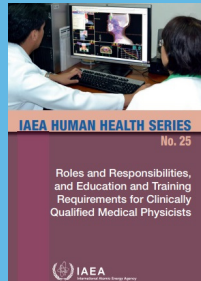


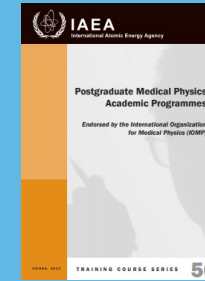
Guidelines to Support Education and Training of Medical Physicists



The IAEA-HHS-25 can be a helpful tool to:

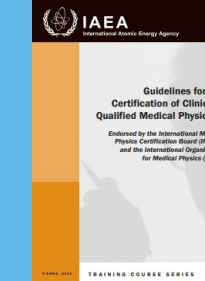
- Define roles and responsibilities of CQMPs for instance when drafting a job description
- Identify the education pathways to become a CQMP.

Guidelines endorsed by AAPM and IOMP.



POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL PHYSICS ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES

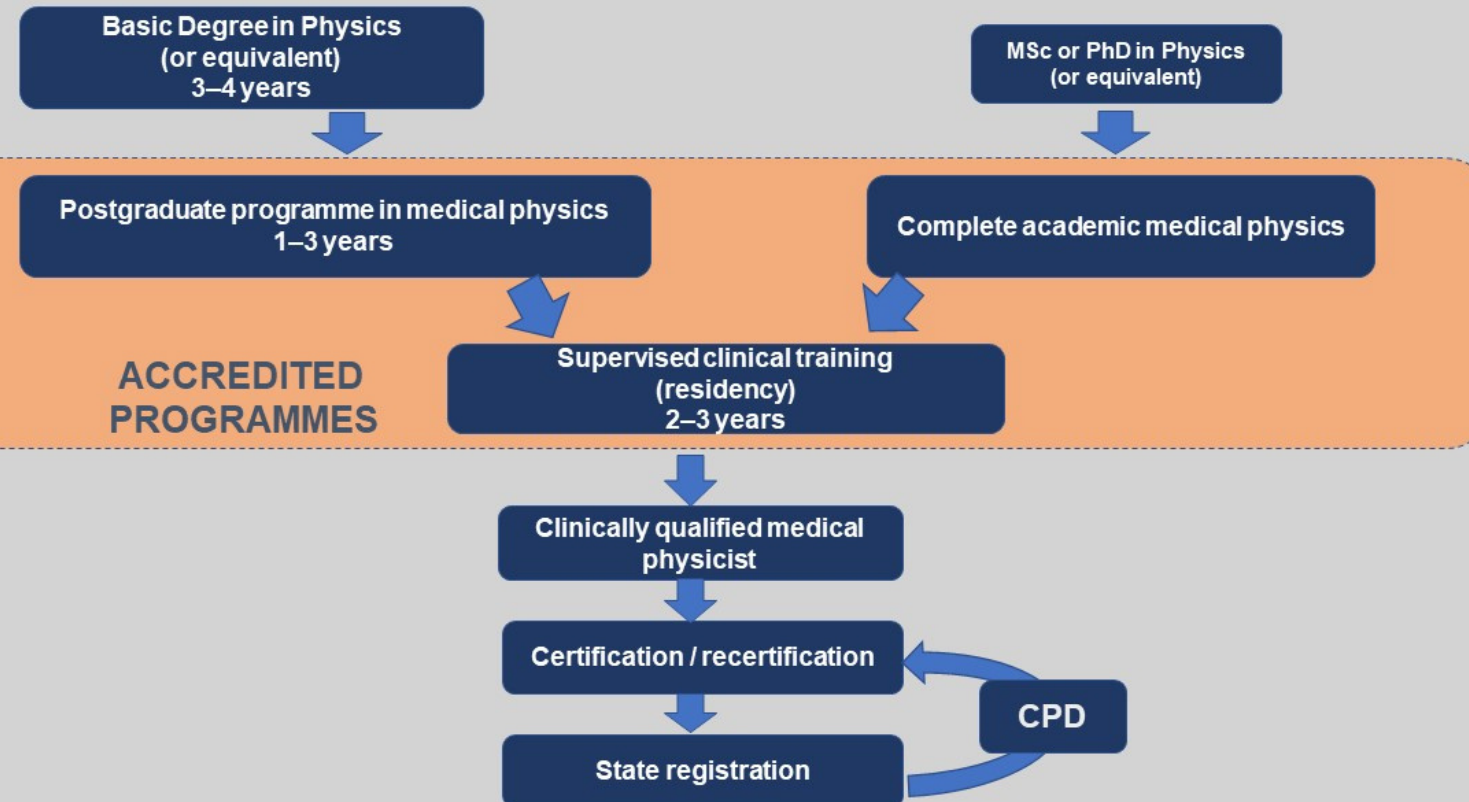
Guidance for the establishment of academic programmes in medical physics. Guidelines endorsed by IOMP.



GUIDELINES ON CERTIFICATION OF MEDICAL PHYSICISTS

The IAEA-TCS-71 provides guidance on how to establish certification for CQMPs taking into account different local scenarios. Guidelines endorsed by IMPCB and IOMP.

Recommendations for CQMP

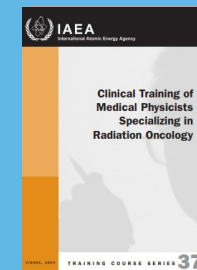


CLINICAL TRAINING OF MEDICAL PHYSICISTS IAEA

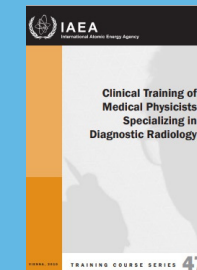
The IAEA-TCS-37, 50, 47 help:

- structure clinical training
- define roles and responsibilities of clinical supervisors and residents

Radiation Oncology



Diagnostic Radiology



Nuclear Medicine



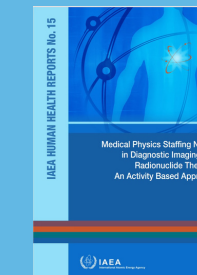
REGIONAL APPROACH

The IAEA supports regional approaches, for instance, AFRA has developed regional guidance on medical physics education and training.

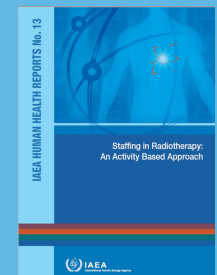
The guidelines on staffing provide:

- Tools to evaluate CQMP staffing levels in different settings.

Diagnostic Imaging and Radionuclide Therapy



Radiotherapy



CQMP - Clinically Qualified Medical Physicists

AAPM - The American Association of Physicists in Medicine

IOMP - The International Organization for Medical Physics

IMPCB - The International Medical Physics Certification Board

AFRA - The African Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research

CPD - Continuing Professional Development