



EFOMP

The voice for European Medical Physics

Warm welcome for the newly elected EFOMP-Vice Chairs

Recently a postal ballot was held for the election of EFOMP-Vice chairs. It is very encouraging that for the first time for many years we had more candidates for the posts than we had vacancies. Many thanks to you all, for participating in the election process. 30 out of 44 EFOMP delegates expressed their vote (68.5%). The results of the elections were: Project Committee, **Stephen Evans** from UK, Scientific Committee, **Manuel Bardiès** from France, Communication and Publications Committee, **Richard Bayford** from UK and finally Professional Matters Committee, **Marta Paiusco** from Italy. The new Vice chairs will take up their posts from 1st January 2013.

EFOMP Medical Physics Expert Academy

Following the results of the 'Guidelines on the Medical Physics Expert' project the

Education Committee of EFOMP is encouraging its NMOs to organise modules which would be specifically targeted towards Medical Physicists who would like to achieve Medical Physics Expert status. These modules which should be open to all European Medical Physicists will be accredited by EFOMP to ensure that they are at the required level i.e., Level 8 of the European Qualifications Framework.

This level is described as: "knowledge at the most advanced frontier of a field of work and at the interface between fields, the most advanced and specialised skills and techniques, including synthesis and evaluation, required to solve critical problems in research and innovation; to extend and redefine existing professional practice; demonstrate substantial authority, innovation, autonomy, professional integrity and sustained commitment to the development of new ideas or processes at the forefront of work contexts including research". The first such module is being organised by

the Czech Association of Medical Physicists (CAMP) in collaboration with the EFOMP Working Group for Nuclear Medicine. The title of the module is '**Specification, Selection, Acceptance-Testing, Commissioning and QC of Whole-Body PET-CT Devices**' and will address one of the key activities of the Medical Physics Expert that is 'Clinical medical device management'.

Announcing ICMP 2013 in Brighton

Running from the 1st-4th September 2013 the conference will celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the foundation of IOMP. The conference theme is 'New Horizons-Global and Scientific'. The past 50 years have seen unparalleled applications of physics and engineering to healthcare and, without doubt, this will continue. Medical physics and biomedical engineering seek to translate basic research into applications for the promotion of human of human health. This can only be achieved through collaborations which are both multi-disciplinary and multi-national; ICMP will provide an ideal platform for fostering



them. It is also an opportunity to look at two other dimensions; the past history, where we recognise the contributions that the pioneers of medical physics and bioengineering have made to healthcare, and the global influence of medical physics and bioengineering, particularly in the developing world. The programme will showcase current research, educational and professional development and the contribution of industry to the field of medical physics and biomedical engineering supported by a comprehensive exhibition. The meeting will be held in the state-of-the-art conference centre in Brighton. Brighton is conveniently located for the international airports at Gatwick and Heathrow and is less than an hour by train from the centre of London. It is a traditional English seaside town with a long promenade along its famous pebble beach and a pier with an array of British seaside attractions. It has stunning Regency architecture, in particular the Royal Pavilion built in the early 19th century Brighton for the Prince Regent and modelled on an Indian Palace. For more information: <http://www.icmp2013.org>

EFOMP/ESMRMB

Lisbon October 2012

Following the success of the Joint EFOMP / ESMRMB Sessions in Antalya 2009 and Leipzig 2011, this experience was been repeated in Lisbon this October. The session title was "**Advanced MRI and MRS imaging for radiation planning**". Undoubtedly, it was of major interest to MRI and Medical Physics communities alike!

The session focused on the problems of MRI applications in radiotherapy, for different anatomic areas, using basic and advanced MRI techniques for data reception and post processing. Speakers and topics were organized by EFOMP representative Prof. Alberto Torresin in close collaboration with ESMRMB officer Prof. Fritz Schick. A. Torresin provided an overview of MRI in radiotherapy. The minimum requirements of Radiotherapy Treatment Planning System were discussed, the state of the art of new treatments, requirements for image integration, the state of art of imaging in radiotherapy concerning image for planning and treatment verification. MRI scanner technology was discussed concerning the

minimum requirements of this modality to apply correctly in Radiotherapy (Uniformity of magnetic field and Image distortion) and advanced MRI images for RTP. Finally the future trends were shown: hybrid system will be more and more important in the next future. The 2nd lecture was presented by Frank Lohr, Radiation Oncology Dpt, University Medical Centre Mannheim, Germany. He started from the general introduction on positioning errors in Radiotherapy; than he discussed the achievable precision with online-IGRT and the state of art of planning and verification for staging and treatment planning of CNS, liver, prostate; follow up and quality assurance staging putting MR in perspective with other imaging were presented during the session. The combination of information from complementary imaging modalities is expected to have a great benefit in patient treatment; this fact is particularly relevant for target definition, which remains one of the most important sources of error in Radiotherapy. The solutions to these new problems are "in progress" and a lot of research in clinical applications is in discussion.