



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

Designing and Psychometrics of the Educational Booklet on the Principles of Radiation Protection to Promote Radiation Safety Culture among Surgical Team

Parisa Moradimajd^{1 PhD}, Raheleh Charmchi^{1 * MSc}, Azam Saei^{1,2 PhD}, Reza Paydar^{3 PhD},
Jamileh Abolghasemi^{4 PhD}

¹ Department of Anesthesia, Faculty of Paramedicine, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

² Research Center for Trauma in Police Operations, Directorate of Health, Rescue & Treatment, Police Headquarters, Tehran, Iran.

³ Department of Radiology, Faculty of Paramedicine, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

⁴ Department of Biostatistics, Faculty of Health, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

ABSTRACT

AIMS: Training and improving the surgical team's awareness of radiation protection is necessary to prevent severe and irreparable damage. Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to compile and psychometrically evaluate (content and face validity) the educational booklet on the principles of radiation protection to promote the knowledge and culture of radiation safety of the operating room staff and prevent injuries.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The current research is a methodology carried out in Iran University of Medical Sciences in 2022-2023 in three stages: first, the content of the educational booklet was selected based on the needs of the target audience, and the related articles and sources were reviewed. Then, the initial draft of the educational manual was designed and prepared. After that, expert judges in related fields as well as anesthesia and operating room technologists evaluated the formal and content validity of the manual. The content validity index at the item level (I-CVI) and the content validity index at the scale level (S-CVI) equal to or greater than 0.78 and 0.9, respectively, were considered as criteria for validity of the booklet. The binomial test was used to check the reliability of the content validity index of the items so that the significance level was 0.05 and the expected agreement ratio was 0.8. Data were analyzed using SPSS 26 software.

FINDINGS: In this research, 22 experts in related fields and 22 anesthesia and operating room technologists with an average work experience of 13.8±4.3 years and 15.6±6.3 years participated, respectively. After sending and receiving the draft version of the booklet along with its evaluation scale, the specialists and experts participating in the study were given the minimum values of I-CVI and S-CVI values for the desired scale items to check the face validity and content of the booklet. According to experts, it was equal to 0.9 and 0.97, respectively. The minimum observed agreement ratio of the binomial test was 0.9, which was more than the expected agreement ratio (0.8). The values of I-CVI, S-CVI, and agreement ratio between anesthesia and operating room technologists were all equal to 1.

CONCLUSION: The present educational booklet has an acceptable form and content validity based on the research findings. Therefore, it can be used as a simple tool to promote radiation safety culture and prevent radiation damage in operating rooms.

KEYWORDS: Radiation Protection; Safety Culture; Booklet; Operating Room; Psychometrics

How to cite this article:

Moradimajd P, Charmchi R, Saei A, Paydar R, Abolghasemi J. *Designing and Psychometrics of the Educational Booklet on the Principles of Radiation Protection to Promote Radiation Safety Culture among Surgical Team.* J Police Med. 2023;12(1):e23.

*Correspondence:

Address: Iran University of Medical Sciences, Faculty of Paramedicine, Hemat Highway, next to Milad Tower, Tehran, Postal Code: 1449614535
Mail: charmchirahill@gmail.com

Article History:

Received: 07/10/2023
Accepted: 18/12/2023
ePublished: 31/12/2023

Designing and Psychometrics of the Educational Booklet on the Principles of Radiation Protection to Promote Radiation Safety Culture among Surgical Team

INTRODUCTION

Health is one of the fundamental rights of all human beings and one of their essential needs [1]. One of the problems related to work health and safety is occupational hazards that can lead to various work-related diseases, injuries, and disabilities. Hazard is a general term and refers to any situation threatening people's health due to physical, chemical, biological, or psychological factors [2]. The hospital is considered the most dangerous center for providing health-treatment services in health systems. Among the hospital's different departments, the operating room is one of the most important units where the possibility of risks is always very high [3]. The operating room is a closed and isolated environment that includes many inherent risks for patients and employees of these places. Among the physical hazards in operating rooms personnel, we can mention employees' occupational exposure and its potential effects on people's health [2].

The effects of ionizing radiation on biological tissues are deterministic, random, or combined. The dose must be significant to produce a definitive effect that occurs within a few hours to a few months. These effects include skin damage, cataracts, cerebrovascular syndrome, organ atrophy, reduced fertility, and sterility. The accidental effect results from repeated low doses over long periods, such as those seen in occupational exposures, and produces chromosomal damage through direct or indirect damage (generation of free radicals). These effects are dose-proportional, but the magnitude of the response is dose-independent, and there is no known threshold dose. Therefore, the key to reducing the risk of cancer and the accidental effect is to minimize employees' exposure to radiation [4, 5].

Radiation during surgery is rapidly increasing for many reasons, including the development of hybrid operating rooms that use fixed imaging equipment such as fluoroscopy and computed tomography [6, 7]. Different surgeries, including cardiovascular interventional operations, thoracic surgery, neurosurgery, and general surgeries, can be performed in the hybrid operating room with shorter duration and better results [8, 9]. As one of the first imaging methods used during surgery, fluoroscopy remains the dominant technique among physicians. Widespread use of fluoroscopy exposes the surgeon, the anesthesia team, and other operating room staff to the harmful effects of ionizing radiation [4, 10]. During fluoroscopy, ionizing radiation spreads in all directions, and even in doses lower than 0.001 rad, it still increases the risk of cancer [11]. Using this equipment during surgical operations leads to employees'

occupational exposure and has become a potential occupational hazard for operating room employees [12].

Based on the studies conducted, the knowledge of the operating room staff in the field of radiation protection principles is not sufficient and desirable, which leads to unnecessary radiation exposure of the staff and its irreparable consequences [13-15], which can be prevented with proper and sufficient training [15]. Also, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) mentions that it is necessary to teach the principles of radiation protection to optimize the dose received by employees and patients while maintaining diagnostic and therapeutic requirements [16]. In our country, printed educational materials, including educational booklets, are used as a standard self-learning method for continuous training of graduates of medical professions. Because they contain short, concise, and conceptual information about a specific subject and are prepared for a specific target group, they are considered suitable tools for improving knowledge awareness and service delivery [17]. Considering the above and the absence of any educational unit in the field of radiation protection in the curriculum of anesthesia and operating room technologists, the present study aims to create an educational strategy in the form of designing and updating the educational booklet on radiation protection in the operating room in order to promote awareness and protection anesthesiology and operating room staff were trained to prevent irreparable radiation damage.

MATERIALS & METHODS

The current research is a methodological study carried out in three stages to prepare and update the educational booklet on the principles of radiation protection in the operating room. An integrated review of the subject from the point of view of anesthesia and operating room technologists and a review of texts, compilation of educational materials in the form of a booklet, and assessment of the validity of the form and content of the booklet by experts and target audiences. The first and second stages were conducted from December 2022 to April 2023, and the third stage was conducted from May to August 2023 at Iran University of Medical Sciences.

In the first stage, during a focus group discussion, 20 people from anesthesia and operating room technologists interested in the subject were asked to state their concerns regarding the harmful effects of ionizing radiation and their educational needs. Identifying these topics formed the basis for searching texts from the beginning of January

December to the beginning of February 2023. Texts were searched in PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar search engines with the keywords “radiation protection,” “intelligence,” “operating room,” and “operating room risks” and their English equivalents. Two hundred thirty-two articles were extracted, and after reading their abstract and full text, 34 articles were selected for editing the content due to having the most relevant content with the desired educational booklet. Searches were also made in the books, guidelines, and radiation protection protocols of the Ministry of Health and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and related materials were included in the compilation of the content.

In the second stage, after studying the materials, analyzing and extracting information, a draft version of the educational booklet based on the structure proposed by Hoffman and Worrall for written health education materials and also the three recommended aspects for preparing printed training materials in the field of health including language, image and page layout/design was prepared. In order to create the images and outline of the booklet, the opinions of a graphic designer hired by the research team were used.

In the third stage, the draft version of the booklet was presented to 22 expert judges to check the validity of its appearance and content. In order to determine the sample size, judges like other similar studies [18-20] from the formula $n = Z\alpha \cdot p(1-p)/e^2$ was used. The determined values were: α (confidence level) = 95%, P (proportion of inter-judge agreement) = 85%, and e (accepted expected difference) = 15%. The inclusion criteria for expert referees include having expertise in the field of health-related to radiation sciences or anesthesia/operating room and at least five years of professional experience (clinical, teaching, and research), having a master's degree: Ph.D. or specialization, and willingness to participate in the study. The judges were selected through a non-random snowball method. Qualified specialists were invited to participate in the study while explaining the objectives and the research method through an electronic address (email) or in person [17]. After agreeing to cooperate, they received a written consent form, a printed copy of the booklet in PDF format, and a 17-part evaluation scale (Table 1). This scale was based on Hoffman and Worrall's recommendations for preparing writing health education tools in six areas: content, language, organization, page layout, images, and persuasion. A four-point Likert scale (strongly disagree, disagree, agree, strongly agree) was used for each item. In addition, the judges can consider considerations in each evaluated area if

necessary. The expert judges were requested to complete the 17-part evaluation scale within three weeks while studying the content and analysis of the booklet and provide their opinions and recommendations to improve the booklet in the specified section. After receiving the completed scales, the recommendations of expert judges were applied. In order to check the face validity and content of the booklet from the point of view of the target audience, based on the sample above size formula, 22 anesthesia and operating room technologists were selected as the following judges using the accessible method. The entry criteria of these judges included having at least a bachelor's degree, at least one year of work experience, and willingness to participate in the study. After identifying the referees based on the entry criteria, giving consent to cooperate in the study, completing the consent form, and the 17-part scale similar to the group of expert referees were considered. Ultimately, the recommended items were applied to complete or modify the booklet.

For the quantitative content validity analysis, the content validity index at the section level and the content validity index at the scale level were used. CVI-I was the percentage of judges who “agreed” or “strongly agreed” with each section, and S-CVI/Ave was the average of all I-CVIs. The minimum acceptable value for these two indicators was 0.78 and 0.9, respectively. Also, like other similar studies, a binomial test with a significance level of 0.05 was used to check the statistical reliability of I-CVIs.

Ethical Permissions: This study was approved by the Iran University of Medicine and Health Services ethics committee with the IR code of ethics. IUMS. REC.1402.262 approved. All ethical principles and standards, including respect for the rights and dignity of people and honesty in the research process, were observed in this study. **Statistical analysis:** All data were analyzed using SPSS 26 software. The significance level was considered 0.05 in all tests.

FINDINGS

The content of the booklet is organized into main chapters, including an introduction to the hybrid operating room, radiation physics and biology, basic principles of radiation protection, radiographic and fluoroscopy equipment used in operating rooms, individual dosimetry, radiation safety culture in the operating room, and radiation safety warning signs. In order to quantitatively check the face validity and content of the educational booklet, six people with a doctorate in medical physics, five anesthesiologists, five

Designing and Psychometrics of the Educational Booklet on the Principles of Radiation Protection to Promote Radiation Safety Culture among Surgical Team

experts in the field of radiology and radiation sciences, two doctors in medical education, three senior experts in intelligence and one senior expert in the operating room with 7-26 years of work experience participated in the study as experts. The percentage of expert judges' agreement for the 17 sections used in the manual

evaluation scale, the observed agreement ratio in the binomial test, the expected agreement ratio (test ratio) in the binomial test, the significance level in the binomial test, the value of I-CVIs and the value of (S -CVI/Ave) for the participating professionals was shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1) The percentage of judges' agreement about the items of the educational booklet

Section	Items	NO. (%)	OP	TP	P	I-CVI
1. Content	1. The purpose of the booklet is clearly stated in the text.	22(100)	1	0.8	0.007	1
	2. The text of the booklet is comprehensive.					
	3. The text of the booklet meets the needs of the target audience.					
	4. The content of the booklet is appropriate to the culture of the target audience.					
2. Language	1. The text has an understandable language.	22(100)	1	0.8	0.007	1
	2. The text is completely readable.					
3. Organization	1. The text has a logical sequence.	22(100)	1	0.8	0.007	1
	2. Titles and subtitles are used appropriately.					
	3. Sentences and paragraphs are short enough.					
4. Page layout	1. The selected font size and type is suitable.	20(90.9)	0.9	0.8	0.154	0.91
	2. The text and context have a good contrast.					
	3. The number and size of the booklet pages are appropriate.					
5. Pictures	1. Images help to understand the content.	22(100)	1	0.8	0.007	1
	2. The images are easy to understand.					
	3. The number of images is sufficient to cover the content.					
6. Persuasion	1. The text of the booklet encourages the target audience to continue reading.	20(90.9)	0.9	0.8	0.154	0.91
	2. The text of the booklet is related to the experiences of the target audience.					
S-CVI/Ave (I-CVI mean) ^{††}						0.97

NO: percentage of agreement; Observed Proportion: the proportion of agreement observed in the binomial test; Test Proportion: expected agreement ratio (test ratio) in binomial test; P: significance level in binomial test; I-CVI: content validity at scale level; S-CVI: average content validity at the level of items

In 12 sections, all expert judges chose the option "agree" or "strongly agree" (100% agreement and I-CVI=1). They also had 90% agreement in five sectors (I-CVI=0.9). The average of I-CVIs (S-CVI/Ave) was equal to 0.97, which indicated the validity of the suitable and desirable content of the booklet at the scale level. The minimum agreement ratio observed in the binomial test for expert judges was calculated as 0.9, which was higher than the minimum expected agreement ratio (test ratio) (0.8). The significance level of the five sections was more significant than 0.05, which indicated that the agreement ratio obtained in these sections was not significantly different from the expected agreement ratio (test ratio).

On the other hand, the significance level of the twelve sections was less than 0.05, so the agreement ratio obtained in these sections was significantly different from the expected agreement ratio (test ratio). According to **Table 1**, the ratios were higher than the expected agreement ratio of 0.8. The results of the binomial test showed that the results were not due to chance with 95% confidence. Also, the research team approved all the expert judges' recommendations after being applied (**Table 2**).

Table 2) Improvement suggestions of the participating experts for the training manual

Aspects	Corrective recommendations
content	Providing explanations about scientific terms and abbreviations in the field of radiation protection principles
	Adding content about "Radiography and fluoroscopy equipment in the operating room"
Language	"Providing explanations about "radiation biology"
	Providing brief explanations about "biological effects of radiation during fluoroscopy in the operating room" before "basic principles of radiation protection"
organization	Insert "Doses" in table format
	Explaining the "ALARA principle" before the basic principles of protection (time, distance, protection) because of its importance
Layout	Increase font size from 11 to 14
Pictures	Removing some images such as the X-ray tube image and adding a clearer and more understandable image

In order to measure the formal validity and content of the booklet from the point of view of the target audience, the booklet was modified and approved by expert judges for 22 people from intelligence and operating room staff, including ten anesthesia technologists and ten operating room technologists and one intelligence technologist with a master's degree in anatomy and one operating room technologists with a master's

degree in physiology was presented. Their working experience was 6-29 years (Mean=15.6±6.3). This group of judges chose “agree” or “strongly agree” in all sections, thus achieving 100% agreement, I-CVI and S-CVI/Ave, and an observed agreement ratio of one for all sections. In the end, the final approved version of the educational booklet titled “Guidelines for Protection against Radiation; Our Commitment to Improve the Health of Operating Room Employees” was prepared on 45 pages with a cut-out and in color.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of the present study was to compile and psychometrically evaluate (content and face validity) the educational booklet on the principles of radiation protection. The judges' evaluation showed that the educational booklet entitled “Guidelines for radiation protection; our commitment to improving the health of operating room staff” had acceptable content and form validity. In the education and construction of health resources, paying attention to the needs of the target audience and their culture is one of the important steps [21, 22]. Research shows that user knowledge and questions should be considered in developing educational technologies [23] because this can increase their credibility and acceptance by the target community [24]. The participation of experts in the present study may have different knowledge, interests, and needs compared to the one who compiles the educational resources. It is essential in creating an educational booklet, and it made it possible to design and compile a booklet with scientific content that meets the needs.

Reberte and colleagues also believe that the participation of readers in the first phase of designing the booklet provides the possibility of making a booklet that fits their needs, along with simple words and understandable images, and also causes people to actively participate in their problems and solve their problems [25].

The results of the standardization process showed a high level of agreement among the judges (S-CVIAVE > 0.80). This means they considered the content, organization, language, layout and design, images, and persuasion suitable for the target audience. Other studies on developing health education manuals also showed similar results about CVI [20, 26]. The standardization process provides the target audience with sufficient, clear, and understandable content [27]. The design of new educational technologies in various health fields shows that the use of CVI and the formal assessment of judges and target audiences allows the development of high-quality educational materials [26, 28]. Therefore, in addition to

evaluating the content indicated by the CVI calculation, the suggestions and recommendations of the judges and members of the target audience were also applied.

One of the recommendations in the language field was to explain scientific abbreviations in the field of radiation protection. In this regard, it is mentioned that the development of educational materials requires that technical and scientific information be presented with simple and straightforward writing along with short and objective messages to facilitate the reading and understanding of the ideas sent to the audience [29]. In line with the recommendations, some images were removed, and more relevant and creative images were included. Studies show that using images and related visual resources helps to understand complex concepts, facilitates the study process, and makes printed educational materials more attractive [29, 30].

The study of Mohsenitakalou et al. titled Preparation and Adaptation of a educational booklet to Improve the Occupation Performance of the primary caregivers of People with multiple sclerosis [20], Oliveira et al.'s study under the title preparation and Adaptation of an educational booklet on the topic of healthy eating for pregnant women [26], The study by Silva et al., titled the construction and psychometrics of the preoperative manual and patient safety [19], as well as the study by Ximenes et al., titled the design and psychometrics of the educational manual for the prevention of falls in hospitals [18] are studies that are titled design and construction educational booklets that have been made in different health fields and generally had a similar process to the present research.

Based on the knowledge and searches carried out by the researchers of the present study, a study has yet to be conducted on the design and psychometrics of training manuals for operating room staff. However, in other health fields, studies have been conducted on the effectiveness of training manuals in improving people's awareness and health. For example, Bester et al.'s study investigating the effectiveness of educational brochures as an activity that reduces the risk of rare and important accidents and collateral damage to healthcare workers shows that distributing educational brochures can be an effective strategy in reducing risk and awareness of important accidents. [31]. Hanani et al., in their study to determine the effect of using the manual of principles of laparoscopic surgery in improving the awareness of operating room technology students, found that using the educational manual has improved students' awareness in the core

Designing and Psychometrics of the Educational Booklet on the Principles of Radiation Protection to Promote Radiation Safety Culture among Surgical Team

areas of laparoscopic surgery [32].

In a 2023 study by Housni on radiation protection in the operating room and the need for training, more than a third of participants were unaware of the ionizing nature of X-rays. Also, they acknowledged the lack of a comprehensive guideline and references for radiation protection in the operating room [13]. According to a study conducted by Jaberi in 2021, educational and management measures regarding radiation protection protocols are necessary to increase the clinical ability of nurses and operating room surgeons exposed to radiation [33]. In a study conducted by Khalil in 2021 to investigate nurses' knowledge of radiation protection, it was determined that operating room nurses need to gain the necessary knowledge of radiation physics and the principles of radiation use. Therefore, they recommend training for all nurses who work with or are exposed to radiation [34]. In a study conducted in Turkey in 2015 by Tok to investigate the attitude and knowledge of urology operating room staff regarding ionizing radiation, it has been determined that operating room staff who are exposed to radiation need more knowledge of ionizing radiation. Therefore, they need to take the necessary protective measures, and only 2.8% of employees who are not trained in the field of radiation protection apply protective measures [35].

The limitations of this research include non-random sampling and demanding access to anesthesia and operating room technologists to determine the validity of the booklet. It is suggested that directional studies be carried out to check the effectiveness of this educational booklet in the operating rooms of military hospitals all over the country.

CONCLUSION

The current legalized booklet with short and conceptual content on radiation protection principles for operating rooms personnel can be a valuable and practical tool in health education. It will improve the knowledge and culture of radiation safety in the operating room staff and, as a result, increase the safety of employees working in these places.

Clinical & Practical Tips in POLICE

MEDICINE: This revised booklet is a comprehensive, simple, and practical resource for improving operating room staff's knowledge and safety culture. The treatment staff of the military and police in the operating rooms can use this booklet as a comprehensive and, at the same time, simple resource with understandable language

to promote awareness and protect themselves against the potentially harmful effects of ionizing radiation.

Acknowledgments: We thank the medical staff of Firouzgar, Rasul Akram, and Shafa Yahyaian hospitals in Tehran.in Tehran, Iran.

Conflict of Interest: The article's authors stated that there is no conflict of interest regarding the present study.

Authors Contribution: Parisa Moradi Majd presented the idea and design of the study; Azam Saei presented the idea and design of the study; Rahele Charmchi, data collection; Reza Paydar, data interpretation; Jamila Abolghasemi, statistical data analysis; All the authors participated in the initial writing of the article and its revision, and all of them accept the responsibility for the accuracy and correctness of the contents of this article with the final approval of this article.

Funding Sources: The financial sponsor of this research was the Research Vice-Chancellor of Paramedical Faculty of Iran University of Medical Sciences.



نشریه طب انتظامی

دسترسی آزاد

مقاله اصیل

طراحی و روان‌سنجی کتابچه آموزشی اصول حفاظت پرتوی جهت ارتقای فرهنگ ایمنی پرتوی در کارکنان اتاق عمل

پریسا مرادی مجد¹ PhD، راحله چرمچی¹ MSc*، اعظم ساعی^{1,2} PhD، رضا پایدار³ PhD، جمیله ابوالقاسمی⁴ PhD

¹ گروه هوشبری، دانشکده پیراپزشکی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی ایران، تهران، ایران
² مرکز تحقیقات تروما در عملیات پلیس، معاونت بهداشت، امداد و درمان، فرماندهی انتظامی، تهران، ایران
³ گروه رادیولوژی، دانشکده پیراپزشکی، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی ایران، تهران، ایران
⁴ گروه آمار زیستی، دانشکده بهداشت، دانشگاه علوم پزشکی ایران، تهران

چکیده

اهداف: آموزش و ارتقای آگاهی کارکنان اتاق عمل در حوزه حفاظت پرتوی به جهت پیشگیری از آسیب‌های جدی و جبران‌ناپذیر آن، امری ضروری است. بنابراین هدف از مطالعه حاضر، تدوین و روان‌سنجی (روایی محتوایی و صوری) کتابچه آموزشی اصول حفاظت پرتوی جهت ارتقای آگاهی و فرهنگ ایمنی پرتوی کارکنان اتاق عمل و جلوگیری از آسیب‌های وارده بود.

مواد و روش‌ها: پژوهش حاضر از نوع روش‌شناسی است که در دانشگاه علوم پزشکی ایران در سال ۱۴۰۱-۱۴۰۲ در سه مرحله انجام شد: ابتدا انتخاب محتوای کتابچه آموزشی بر اساس نیاز مخاطبان هدف و بررسی مقالات و منابع مرتبط انجام شد. سپس طراحی و تهیه پیش‌نویس اولیه کتابچه آموزشی انجام شد و بعد از آن، روایی صوری و محتوایی کتابچه توسط داوران متخصص حوزه‌های مرتبط و نیز کارشناسان هوشبری و اتاق عمل سنجیده شد. شاخص روایی محتوا در سطح آیتم (I-CVI) و شاخص روایی محتوا در سطح مقیاس (S-CVI) به ترتیب برابر یا بیشتر از ۰/۷۸ و ۰/۹، ملاک روایی کتابچه در نظر گرفته شد. از آزمون دوجمله‌ای جهت بررسی پایایی شاخص روایی محتوای آیتم‌ها، استفاده شد به نحوی که سطح معناداری ۰/۰۵ و نسبت توافق مورد انتظار ۰/۸ لحاظ شد. داده‌ها با استفاده از نرم‌افزار SPSS 26 مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار گرفتند.

یافته‌ها: در این پژوهش، ۲۲ داور متخصص سلامت در حوزه‌های مرتبط و نیز ۲۲ داور کارشناس با میانگین سابقه کاری به ترتیب ۱۳/۸±۴/۳ و ۱۵/۶±۶/۳ سال مشارکت داشتند. پس از ارسال و دریافت نسخه پیش‌نویس کتابچه به همراه مقیاس ارزیابی آن به متخصصان و کارشناسان شرکت‌کننده در مطالعه به‌عنوان داور، حداقل مقادیر I-CVI و مقدار S-CVI برای آیتم‌های مقیاس مورد نظر جهت بررسی روایی صوری و محتوای کتابچه، از نظر متخصصان به ترتیب برابر با ۰/۹ و ۰/۹۷ بود. حداقل نسبت توافق مشاهده‌شده آزمون دوجمله‌ای ۰/۹ بود که بیشتر از نسبت توافق مورد انتظار (۰/۸) بود. مقادیر I-CVI، مقدار S-CVI و نسبت توافق بین کارشناسان نیز همگی برابر با یک بود.

نتیجه‌گیری: بر اساس یافته‌های پژوهش کتابچه آموزشی حاضر، از روایی صوری و محتوایی قابل‌قبولی برخوردار است. بنابراین می‌توان آن را به عنوان ابزاری ساده جهت ارتقای فرهنگ ایمنی پرتوی و جلوگیری از آسیب‌های پرتو در اتاق‌های عمل مورد استفاده قرار داد.

کلیدواژه‌ها: حفاظت پرتوی، فرهنگ ایمنی، کتابچه، اتاق عمل، روان‌سنجی

تاریخچه مقاله:

دریافت: ۱۴۰۲/۰۷/۱۵
 پذیرش: ۱۴۰۲/۰۹/۲۷
 انتشار: ۱۴۰۲/۱۰/۱۰

نویسنده مسئول*:

آدرس پستی: تهران، بزرگراه همت جنب برج میلاد،
 دانشگاه علوم پزشکی ایران، دانشکده پیراپزشکی، کد
 پستی: ۱۴۴۹۶۱۴۵۳۵
 پست الکترونیکی:
charmchirahill@gmail.com

نحوه استناد به مقاله:

Moradimajd P, Charmchi R, Saei A, Paydar R, Abolghasemi J. *Designing and Psychometrics of the Educational Booklet on the Principles of Radiation Protection to Promote Radiation Safety Culture among Surgical Team.* J Police Med. 2023;12(1):e23.

مقدمه

سلامتی از جمله حقوق اساسی تمام انسان‌ها و از نیازهای اولیه وی به‌شمار می‌رود [۱]. یکی از مشکلات مرتبط با سلامت و ایمنی کار، مواجهات مخاطره‌آمیز شغلی (Occupational Hazards) است که می‌توانند منجر به انواع بیماری‌ها، آسیب‌ها و ناتوانی‌های وابسته به کار شوند. مخاطره یک واژه کلی است و به هر موقعیتی که به سبب عوامل فیزیکی، شیمیایی، بیولوژیکی یا روانی، سلامت افراد را تهدید کند، اطلاق می‌گردد [۲]. بیمارستان پرمخاطره‌ترین مرکز ارائه خدمات بهداشتی-درمانی در نظام‌های سلامت به حساب می‌آید. در میان بخش‌های مختلف بیمارستان، اتاق عمل یکی از مهم‌ترین واحدهایی است که همواره احتمال بروز مخاطرات در آن بسیار بالا است [۳]. محیط اتاق عمل اساساً یک محیط بسته و ایزوله است که دربرگیرنده مخاطرات ذاتی متعددی هم برای بیماران و هم کارکنان این محل‌ها است. از جمله مخاطرات فیزیکی در اتاق‌های عمل، می‌توان به پرتوگیری شغلی (Occupational Exposure) کارکنان و اثرات بالقوه آن بر سلامتی افراد اشاره کرد [۲].

اثرات پرتوهای یونیزان بر بافت‌های بیولوژیکی قطعی، تصادفی یا ترکیبی از هر دو مورد است. برای ایجاد اثر قطعی که در عرض چند ساعت تا چند ماه بروز می‌کند، دوز باید قابل توجه باشد. آسیب‌های پوستی، آب مروارید، سندرم عروق مغزی، آتروفی ارگان‌ها، کاهش باروری و عقیمی، از جمله این اثرات هستند. اثر تصادفی ناشی از تکرار دوزهای کم در دوره‌های طولانی است مانند آنچه در مواجهات شغلی دیده می‌شود و منجر به آسیب‌های کروموزومی در اثر آسیب‌های مستقیم یا غیرمستقیم (ایجاد رادیکال‌های آزاد) می‌شود. این اثرات متناسب با دوز افزایش می‌یابد اما شدت پاسخ، مستقل از دوز است و هیچ دوز آستانه شناخته‌شده‌ای وجود ندارد؛ بنابراین کلید کاهش ریسک ابتلا به سرطان و اثر تصادفی، به حداقل رساندن پرتوگیری کارکنان است [۴، ۵].

در حال حاضر استفاده از پرتو در حین اعمال جراحی به دلایل عدیده‌ای از جمله توسعه اتاق عمل‌های هیبریدی که از تجهیزات تصویربرداری ثابت مانند فلوروسکوپی و توموگرافی کامپیوتری استفاده می‌کنند، به سرعت در حال افزایش است [۶، ۷]. جراحی‌های متفاوتی از جمله عمل‌های مداخله‌ای قلب و عروق، جراحی قفسه سینه، جراحی مغز و اعصاب و انواع جراحی‌های عمومی را می‌توان در اتاق عمل‌های هیبریدی با مدت زمان کوتاه‌تر و نتایج بهتر انجام داد [۸، ۹]. فلوروسکوپی به عنوان یکی از اولین روش‌های تصویربرداری مورد استفاده در حین عمل است که همچنان تکنیک غالب در بین پزشکان است. استفاده گسترده از فلوروسکوپی نه تنها جراح، بلکه تیم بیهوشی و سایر کارکنان اتاق عمل را در معرض اثرات مضر پرتوهای یونیزان قرار می‌دهد [۴، ۱۰]. در طی فلوروسکوپی

تشعشعات یونیزان در همه جهات پخش می‌شود و حتی در دوزهای کمتر از $1 \text{ rad}/0.01$ همچنان منجر به افزایش ریسک ابتلا به سرطان می‌شود [۱۱]. استفاده از این تجهیزات در حین عمل‌های جراحی منجر به مواجهه شغلی کارکنان می‌شود و به یک خطر بالقوه شغلی برای کارکنان اتاق عمل تبدیل شده است [۱۲].

بر اساس مطالعات انجام‌شده، دانش کارکنان اتاق عمل در زمینه اصول حفاظت پرتوی، کافی و مطلوب نیست که این امر منجر به پرتوگیری غیرضروری کارکنان و عواقب جبران‌ناپذیر آن می‌شود [۱۳-۱۵]. که با آموزش مناسب و کافی می‌توان از آن پیشگیری کرد [۱۵]. همچنین آژانس بین‌المللی انرژی اتمی (IAEA)، آموزش اصول حفاظت پرتوی را جهت بهینه‌سازی دوز دریافتی کارکنان و بیماران در عین حفظ الزامات تشخیصی و درمانی، ضروری ذکر می‌کند [۱۶]. در کشور ما از مواد آموزش چاپی از جمله کتابچه آموزشی به عنوان یک روش خودآموز معمول برای آموزش مداوم فارغ‌التحصیلان حرفه‌های پزشکی استفاده می‌شود که با توجه به اینکه حاوی اطلاعات کوتاه، مختصر و مفهومی راجع به یک موضوع خاص بوده و برای گروه هدف معینی تهیه می‌شوند، ابزارهای مناسبی جهت ارتقای دانش و آگاهی و بهبود ارائه خدمات به حساب می‌آیند [۱۷]. با توجه به مورد فوق و عدم وجود هیچ‌گونه واحد آموزشی در زمینه حفاظت پرتوی در برنامه درسی کارشناسان هوشبری و اتاق عمل، پژوهش حاضر با هدف ایجاد یک راهبرد آموزشی در قالب طراحی و رواسازی کتابچه آموزشی حفاظت پرتوی در اتاق عمل در راستا ارتقای آگاهی و حفاظت از کارکنان بیهوشی و اتاق عمل و جلوگیری از آسیب‌های وارده و غیرقابل جبران پرتو، انجام شد.

مواد و روش‌ها

پژوهش حاضر یک مطالعه روش‌شناسی است که جهت تهیه و رواسازی کتابچه آموزشی اصول حفاظت پرتوی در اتاق عمل، در سه مرحله انجام شد: بررسی یکپارچه موضوع از دیدگاه کارشناسان هوشبری و اتاق عمل و مروری بر متون، تدوین مطالب آموزشی در قالب کتابچه و سنجش روایی صوری و محتوایی کتابچه توسط متخصصان و مخاطبان هدف. مرحله اول و دوم در بازه دی ماه سال ۱۴۰۱ تا اردیبهشت ماه ۱۴۰۲ و مرحله سوم در بازه خرداد ماه تا شهریور ماه ۱۴۰۲ در دانشگاه علوم پزشکی ایران انجام شد. در مرحله اول، طی یک جلسه، بحث گروهی متمرکز از ۲۰ نفر از کارشناسان هوشبری و اتاق عمل علاقه‌مند به موضوع خواسته شد تا نگرانی‌های خود در خصوص اثرات مضر پرتوهای یونیزان و همچنین نیازهای آموزشی خود را عنوان کنند. شناسایی این موضوعات مبنای جستجوی متون از ابتدای دی ماه تا ابتدای اسفند ماه ۱۴۰۱ را تشکیل داد. جستجوی متون در پایگاه‌های داده PubMed، Scopus، Web of Science و موتور جستجوی Google

معنی‌داری پنج‌بخش بیشتر از ۰/۰۵ بود که نشان‌دهنده این بود که نسبت توافق حاصل در این بخش‌ها با نسبت توافق مورد انتظار (نسبت آزمون) تفاوت معنی‌داری نداشت. در مقابل، سطح معنی‌داری دوازده بخش کمتر از ۰/۰۵ بود، بنابراین نسبت توافق حاصل در این بخش‌ها با نسبت توافق مورد انتظار (نسبت آزمون) تفاوت معنی‌داری نداشت. با توجه به جدول ۱، نسبت‌ها بیشتر از نسبت توافق مورد انتظار ۰/۸ بود. خروجی‌های آزمون دوجمله‌ای نشان داد که نتایج حاصل با اطمینان ۹۵ درصد ناشی از شانس نبود. همچنین تمامی توصیه‌های داوران متخصص پس از اعمال توسط تیم تحقیق (جدول ۲)، مورد تأیید ایشان قرار گرفت.

در آزمون دوجمله‌ای، سطح معنی‌داری در آزمون دوجمله‌ای، مقدار I-CVI ها و مقدار (S-CVI/Ave) برای متخصصان شرکت‌کننده، در جدول شماره ۱ نشان داده شد.

در ۱۲ بخش، تمامی داوران متخصص گزینه "موافقم" یا "کاملاً موافقم" را انتخاب کردند (توافق ۱۰۰ درصد و I-CVI=۱). همچنین در پنج بخش، توافق ۹۰ درصد (I-CVI=۰/۹) داشتند. میانگین I-CVI ها (S-CVI/Ave) برابر با ۰/۹۷ بود که بیان‌گر روایی محتوای مناسب و مطلوب کتابچه در سطح مقیاس بود. حداقل نسبت توافق مشاهده‌شده در آزمون دوجمله‌ای برای داوران متخصص، ۰/۹ محاسبه شد که از حداقل نسبت توافق مورد انتظار (نسبت آزمون) در نظر گرفته شده (۰/۸)، بیشتر بود. سطح

جدول ۱) درصد توافق داوران درباره آیت‌های کتابچه آموزشی

بخش	آیت‌ها	NO. (%)	OP	TP	P	I-CVI
۱. محتوا	۱. هدف کتابچه به وضوح در متن مشخص شده است.	۲۲ (۱۰۰)	۱	۰/۸	۰/۰۰۷	۱
	۲. متن کتابچه جامع است.	۲۲ (۱۰۰)	۱	۰/۸	۰/۰۰۷	۱
	۳. متن کتابچه جوابگوی نیازهای مخاطب هدف است.	۲۲ (۱۰۰)	۱	۰/۸	۰/۰۰۷	۱
	۴. محتوای کتابچه متناسب با فرهنگ مخاطبان هدف است.	۲۲ (۱۰۰)	۱	۰/۸	۰/۰۰۷	۱
۲. زبان	۱. متن، زبانی قابل فهم دارد.	۲۲ (۱۰۰)	۱	۰/۸	۰/۰۰۷	۱
	۲. متن، کاملاً خواناست.	۲۲ (۱۰۰)	۱	۰/۸	۰/۰۰۷	۱
۳. سازمان‌دهی	۱. متن، از توالی منطقی برخوردار است.	۲۲ (۱۰۰)	۱	۰/۸	۰/۰۰۷	۱
	۲. تیترها و زیرتیترها به صورت مناسب استفاده شده‌اند.	۲۲ (۱۰۰)	۱	۰/۸	۰/۰۰۷	۱
	۳. جملات و پاراگراف‌ها به اندازه کافی مختصر و کوتاه هستند.	۲۰ (۹۰/۹)	۰/۹	۰/۸	۰/۱۵۴	۰/۹۱
۴. صفحه‌آرایی	۱. اندازه و نوع فونت انتخابی، مناسب است.	۲۰ (۹۰/۹)	۰/۹	۰/۸	۰/۱۵۴	۰/۹۱
	۲. متن و زمینه، از تباين (کنتراست) خوبی برخوردارند.	۲۲ (۱۰۰)	۱	۰/۸	۰/۰۰۷	۱
	۳. تعداد و اندازه صفحات کتابچه مناسب هستند.	۲۰ (۹۰/۹)	۰/۹	۰/۸	۰/۱۵۴	۰/۹۱
۵. تصاویر	۱. تصاویر، به فهم محتوا کمک می‌کنند.	۲۲ (۱۰۰)	۱	۰/۸	۰/۰۰۷	۱
	۲. تصاویر، به راحتی قابل فهم هستند.	۲۲ (۱۰۰)	۱	۰/۸	۰/۰۰۷	۱
	۳. تعداد تصاویر برای پوشش محتوا کافی است.	۲۲ (۱۰۰)	۱	۰/۸	۰/۰۰۷	۱
۶. ترغیب	۱. متن کتابچه مخاطب هدف را ترغیب می‌کند که به خواندن ادامه دهد.	۲۰ (۹۰/۹)	۰/۹	۰/۸	۰/۱۵۴	۰/۹۱
	۲. متن کتابچه مرتبط با تجارب مخاطبان هدف است.	۲۰ (۹۰/۹)	۰/۹	۰/۸	۰/۱۵۴	۰/۹۱
S-CVI/Ave (I-CVI mean)††						
۰/۹۷						

NO: درصد توافق؛ Proportion Observed: نسبت توافق مشاهده‌شده در آزمون دوجمله‌ای؛ Proportion Test: نسبت توافق مورد انتظار (نسبت آزمون) در آزمون دو جمله‌ای؛ P: سطح معناداری در آزمون دوجمله‌ای؛ I-CVI: روایی محتوا در سطح مقیاس؛ S-CVI: میانگین روایی محتوا در سطح آیت‌ها

جهت سنجش روایی صوری و محتوای کتابچه از نقطه نظر مخاطبان هدف، کتابچه اصلاح‌شده و تأییدشده توسط داوران متخصص، به ۲۲ نفر از کارکنان هوشبری و اتاق عمل شامل ۱۰ کارشناس هوشبری و ۱۰ کارشناس اتاق عمل و یک کارشناس هوشبری دارای مدرک کارشناسی ارشد آناتومی و یک کارشناس اتاق عمل دارای مدرک کارشناسی ارشد فیزیولوژی ارائه شد. سابقه کاری آنها ۲۹-۶ سال (میانگین ۱۵/۶±۶/۳ سال) بود. این گروه از داوران در تمامی بخش‌ها گزینه "موافقم" یا "کاملاً موافقم" را انتخاب کردند، بنابراین توافق ۱۰۰ درصد، I-CVI و S-CVI/Ave و نسبت توافق مشاهده‌شده برابر با یک در خصوص کل بخش‌ها به دست آمد. در انتها، نسخه نهایی روا شده کتابچه آموزشی با عنوان «راهنمایی جهت حفاظت در برابر اشعه؛ تعهد ما در ارتقای سلامت کارکنان اتاق عمل» در ۴۵

جدول ۲) پیشنهادات اصلاحی متخصصان مشارکت‌کننده برای کتابچه آموزشی

جنبه‌ها	توصیه‌های اصلاحی
محتوا	ارائه توضیحات درخصوص اصطلاحات و اختصارات علمی در زمینه اصول حفاظت پرتوی افزودن محتوای درباره "تجهیزات رادیوگرافی و فلوروسکوپی در اتاق عمل" ارائه توضیحات درخصوص "زیست‌شناسی پرتوی"
زبان	ارائه توضیحات مختصر درباره "اثرات بیولوژیکی پرتو طی فلوروسکوپی در اتاق عمل" قبل از "اصول اساسی حفاظت پرتوی"
سازمان‌دهی	قرار دادن "حدود دز" در قالب جدول ارائه توضیحات درباره "اصل ALARA" پیش از اصول اساسی حفاظت (زمان، فاصله، حفاظ) به دلیل اهمیت آن
صفحه‌آرایی	افزایش سایز فونت از ۱۱ به ۱۴
تصاویر	حذف برخی تصاویر مانند تصویر تیوب اشعه ایکس و افزودن تصویر واضح‌تر و قابل فهم‌تر

آموزش بهداشت مورد استفاده قرار گیرد و سبب ارتقای دانش و فرهنگ ایمنی پرتوی کارکنان اتاق عمل و در نتیجه، افزایش ایمنی کارکنان شاغل در این محل‌ها گردد.

نکات بالینی و کاربردی در طب انتظامی: کتابچه روا شده حاضر، یک منبع جامع، ساده و کاربردی جهت ارتقای دانش و فرهنگ ایمنی کارکنان اتاق عمل است. کادر درمان نیروهای نظامی و انتظامی در اتاق‌های عمل می‌توانند از این کتابچه به عنوان یک منبع جامع و درعین حال ساده و با زبان قابل فهم، جهت ارتقای آگاهی و حفاظت از خود در برابر اثرات بالقوه مضر پرتوهای یونیزان استفاده کنند. تشکر و قدردانی: از کادر درمان بیمارستان‌های فیروزگر، رسول اکرم و شفا یحییان تهران، نهایت تشکر و قدردانی را داریم.

تعارض منافع: بدین‌وسیله نویسندگان مقاله تصریح می‌نمایند که هیچ‌گونه تعارض منافی در قبال مطالعه حاضر وجود ندارد.

سهم نویسندگان: پریسا مرادی مجد، ارائه ایده و طراحی مطالعه؛ اعظم ساعی، ارائه ایده و طراحی مطالعه؛ راحله چرمچی، جمع‌آوری داده؛ رضا پایدار، تفسیر داده؛ جمیله ابوالقاسمی، تحلیل آماری داده؛ همه نویسندگان در نگار اولیه مقاله و بازنگری آن سهمیم بوده و همه با تأیید نهایی مقاله حاضر، مسئولیت دقت و صحت مطالب مندرج در آن را می‌پذیرند.

منابع مالی: حامی مالی این پژوهش معاونت پژوهشی دانشکده پیراپزشکی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی ایران بود.

۲۰۲۱ و با هدف بررسی دانش پرستاران در زمینه حفاظت در برابر اشعه انجام شده، مشخص شده است که پرستاران از جمله پرستاران اتاق عمل سطح دانش لازم در زمینه فیزیک پرتوها و اصول استفاده از پرتو را ندارند و بنابراین آموزش را برای همه پرستارانی که با پرتو کار می‌کنند یا در معرض اشعه هستند توصیه می‌کنند [۳۴]. در مطالعه‌ای که در کشور ترکیه در سال ۲۰۱۵ توسط Tok با هدف بررسی نگرش و دانش کارکنان اتاق عمل جراحی اورولوژی در خصوص پرتوهای یونیزان صورت گرفته، مشخص شده است که کارکنان اتاق عمل که در معرض تشعشعات قرار دارند، آگاهی کافی از پرتوهای یونیزان ندارند و اقدامات حفاظتی لازم را انجام نمی‌دهند و تنها ۲/۸ درصد کارکنانی که در زمینه حفاظت پرتوی آموزش ندیده‌اند، اقدامات حفاظتی را به کار می‌گیرند [۳۵].

از محدودیت‌های این پژوهش می‌توان به نمونه‌گیری غیرتصادفی و همچنین دسترسی دشوار به متخصصین و خبرگان هوشبری، اتاق عمل و علوم پرتوی جهت تعیین روایی کتابچه اشاره نمود. پیشنهاد می‌شود مطالعاتی جهت بررسی اثربخشی این کتابچه آموزشی در اتاق عمل‌های بیمارستان‌های نظامی و سراسر کشور انجام شود.

نتیجه‌گیری

کتابچه روا شده حاضر با محتوایی کوتاه و مفهومی در زمینه اصول حفاظت در برابر پرتو ویژه اتاق‌های عمل، می‌تواند به عنوان یک ابزار مفید و کاربردی در زمینه

Reference

- Gholamzadeh M, Saei A, Sedigh Maroufi S, Alsatat Khobbin Khoshnazar T, Rajabzadeh R. The psychometry and localization of the patient assessment and discharge checklist in the postanesthesia care unit (SAMPE Checklist). J Police Med. 2023;12(1):e2. <http://dx.doi.org/10.30505/12.1.2>
- Danjuma A, Adeyeni A, Taiwo O, Micheal S. Rates and patterns of operating room hazards among Nigerian perioperative nurses. J Perioperative Critic Intensive Care Nurs. 2016;2(1):2-7. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/jpcic.1000106>
- Zadi Akhule O, Lotfi M, Memarbashi E, Jafari K. The relationship between occupational hazards and intention to leave the profession among perioperative and anesthesia nurses. Nurs Midwife J. 2020;18(7):532-42. [Persian]<http://dx.doi.org/10.29252/unmf.18.7.532>
- Dagal A. Radiation safety for anesthesiologists. Current Opinion Anesthesiol. 2011;24(4):445-50. <https://doi.org/10.1097/ACO.0b013e328347f984>
- Phillips G, Monaghan WP. Radiation safety for anesthesia providers. AANA J. 2011;79(3):257-67. <https://doi.org/10.1097/aco.0b013e328347f984>
- Anderson M, Goldman RH. Occupational reproductive hazards for female surgeons in the operating room: a review. JAMA Surgery. 2020;155(3):243-9. [10.1001/jamasurg.2019.5420](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamasurg.2019.5420)
- Santos JS, Uusi-Simola J, Kaasalainen T, Aho P, Venermo M. Radiation doses to staff in a hybrid operating room: an anthropomorphic phantom study with active electronic dosimeters. Europ J Vascular Endovascular Surgery. 2020;59(4):654-60. [10.1016/j.ejvs.2020.01.018](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejvs.2020.01.018)
- Jin H, Liu J. Application of the hybrid operating room in surgery: a systematic review. J Investigative Surgery. 2022;35(2):378-89. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08941939.2020.1838004>
- Jin H, Lu L, Liu J, Cui M. A systematic review on the application of the hybrid operating room in surgery: experiences and challenges. Updates Surgery. 2022;1-13. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13304-021-00989-6>
- Radhi AM, Masbah O, Shukur MH, Shahril Y, Taiman K. Radiation exposure to operating theatre personnel during fluoroscopic-assisted orthopedic surgery. Med J Malaysia. 2006;61:50-2. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17042230/#:~:text=The%20shallow%20radiation%20dose%20for,->

- cases%20of%20femur%20ILN%20respectively.
11. Çeçen GS, Gülabi D, Pehlivanoglu G, Bulut G, Bekler H, Asil K. Radiation in the orthopedic operating theatre. *Acta Orthop Traumatol Turc.* 2015;49(3):297-301. doi: 10.3944/AOTT.2015.14.0250.
 12. Heydari A, Ghazi Khanlou k, Salehi I, Sharefi A, Rostampour N. Evaluation of radiation dose received by operating room personnel during radiological procedures. *J Advance Med Biomed Res.* 2011;19(74):86-95 [Persian]. <http://zums.ac.ir/journal/article-1-1420-en.html>
 13. Housni A, ES-Samssar O, Saoud B, El Amrani N, Malou M, Amazian K, Essahlaoui A, Labzour A. Radiation protection in the operating room: Need for training, qualification and accompaniment for the professionals. *RADIOPROTECTION.* 2023;58(1):37-42. <https://doi.org/10.1051/radiopro/2022034>.
 14. Babaloui S, Parwaie W, Refahi S, Abrazeh M, Ardekani MA. Awareness assessment of nurses in the OR, ICU, CCU, and PICU about radiation protection principles of portable radiography in hospitals of Bandar Abbas, Iran. *J Radiol Nurs.* 2018;37(2):126-9. [Persian] <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jradnu.2017.12.005>.
 15. Jentzsch T, Pietsch CM, Stigler B, Ramseier LE, Seifert B, Werner CM. The compliance with and knowledge about radiation protection in operating room personnel: a cross-sectional study with a questionnaire. *Arch Orthopaedic Trauma surgery.* 2015;135:1233-40. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00402-015-2257-z>.
 16. Santos J, Foley S, Andersson J, Figueiredo JP, Hoeschen C, Damilakis J, et al. Education and training in radiation protection in Europe: results from the EURAMED Rocc-n-Roll project survey. *Insights Image.* 2023;14(1):55. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13244-023-01398-6>.
 17. Khorami Rad A, Heidari A, Ahmari Tehran H. Comparison of two self-learning methods(CD-Rom or Booklet) for physician education about Reporting Diseases Cases. *Iran J MedEdu.* 2011;11(2):149-58. [Persian] URL: <http://ijme.mui.ac.ir/article-1-1068-en.html>.
 18. Ximenes NA, Fontenele NÂ, Bastos IB, Macêdo TS, Galindo MM, Caetano JÁ, Barros LM. Construction and validation of educational booklet content for fall prevention in hospitals. *Acta Paulista de Enfermagem.* 2019;32:433-41. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1982-0194201900059>.
 19. Ferreira AP, Coelho KR, Schlosser TC, Poveda VD, Silva LD. Construction and validation of a booklet of perioperative orientation and patient safety. *Revista gaucha de enfermagem.* 2022;43. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1983-1447.2022.20210175.en>.
 20. Mohseni Takalu MT, Hosseini SA, Khankeh HR, Pishyareh E, Bakhshi E. Development and validation of an educational booklet to improve occupational performance of the primary caregivers of individuals with multiple sclerosis. *Arch Rehabil.* 2020;21(3):376-89. [Persian] <http://dx.doi.org/10.32598/RJ.21.3.3081.1>.
 21. Pearson A, Wiechula R, Court A, Lockwood C. The JBI model of evidence-based healthcare. *Int J Evidence Healthcare.* 2005 Sep;3(8):207-15. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1479-6988.2005.00026.x> <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1479-6988.2005.00026.x>
 22. Silva RD, Ximenes LB, Cruz AG, Serra MA, Araújo MF, Andrade LD, Studart RM, Carvalho ZM. Sexual activity of people with spinal cord injury: development and validation of an educational booklet. *Acta Paulista de Enfermagem.* 2018;31:255-64. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1982-0194201800037>.
 23. Vasconcelos CT, Pinheiro AK, Castelo AR, Costa LD, Oliveira RG. Knowledge, attitude and practice related to the pap smear test among users of a primary health unit. *Rev Lat Am Enfermagem.* 2011;19:97-105. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0104-11692011000100014>.
 24. Teles LM, Oliveira AS, Campos FC, Lima TM, Costa CC, Gomes LF, Oriá MO, Damasceno AK. Development and validating an educational booklet for childbirth companions. *Rev Escola Enfermagem USP.* 2014;48:977-84. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0104-11692011000100014>.
 25. Reberte LM, Hoga LA, Gomes AL. Process of construction of an educational booklet for health promotion of pregnant women. *Rev Lat Am Enfermagem.* 2012;20:101-8. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0104-11692012000100014>.
 26. Oliveira SC, Lopes MV, Fernandes AF. Development and validation of an educational booklet for healthy eating during pregnancy. *Rev Latino Am Enfermagem.* 2014;22:611-20. <https://doi.org/10.1590/0104-1169.3313.2459>.
 27. Carvalho KM, Figueiredo MD, Galindo NM, Sá GG. Construcción y validación de un manual para ancianos acerca de la higiene del sueño. *Rev Brasileira Enfermagem.* 2019;72:214-20. <https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-7167-2018-0603>.
 28. Lima AC, Bezerra KD, Sousa DM, Rocha JD, Oriá MO. Development and validation of a booklet for prevention of vertical HIV transmission. *Acta Paulista Enfermagem.* 2017;30:181-9. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1982-0194201700028>.
 29. Whittingham JR, Ruitter RA, Castermans D, Huiberts A, Kok G. Designing effective health education materials: experimental pre-testing of a theory-based brochure to increase knowledge. *Health Edu Res.* 2008;23(3):414-26. <https://doi.org/10.1093/her/cym018>.
 30. Hoffmann T, Worrall L. Designing effective written health education materials: considerations for health professionals. *Dis Rehabil.* 2004;26(19):1166-73. doi/abs/10.1080/09638280410001724816.
 31. Bester N, Di Vito-Smith M, McGarry T, Riffkin M, Kaehler S, Pilot R, et al. The effectiveness of an educational brochure as a risk minimization activity to communicate important rare adverse events to health-care professionals. *Advance Ther.* 2016;33:167-77. <https://doi.org/10.1007%2Fs12325-016-0284-y>.

32. Hannani, S., A. Pazouki, and A. Sadr, The effect of Use the booklet Fundamentals of Laparoscopic Surgery on Upgrade knowledge of operating room technology students in laparoscopic surgery care domains. *J Nurs Edu.* 2018;7(6):8-13. <http://jne.ir/article-1-1009-en.html>
33. Mohebbi Z, Ershadpoor R, Rakhshan M, Jaberi A. Clinical capability of Iranian operating room nurses and surgeons regarding radiation protection protocols in radiation-exposed operating rooms. *Radioprotection.* 2023;58(1):43-8. <https://doi.org/10.1051/radiopro/2022033>.
34. Rahimi AM, Nurdin I, Ismail S, Khalil A. Malaysian nurses' knowledge of radiation protection: a cross-sectional study. *Radiology research and practice.* 2021;2021. [Persian] <https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/5566654>.
35. Tok A, Akbas A, Aytan N, Aliskan T, Cicekbilek I, Kaba M, Tepeler A. Are the urology operating room personnel aware about the ionizing radiation?. *Int braz J Urol.* 2015;41:982-9. <https://doi.org/10.1590%2FS1677-5538.IBJU.2014.0351>.