**2F13 Procedure for dose assessment and recording in place and being implemented**

There follows an example of dose assessment. Practitioners should approach their RPA for assistance in drawing up the required table detailing the dose assessments and comparison to the DRLs.(you may be asked to provide evidence of this RPA assessment)

Separate dose assessment tables will be required for the different machines in the practice and for the individual sensitivity setting of each machine

Example of an adult exposure chart

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| examination | Machine  settings | KV | mAs | mA | sec | FSD  orFFD  cms | Ref  dose | Local  DRL | comments |
| Upper teeth  1-3  4-5  6-8 | Incisor  premolar  molar | 70 | 1.4  1.75  2.8 | 7 | 0.2  0.25  0.4 | 20 | 1.4 mGy  1.9mGy  2.0mGY | 2.1  mGy | Rectangular collimation should be used wherever clinically possible |
| Lower teeth  1-3  4-5  6-8 | Incisor  premolar  molar | 70 | 1.12  1.4  2.24 | 7 | 0.16  0.2  0.32 | 20 | 1.1 mGy  1.4mGy  1.6mGY | 1.7  mGy | Rectangular collimation should be used wherever clinically possible |
| Bitewing | 4-8  as appropriate | 70 | 2.24 | 7 | 0.32 | 20 | 1.6  mGy |  | Rectangular collimation should be used if clinically possible |
| Occlusals | occlusal | 70 | 2.24 | 7 | 0.32 | 20 | 1.6  mGy |  | Rectangular collimation should be used wherever clinically possible |
| Lat ceph | standard | 90 | - | 20 | 0.30 | 150 | 40  mGy  cm2 | 40  mGy  cm2 | If possible limit field to area of interest |
| Panoramic | Standard  jaw | 73 | - | 8 | 10 | - | 82mGy  cm2 | 82mGy  cm2 | If possible limit field to area of interest in line with written protocols |