UNMIK **IPVQ**

INSTITUCIONET E PËRKOHSHME VETËQEVERISËSE NË KOSOVË INSTITUCIJE PRIVREMENE SAMOUPRAVE NA KOSOVU PROVISIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OF KOSOVO		
QEVERIA E KOSOVËS **Ministria e Shëndetësisë**	**GOVERNMENT OF KOSOVO** **Ministry of Health**	**VLADA KOSOVA** **Ministarstvo zdravstva**

Health Administrative Instruction No. 03/2007

Application of ionizing and non-ionizing rays in health

The Ministry of Health,

In conformity with UNMIK Regulation 2001/9 "In the Constitutional Framework of Kosovo", UNMIK Regulation No. 2001/19 "On the Executive Branch of Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo", UNMIK Regulation No. 2005/15 "For amending UNMIK Regulation 2001/19 "On the Executive Branch of Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo"Annex VI (i), which authorizes the Ministry of Health on creation of policies and application of laws of a non-discriminating system and a responsible one for the health care (ii), coordinates activities in the health section in order to enhance the coherent development of health care policy (iii), envisaged norms, standards and issues administrative instructions for the health care policy.

Based on Law on Health No. 2004/4, article 14, sub-paragraph (c), promulgated by UNMIK Regulation No. 2004/31.

Based on the Law on Private Activities in Health No. 2004/50, article 50, paragraph 4.8, promulgated by UNMIK Regulation No. 2005/01.

Based on the Health Policy of Kosovo, February 2001,

Based on the Development Strategy of Kosovo Health 2005-2015,

Decided to reach international standards in the health sector,

Promulgates the following:

Administrative Instruction – Application of ionizing and non-ionizing rays in health.

Article 1
Purpose

This Administrative Instruction determines the minimum of general and special conditions for application of ionizing and non-ionizing for diagnosing and therapeutic purposes in health, protection of patients, personnel and procedures of licensing of health institutions that use sources of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation.

Article 2
Definition

For the purpose of this Administrative Instruction, the used terms shall have the following meaning:
Doctor of the relevant field – means the doctor who prescribes the needs and the procedure of application of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation in health for diagnosis and therapeutic purposes.
Ionizing radiation – is an electromagnetic and granular radiation, which directly or indirectly causes the ionizing of the matter which it co-reacts with.
Non-ionizing radiation – is the electromagnetic radiation which has the energy of photons less than 12,4 eV and includes:

a. ULTRAVIOLET radiation with a wavelength of 100-400 nm,
b. Noticeable radiation with a wavelength of 400-780 nm,
c. infrared radiation with a wavelength of 780nm – 1mm,
d. radiation of radio frequencies with frequency of 10 KHz – 300 GHz,
e. electromagnetic field with low frequency 0-10kHz and laser radiation,
f. ultrasound, and
g. radio waves with high frequency,

Radiation equipment – is any equipment used for gaining ionizing and non-ionizing rays,
Radiation works – is any activity performed using radiation matters or equipment producing ionizing and non-ionizing radiation.
License – Is the document authorizing the bearer of it to perform activities with radiation equipment.
Becquerel – Bq is radioactivity measuring unit.
Sievert – Sv is measuring unit for equivalent dosage of ionizing radiation
Gray – Gy is measuring unit for the absorbing dosage of ionizing radiation,
Equipment indicated with an asterisk star (*) means those equipments not necessary for licensing.

Article 3
General Conditions

3.1. The building in which there is executed the health activity should be constructed in conformity with the Law on Construction and the law on Spatial Planning in power, and it must fulfill the following conditions:

1. spaces where there are applied ionizing rays, the walls, ceiling and floor must be covered by lead foil, barites plaster, barites bricks or concrete of suitable thickness in order not to discharge absorbing ionizing radiation higher than 0,02 mGy, or equivalent dosage higher than 0.02 mSv.
2. absorbing dosage in the environment surrounding the area where there are fixed the sources of radioactive radiation should not exceed 10% of the natural fund of radioactivity.

3.2. Doors and windows should be covered with lead or lead glass according to the intensity and source energy,
3.3. Doors of laboratories should be covered with lead foil according to the intensity of the source.
3.4. The space in which there is fixed the device emitting ionizing radiations should have acclimatization. with recycling power of the volume of the entire air, expressed in m3 from ten times per hour.
3.5. The building must have easy access for disabled patients.
3.6. The building must fulfill the hygiene-sanitary conditions, in particular:
1. it must have sanitary facilities, toilet for personnel and patients,
2. it must have washbasin with water, liquid soap and hand drier for one use.
3. it must have easy maintainable walls and floor.
3.7. Devices emitting ionizing radiation can be fixed in the building of collective habitation and other buildings only if:
1. there are fulfilled all instructions of the device manufacturer
2. building isolation should be made in conformity with article 3 of this administrative instruction and according to standards for protection from ionizing and non-ionizing radiation.
3.8. Usage of devices and application of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation in health for diagnosing and therapeutic purposes is allowed only in health institutions licensed by the Ministry of Health based on this administrative instruction.

Article 4
Protection of personnel from ionizing and non-ionizing radiation

4.1. In the area of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation it is not allowed to work employees younger than 18.
4.2. The persona applying for employment in the area of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation is obliged to undergo medical examination and to obtain medical certificate before starting work.

4.3. Persons working in the area of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation are obliged to undergo regular medical examination at least once in a year.
4.4. Extraordinary medical examination shall be performed when it is suspected that there is exceeding of radiation or diseases related to the work conditions.
4.5. Medical examination includes:

1. general medical examination
2. hematological and biochemical laboratory analysis
3. ophthalmologic examination
4. lung x-ray examination
5. capillaroscopy,
6. cariogram (aberration of chromosomes)
7. determination of micro nucleuses in lymphocytes

4.6. The personnel is obliged, during the works in the area of radiation, to keep protective tools, shield, glasses, lead gloves with an coefficient of at least 0.5 mm Pb, or having coefficient of Pb composition in conformity with the intensity pr the source energy.
4.7. Every employee is obliged to keep his/her own personal dosimeter.
4.8. the dosimeter should be fixed on the chest or shoulders,
4.8. The dosimeter is checked once in a month and the supervision should be done by the institution licensed or authorized by the Ministry of Health.
4.10. The effective annual dosage of radiation for the health personnel must no exceed 50 mSv for one calendar year.
4.11. During works in diascopy there must be used the protective paravane .
4.12. In the radiation area there are not allowed to work persons with:
1. Hematopoietic organ diseases
2. malin diseases
3. endocrine diseases
4. active tbc
5. serious damaging from radiation
6. serious nerve diseases
7. addiction to drugs and alcohol
8. pregnant women during the whole period of pregnancy and the period of lactation.
4.13. The Personnel working the area of radiation should accurately know the functioning of protective equipment against radiation.
4.14. The of exposure or patients and personnel, either for diagnostic or therapeutic treatment must be limited to the minimum.

Article 5
Protection of patients from ionizing and non-ionizing radiation

5.1. The specialist doctor of the corresponding field determined the conditions so that the medical procedure can be performed with least radiation of the patient and to reach the requested data for:

1. diagnosing,
2. therapy effect.
5.2. Ionizing radiation for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes cannot be applied without necessary indications.
5.3. During radiation of the patient, there must be made protection with adequate tools of sensitive organs from the radiation activity.
5.4. Patient associates should be protected with lead shields with a thickness of at least 0.5 mm or Pb composition in conformity with the intensity pr the source energy.
5.5. Associates of the patient in the radiation area cannot be pregnant women and persons under 18, or having Pb composition in conformity with the intensity pr the source energy.
5.6. At indicated pelvic recordings at children, testicles should be protected with lead protector of thickness of at least 0.5 mm or according to the intensity and source energy.
5.7. Systematic preventive examinations must not be performed with recordings of x-ray devices with diascopy.
5.8. Systematic preventive examinations of lungs shall be made by x-ray recording and can be applied only at certain groups of endangered citizens or workers with the certain occupation.

Article 6
Procedures of application of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation

6.1. Application of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes is done at the patient only if it is necessary and allowed by the doctor of the corresponding medical field.
6.2. The diagnostic procedure for application of ionizing radiation can be requested by the:
a. doctor of general medicine
b. dentist.
c. specialist doctor of the corresponding field.
6.3. The diagnostic procedure for application of ionizing radiation for diagnostic purposes is allowed by:
a. specialist doctor of radio therapy for diagnostic procedures with x-ray devices,
b. specialist doctor of nuclear medicine for diagnostic procedures with radio-nuclides,
c. dentist for diagnostic procedures in dentistry.
d. specialist doctor of the corresponding field only in his special field.
6.4. Application of ionizing radiation for therapeutic purposes is requested by:
a. specialist doctor of radio therapy and oncology,
b. specialist doctor of nuclear medicine
c. specialist doctor of the corresponding field only in his special field.
6.5. The procedure for application of ionizing radiation for therapeutic purposes is allowed by:
a. specialist doctor of radio therapy and oncology,
b. specialist doctor of nuclear medicine

c. specialist doctor of the another specialist field working in the field of nuclear medicine or radio therapy under the supervision of the doctor determined in sub-paragraph (a) and (b) of this article.
6.6. The specialist radiology doctor supervises and manages the procedure of application of ionizing radiation in the intervening radiology.
6.7. Radiation for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes is managed only by persons with corresponding professional qualification.
1. for application of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation,
2. for application of protection measures from ionizing radiation in health.

Article 7
Application of therapy according to protocols

7.1. The therapy with ionizing radiation can be applied only according to certain protocols of treatment and with supervision of the dosimetric level of radiation which is to be determined by the radio therapist and radiologist in cooperation with the specialist of medical physician.
7.2. the doctor requesting application of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes must assess the medical reasonability for application of the amount of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation at the patient.

Article 8
Selection of diagnostic tools, methods and procedures

8.1. The specialist doctor of corresponding fields applying sources of ionizing radiation for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes at the patient should:
1. Select diagnostic tools and methods or therapeutic procedures.
2. Implement the medical procedure for:
a. diagnosing
b. achieving therapeutic effects that cannot otherwise be achieved.

Article 9
Application of ionizing radiation at women that are in the reproduction period

9.1. the specialist doctor of the corresponding field allowing the diagnostic procedure and the health personnel managing the diagnostic procedure, should priory notify the woman, at whom there exist the possibility for:
1. risk of using ionizing radiation in certain procedures after the menstrual cycle due to the possibility of pregnancy,
2. verification of pregnancy in order to proceed diagnostic procedures,

9.2. In case of verification of pregnancy, only the specialist doctor of the corresponding field who allows the diagnostic and therapeutic procedure from

paragraph 1 of this article can allow to proceed with the procedure for application of ionizing radiation, if there exists any necessary health indication.

9.3. in waiting rooms of health institutions there should be placed signs warning for the possibility of damaging the fruit from application of ionizing radiation at pregnant women.

9.4. the radiologist has the right to refuse examination with ionizing radiation in special cases providing a professional justification in writing.

Article 10

10.1. Application of radio-pharmaceutical preparations at women for diagnostic purposes cannot be done:

1. during pregnancy,
2. during the breast feeding period.

10.2. Exception from article 10.1 is applied only in cases when there are necessary medical indications.

Article 11
Details and documentation

11.1. During examination of the patient, consultations or treatment there should be used details from the medical documentation for application of ionizing radiation as a basis to determine the reason for repeated radiation of the patient.

11.2. In necessary medical cases, at the patient, there can be applied radiation without taking into consideration the time and previous results gained by using ionizing radiation.

Article 12
Application of open sources of radiation in nuclear medicine

12.1. The specialist doctor of nuclear medicine should prescribe the dosage of pharmaceutical preparations and activity of bekerel radiation which is applied for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes.

12.2. The activity of radio-pharmaceutical preparations should be measured by corresponding professionals.

12.3. Devices used for diagnosing during certain activities of dosages of radio-pharmaceutical preparations should provide accurate diagnostic details.

12.4. Recommended dosages of radio-pharmaceutical preparations expressed in bekerel should be presented in the table.

12.5. Mistakes of measurement of the certain dosage should not exceed ± 20.

Article 13
Determination of the dosage in proportion with the body mass

13.1. The activity of dosage with radiopharmaceutical preparations for diagnostic purposes is determined in report with the body mass of a man weighting 70kg.
13.2. If there are applied radio pharmaceutical preparations for diagnostic purposes at patients with lower body weight, the decreasing coefficient of the activity should be pre-calculated as follows:

Average body weight	Decrease coefficient
3,50	0,14
12,10	0,30
20,30	0,43
33,50	0,60
55,00	0,85
70,00	1,00

Article 14
Preparation of the patient and use of protective measures

14.1. During application of procedures and activity of radio pharmaceutical preparations for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes, there is obliged the suitable preparation of the patient and use of protection means for the selected patient in accordance with the activity being applied.
14.2. The activity of radio pharmaceutical preparations for therapy, is determined based on the pre-calculation of the certain dosage of radiation and measurement of dosage.
14.3. Radio pharmaceutical preparations are entered into the organism of the patient under the supervision of the specialist doctor of nuclear medicine and who is responsible for the activity procedure.

Article 15
Duties and Obligations of the Institution

15.1. In the health documentation of the patient, the specialist of the corresponding field is obliged to write down:
1. procedures, diagnostic and therapeutic dosages, of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation.
2. procedures, type, amount and activity of radio pharmaceutical preparations entered into the organism.

15.2. To maintain the documentation and medical registries in a good condition for the time period as determined by Law.

15.3. To be included in the united system of health information.

15.4. The health institution is obliged, eight days after licensing, to place in a visible place the table with the inscription of the institution in conformity with decision of the Ministry of Health. It must also place in a visible place the license, services offered, working hours and list of employees.

15.5. Technical-medical equipment should be in conformity with the law on medical products and equipment No. 2003/26 and corresponding legislations of the EU.

15.6. De-mounting, conveyance, dislocation and taking out of use of devices emitting ionizing radiation should be done under the supervision of the professional institution performing protective services from radiation, licensed or contracted by the Ministry of Health.

15.7. Elimination of remainings containing ionizing and non-ionizing radiation should be done in conformity with regulations in power.

15.8. The natural person or legal entity provides the regularity of works of each device with non-ionizing radiation for protection against radiation.

15.9. Regular periodical examination for protective equipment, devices and radiation measuring instruments should be done at least once in a year by the licensed or authorized institution by the Ministry of Health.

15.10. Expenses of regular periodical examinations realized by the institution licensed by the Ministry of Health shall be covered by the provider of ionizing radiation.

15.11. Radiation measuring instruments shall be calibrated once per year and after each repairing.

15.12. Shall provide protection at work of the personnel, suitable protective equipment in conformity with the Law No. 2003/19 On safety at work, protection of workers' health and of the work environment.

15.13. To provide regular medical examination for all workers.

15.14. The health institution is obliged to enable continuous professional development for the health personnel.

15.15. It should determined examined areas and those supervised in places where there are exercised activities with ionizing radiation sources.

1. For examined areas there are undertaken measures for avoiding high possible exposures by limiting the area with physical means and placement of signs of risk from radiation. In those areas, entrance is obstructed by means of physical blockages or various blockers.
2. For supervised areas there are determined the spreading, limiting and fixing or corresponding signs. In these areas there is made a periodical examination of radiation levels for determining of eventual protection measures from radiations.

Article 16
Special conditions, areas, equipment and personnel for radiology

16.1. Laboratory for radiology
16.2. Areas:
1. waiting room 9m2,
2. changing room of patients
3. area for commanding table, at least 4m2,
4. area in which there is fixed the x-ray device with a pipe, it must have a surface of at least 20m2.
5. If in one area there is used the x-ray device with two or more x-ray pipes, the surface of that area must be at least 15m2 for one x-ray pipe.
6. area used for the x-ray device for the therapy service should be at least 20m2.
7. area which is used for x-ray devices for recording of teeth, which electrical power is not higher than 60 kv and it must have an area of 8m2, whereas if it is commanded outside the cabin 6m2.
8. An area of 16m2 in which there is fixed the x-ray device with a power of higher than 60kv for recording of teeth and jaws.
9. area for developing films*
10. area for personnel,
11. area for storing the documentation,
12. sanitary facility with toilet for personnel and patient,
13. washbasin with hot water, liquid soap and hand drier for one use.
16.3. Equipment for the radiology laboratory should be:
1. x-ray device for three-phase recording with 6-12 focuses – directors of power 750 up to 1000 mA and 125 up to 150 kV, respectively the x-ray device for x-ray lighting along with the electronic amplifier and TV chain or other diagnostic devices for x-ray examination.
2. table for x-ray examination.
3. equipment for the dark room along with the equipment for developing and drying of films* R.O. with liquid chemistry.
4. nagatoscope,
5. lead gloves for examination,
6, glasses,
7. lead shield,
8. filmic dosimeter,
9. equipment for monitoring of ionizing radiation and monitoring of air ionization.
10. equipment for giving preparations, contrasts with intravascular ways, oral and rectal.
11. device for giving oxygen,
12. set for anti-shock therapy.
13. stethoscope,
14. sphygmomanometer

15. ultrasound device*.
16. computerized tomography*
17. magnetic resonance*
18. three channel electro cardiograph device*
19. spirograph*
20. oscillograph*
21. device for ergometry*
22. device for two-directional angiocardiography with corresponding equipment for catheterization*,
23. movable chairs and tables, at least 2 piece
16.4. Necessary personnel for the radiology laboratory:
1. specialist of radiology
2. technical of radiology or nurse qualified for works in radiology.

Article 17
Ultrasound laboratory

17.1. Necessary area for the ultrasound laboratory:
1. waiting room, at least 9 m2.
2. ultrasound area, at least 12m2,
3. personnel area,
4. patient changing room area,
5. sanitary facilities with toilet for personnel and patients
6. washbasin with hot water, liquid soap and hand drier for one use.
17.2. Equipment for ultrasound laboratory:
1. ultrasound device
2. device for givin oxygen
3. stethoscope,
4. manometer,
17.3. Personnel for ultrasound laboratory:
1. specialist of radiology,
2. specialist of the corresponding field qualified for ultrasound, certified and licensed by the Ministry of health.
3. Nurse.

Article 18
Laboratory for Computerized Tomography

18.1. Area for computerized tomography
1. waiting room 9m2,
2. area for computerized tomography, at least 20m2,
3. area for commanding table 4m2

4. area for personnel
5. area for patients' changing room,
6. sanitary facilities for personnel and patients.
7. washbasin with hot water, liquid soap and hand drier for one use.
18.2. Equipment for computerized tomography:
1. device for computerized tomography,
2. automatic injector of the intravenous contrast tool which is activated by the command outside the area in which the device is fixed*
3. equipment for giving contrast through the rectum,
4. device for giving oxygen,
5. anti-shock set,
6. stethoscope,
7. sphygmomanometer.
18.3. Personnel for computerized tomography:
1. Specialist of radiology qualified for computerized tomography,
2. technician of radiology or nurse qualified for works in computerized tomography.

Article 19
Magnetic Resonance Laboratory

19.1. Area for the magnetic resonance laboratory:
1. waiting room 9m2
2. area for commanding table, at least 4m2,
3. area for resonance at least 20m2,
4. area for personnel,
5. area for patients' changing room,
6. sanitary facilities for personnel and patients,
7. washbasin with hot water, liquid soap and hand drier for one use.
19.2. Equipment for the magnetic resonance laboratory
1. magnetic resonance device,
2. anesthesia device for use in the magnetic field*
3. device for injecting the contrast for magnetic resonance*.
4. device for giving oxygen compatible for use in the strong magnetic field.
5. compatible stethoscope for use in the strong magnetic field.
6. sphygmomanometer,
7. anti-shock set,

19.3. Personnel for the magnetic resonance laboratory:
1. specialist of radiology qualified for magnetic resonance.
2. technician of radiology or nurse qualified for works in magnetic resonance.

Article 20
Laboratory for working of the digital subractional and coronarographic angiography.

20.1. Area for digital subractional angiography – ADS should have:
1. waiting room, at least 15 m2.
2. area of at least 25 m2 for ADS with one pipe an 30 m2 for ADS with two x-ray pipes.
3. the floor of the area of the hall where there is fixed the ADS device should be covered with compact material with anti-static features.
4. commanding table, at least 4 m2,
5. patient changing room,
6. area for personnel,
7. sanitary facilities with toilet for personnel and patients
8. washbasin with hot water, liquid soap and hand drier for one use.

20.2. Equipment for digital subractional angiography:
1. ADS device with one or two x-ray pipes.
2. automatic injector of the intravenous contrast tool which is activated by the command outside the area in which the device is fixed.
3. personal dosimeter,
4. oxygen device,
5. anesthesia device*,
6. stethoscope,
7. sphygmomanometer
8. heart work monitoring system
9. system for measuring the difference with the gradient of pressure in the stenosed vessels*,
10. anti-shock set,
11. glass protector for the personnel performing the procedure,
12. movable lights for lighting of the work field,
13. closet for placing catheters and other expendable material, catheters, leading wires, stents, catheters with balloons,
14. movable metallic stainless table for lacing the expendable material during the procedure.

20.3. Personnel for ADS laboratory:
1. specialist of radiology
2. two technicians of radiology
3. nurse qualified for work in radiology.

20.4. Area for coronarography laboratory:
1. waiting room, at least 9 m2,

2. Area for radiotherapy, at least 25 m2, for fixing the coronarography device.
3. the floor of the area of the hall where there is fixed the coronarography device should be covered with compact material, not in separated parts, melted with anti-static features.
4. commanding table, at least 4m2,
5. changing room for patients.
6. area for the personnel.
7. sanitary facilities with toilet for personnel and patients
8. washbasin with hot water, liquid soap and hand drier for one use.

20.5. Coronarography equipment:
1. coronarpgraphy,
2. automatic injector of the intravenous contrast tool which is activated by the command outside the area in which the device is fixed,
3. personal dosimeter
4. oxygen device,
5. anesthesia device*.
6. sterilizer,
7. stethoscope,
8. sphygmomanometer,
9. heart work monitoring system,
10. invasive monitoring equipment
11. anti-shock set
12. glass protector for the personnel performing the procedure,
13. movable lights for lighting of the work field,
14. closet for placing catheters and other expendable material, catheters, leading wires, stents, catheters with balloons,
15. movable metallic stainless table for lacing the expendable material during the procedure.

20.6. Personnel of the coronarography laboratory:
1. specialist of cardiology qualified for coronarography
2. two radiology technicians.

Article 21
Outpatient clinic for radiotherapy and oncology

21.1. Area for radiotherapy and oncology must have:
1. waiting room, at least 12 m2,
2. area for radiotherapy, at least 30 m2,
3. commanding table, at least 4m2,
4. dressing rooms separated for men and women, 4m2
5. area for the personnel,
6. sanitary facilities with toilet for personnel and patients
7. washbasin with hot water, liquid soap and hand drier for one use.

21.2. Equipment for radiotherapy and oncology:
1. equipment for radiation,
2. equipment for dosimeter,
3. equipment for stimulation and planning,
4. diagnostic device
5. oxygen device,
6. stethoscope,
7. sphygmomanometer.

21.3. Personnel for radiotherapy and oncology:
1. specialist of radiotherapy,
2. specialist of radiology qualified for radiotherapy
3. specialist of medical physics.
4. radiology technician,
5. nurse qualified for work in radiotherapy.

Article 22
Special conditions, areas, equipment and personnel for nuclear medicine

22.1. Area for nuclear medicine must have:
1. waiting room, at least 9 m2,
2. area for equipment with gama camera, at least 20 m2,
3. commanding table 4m2,
4. area for nuclear medicine laboratory, at least 8 m2,
5. area for injection, at least 9 m2,
6. area for personnel,
7. sanitary facilities with toilet for personnel and patients
8. washbasin with hot water, liquid soap and hand drier for one use.

22.2. Equipment for nuclear medicine:
1. standard gama camera,
2. calibrator dosage,
3. device for ultrasound with at least one stylet of 7,5 MHz*,
4. device for ECG and Ergometer*,
5. puncture equipment*,
6. equipment for obtaining material for hematological, biochemical and cytological analyses,
7. automatic analyzer for hormone analyzing*
8. tumor markers which do not use open sources of radiation*,
9. centrifuge with cooler,
10. microscope,
11. refrigerator with deep freeze,

12. reagents – calibrator, test reagents, controlling serum, testing band for controlling analyses.
13. pipette
14. test-tube and other material for one use.
15. densitometer
16. stethoscope,
17. sphygmomanometer,
18. protective means,
19. automatic gama numerator
20. automatic beta numerator
21. medicinal compact iclotrone*
22. PET scanner*
23. HARDCOPY equipment*
24. echo tomography equipment*
25. equipment for immunological alternative analyses*
26. UV spectrophotometer*.
27. set of non-specific equipment of the micro analytic laboratory*.

22.3. Nuclear medicine personnel:
1. specialist of nuclear medicine,
2. technician of nuclear medicine or radiology technician,
3. nurse qualified for works in nuclear medicine,
4. laborant.

Article 23
Licensing Procedure

23.1. Private health institutions which use sources of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes in health are licensed by the Ministry of Health.

23.2. Private health institutions from paragraph 23.1. for licensing must fulfill the minimum of conditions for areas, equipment and personnel determined in the Law on Health, Law on private Activities in health, by this administrative instruction and other sub-legal acts in power.

23.3. Application for licensing of private health institutions from paragraph 23.1 is made in the form set by the Ministry of Health.

23.4. In order to license private health institutions that use sources of ionizing and non-ionizing radiation, the Ministry of Health shall found the Commission for assesinf the general and special conditions based on the Law on Private Activities in Health and of this Administrative Instruction.

Article 24

Entry into force

This Administrative Instruction enters into force on the date of its signing by the Ministry of Health.

Prishtina
10 September 2007

Prof. Sadik Idrizi
Minister of Health
[STAMPED] */signed/*