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Edition 2.0 2015-08

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Radionuclide imaging devices – Characteristics and test conditions – Part 2: Gamma cameras for planar, wholebody, and SPECT imaging

Dispositifs d'imagerie par radionucléides – Caractéristiques et conditions d'essai – Partie 2: Gamma-caméras pour l'imagerie planaire, l'imagerie du corps entier et l'imagerie SPECT

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IEC Central Office
3, rue de Varembé
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00
info@iec.ch
www.iec.ch

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FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 61675-2 has been prepared by subcommittee 62C: Equipment for radiotherapy, nuclear medicine and radiation dosimetry, of IEC technical committee 62: Electrical equipment in medical practice.

This second edition of IEC 61675-2 cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1998 and its Amendment 1 published in 2004, as well as IEC 60789:2005, IEC 60789:2005/COR1:2009, and IEC 61675-3:1998. It has been reformatted, updated, and partly aligned with NEMA NU 1-2007. Due to the lack of market share of SPECT-systems operated in coincidence mode all such tests have been removed.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
62C/616/FDIS	62C/623/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

In this standard, the following print types are used:

– TERMS DEFINED IN CLAUSE 2 OF THIS STANDARD OR LISTED IN THE INDEX OF DEFINED TERMS: SMALL CAPITALS.

The requirements are followed by specifications for the relevant tests.

Annex A is for information only.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

The test methods specified in this part of IEC 61675 have been selected to reflect as much as possible the clinical use of GAMMA CAMERAS for planar imaging, PLANAR WHOLEBODY IMAGING EQUIPMENT, and SINGLE PHOTON EMISSION COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (SPECT). It is intended that the test methods are carried out by manufacturers thereby enabling them to describe the characteristics of the systems on a common basis.

RADIONUCLIDE IMAGING DEVICES – CHARACTERISTICS AND TEST CONDITIONS –

Part 2: Gamma cameras for planar, wholebody, and SPECT imaging

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61675 specifies terminology and test methods for describing the characteristics of GAMMA CAMERAS equipped with PARALLEL HOLE COLLIMATORS for planar imaging. Additional tests are specified for those GAMMA CAMERAS that are capable of planar wholebody imaging (PLANAR WHOLEBODY IMAGING EQUIPMENT) or SINGLE PHOTON EMISSION COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (SPECT). These GAMMA CAMERAS consist of a gantry, single or multiple DETECTOR HEADS, and a computer for data acquisition, processing, storage, and display. The DETECTOR HEADS may contain single or multiple scintillation crystals or solid state detectors.

No test has been specified to characterize the uniformity of reconstructed images because all methods known so far will mostly reflect the noise of the image.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60788:2004, *Medical electrical equipment – Glossary of defined terms*

IEC 61675-1:2013, *Radionuclide imaging devices – Characteristics and test conditions – Part 1: Positron emission tomographs*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the terms and definitions given in IEC 60788 and IEC 61675-1 (some of which are repeated here for convenience), and the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
ADDRESS PILE UP
<GAMMA CAMERA> false address calculation of an artificial event which passes the ENERGY WINDOW, but is formed from two or more events by the PILE UP EFFECT

3.2
AXIAL FIELD OF VIEW
dimensions of a slice through the TOMOGRAPHIC VOLUME parallel to and including the SYSTEM AXIS

Note 1 to entry: In practice it is specified only by its axial dimension given by the distance between the centres of the outermost defined IMAGE PLANES plus the average of the measured AXIAL SLICE WIDTH measured as EQUIVALENT WIDTH (EW).