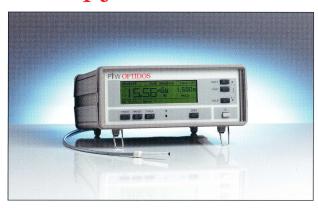
OPTIDOS® Brachytherapy Dosemeter



Brachytherapy dosemeter with scintillation detector to verify intravascular and ophthalmic radiation sources

Features

- Serves as a dosemeter for QC in intravascular therapy according to AAPM TG-60¹ and DGMP-Report No. 16 and for ophthalmic radiation therapy
- Small, water-equivalent plastic scintillation detector for low energy beta and photon radiation
- ▶ With ⁹⁰Sr/⁹⁰Y and ³²P calibration traceable to NIST²
- Measures dose, dose rate and time

The OPTIDOS³ is designed for dose verification in intravascular brachytherapy (for reduction of arterial restenosis risk). With its extremely small scintillation detector of 1 mm Ø x 1 mm, OPTIDOS is ideally suited for the calibration of beta-emitters in catheter systems according to AAPM TG-60¹. Using optional measuring phantoms, the source strength and the depth dose curve as well as the longitudinal and rotational homogeneity of line sources can be determined. OPTIDOS is also suitable for dosimetry of ophthalmic plaques. It features auto-start, auto-range and timer functions. An RS232 interface is included. The unit operates on mains or rechargeable batteries. A radioactive check source is required to compensate for the decrease of detector sensitivity independence of the total absorbed dose.

All applications other than quality control and dose verification in intravascular brachytherapy are off-label uses according to the FDA and therefore at users own responsibility.

Ordering Information

T10013 OPTIDOS Scintillation dosemeter T60006 OPTIDOS Scintillation detector T48010 Radioactive check device ⁹⁰Sr T48007 Detector / check source holding device

Option

T11003.1.020 OPTIDOS Carrying case

▶ OPTIDOS Measuring phantoms *page 36*

¹ Intravascular Brachytherapy Physics, Report #66 of AAPM Radiation Therapy Committee Task Group #60, Medical Physics 26(2), February 1999

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ National Institute of Standards and Technology, USA

³ The method on which OPTIDOS is based has been developed in close scientific cooperation with the Medical Physics Department of the University Hospital Essen, Germany.