action on Workers' Health 2008-2017

This Global Plan of Action was endorsed by the World Health Assembly in 2007. The WHO Global Occupational Health Network (**GOHNET**) supports its implementation including:

- Primary prevention of occupational hazards;
- Protection and promotion of health at work;
- Employment conditions; and
- Better response from health systems to workers' health.



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SIXTIETH WOR Agenda item 1		SSEMBLY				WHA60 23 May 20	
Workers' health: global plan of action							



# Global Plan of Action on Workers' Health: common principles

- 1. All workers should be able to enjoy the highest attainable standard of **physical and mental health** and favorable working conditions.
- 2. The workplace should not be detrimental to health and wellbeing.
- 3. Primary prevention of occupational health hazards is a priority.
- 4. All components of health systems should be involved in an **integrated response to the specific health needs** of working populations.
- 5. The workplace can also serve as a setting for delivery of other essential **public-health interventions**, and for **health promotion**.
- 6. Activities should be planned, implemented and evaluated with a view to reducing inequalities in workers' health within and between countries.
- 7. Workers, employers and their representatives should participate.



# Integrating radiation protection in the global occupational health agenda



2012

2015



# Thank You



# perezm@who.int http://www.who.int/ionizing\_radiation/