Introduction:
In medical practice the formulation of many diagnoses is made with laboratory tests, among which are the X-rays exam. It is known that the diagnostic radiology is one way where professionals are more exposed (Navarro et al. 2008; Navarro et al. 2010; Soares et al. 2011; Leytan et al. 2014; Madrigano et al. 2014) and which although quite debated in the scientific community, the principles of radiation protection still have peculiarities that impose limitations of the ergonomic point of view in the radiology, such as failure to comply with legislation and lack of knowledge about radiological protection of professional radiology (Flor et al. 2013; Leytan et al. 2014). The training of radiology residents, in the case of occupational exposure to ionizing radiation, the principles of radiation protection are present, and the reflection on professional knowledge is very important. This study aims to evaluate the knowledge of residents in radiology on radioprotection.

Method:
The study is descriptive-cross, and for its realization were interviewed 15 radiology residents (Florianópolis and Curitiba - Brazil) through a semi-structured questionnaire. Later, the data were analyzed by content analysis ergonomic tool with the help of lexical Software SPHINX Brazil.

Results:
With regard to principles, all professionals spoke about limiting the dose, but the item justification and optimization were only approached by 33.33% of the residents. Regarding the dose minimization factors (time, distance and barrier), most associated term was Garments of radiological protection, and revealed that 94% of the professionals were aware about the models of radiological protective clothing as well as its function and importance. When it comes to legislation, 86.7% of residents reported ignorance about the Brazilian legislation (Portaria 453/98).

Discussion:
Radiological protection is a fundamental competence in radiology, mainly because it is the safety of the professional and the patient. Its negligence may result in repeat the tests, which contributes to unnecessary doses for both the professional and the patient (Madrigano et al. 2014), as well as financial costs. Lack of knowledge of residents in radiology about the Brazilian legislation is a matter of concern because Portaria 453/98 is the brazilian guideline for radiation protection, and its provide the use of X-rays at the national level.

Keywords: radioprotection; radiology resident; content analysis.

References:


