

Abstract submission form

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Abstract information

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Preliminary Study on 2 Types of Conception of Pre Distribution of KI for Nuclear Emergency

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Abstract

By taking KI at the right time, we can reduce the risk of radiation in a nuclear emergency. [1] Therefore, many countries have implemented a pre-distribution of KI. This study discusses two types of conception of pre distribution of KI that must be applied to prepare for nuclear emergency. The first conception is a four stage pre distribution methodology. Details are shown in fig 1.

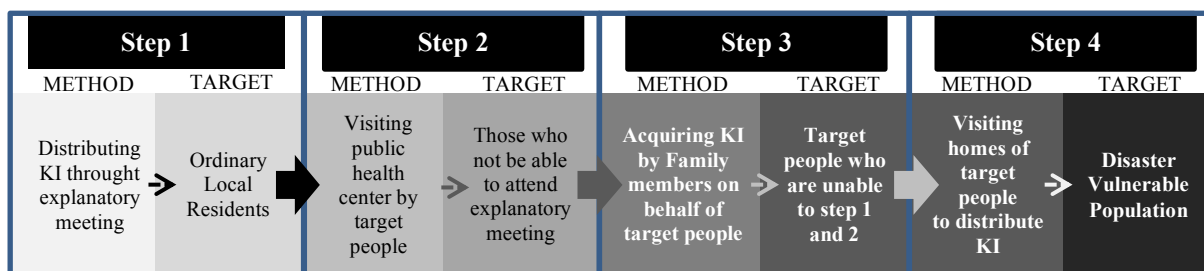


Fig 1. Four-Step Pre-Distributing KI Methodology

In Step 1 of Step 4, the KI is distributed through an explanatory meeting. Many countries using nuclear technology distribute KI through explanatory meetings. This is because pre-distribution of the KI through an explanatory meeting can provide an efficient pre-distribution at the lowest cost. Therefore, this study established step 1 as explanatory meeting. In step 2, target people of the pre-distribution visits the public health center. This is for those who are unable to participate in explanatory meetings due to personal circumstances. In step 3, family members receive the KI on behalf of the target people. This is for those who cannot both participate in explanatory meetings and visit public health centers. In step 4, KI distributors visit the target people and deliver the KI. This is for the vulnerable population living alone. The second conception is the composition of task between specialized agencies, local governments, and local health centers that implement pre-distribution.

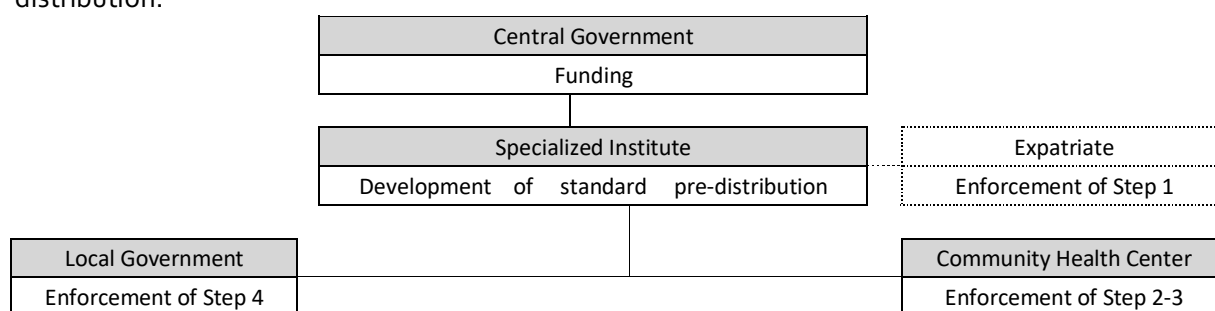


Fig 2. Composition of Task of Pre Distribution of KI

The central government has the resources to implement the pre distribution. The specialized institute develops standard pre-distribution methodologies. The expatriate employee of the specialized institute is leading the implementation of step 1 of the 4 stage pre-distribution. Community health centers implement steps 2 and 3. Local government implements step 4. Applying these two concepts of pre-distribution will require partial trial distribution in the future. In addition, a verification process will be needed to evaluate the effectiveness and problems of the two conceptions through partial trial of pre distribution.

REFERENCES

1. Pat B. Zanzonico and David V. Becker (2000) 'Effects of Time of Administration and Dietary Iodine Levels on Potassium Iodide (KI) Blockade of Thyroid Irradiation by I-131 from Radioactive Fallout', Health Physics Journal, 78(6):660-667.